"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Tuesday; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,129. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

HAIG SWEEPS ON AGAINST INCREASING FOE; NEARS HINDENBURG LINE, ENTERS BAPAUME; WHOLE ADVANCE NOW HANGS ON HIS SUCCESS

FINDS LUSITANIA THE VICTIM OF AN ACT OF PIRACY

U. S. Court Declares Germany Alone Responsible for Lives and Property Lost.

CUNARD LINE IS ABSOLVED

Sinking of Unarmed Merchantman Was "An Inexpressibly Cowardly Attack."

LAW OF NATIONS VIOLATED

Damages, Judge Mayer Holds, Should Be Collected at Peace Table by U. S. and Allies.

The Federal District Court of New York, in a decision written by Judge Julius M. Mayer and filed late on Saturday night, holds that the Cunarder Lusitania, torpedoed by a German submarine in the afternoon of May 7, 1915, was an unarmed merchant vessel which had no explosives of any kind on board. The court further decides that when the German Government, acting through its submarine commander, destroyed the great ship, it committed "an inexpressibly cowardly attack," which was a violation of all laws governing civilized warfare at sea. The contention of the British owners of the Lusitania that the act was that of a pirate and a common enemy of mankind is upheld by Judge Mayer. This is the first time that an American court has had an opportunity to pass directly upon the various contentions put forward in regard to the sinking.

Refusing to hold the Cunard Line liable for damages due to loss of life and property, as a result of the act of the German Government, Judge Mayer expresses his sympathy for survivors and relatives of those who were lost, and suggests that the place to get the damages undoubtedly due them is not from the treasury of the Cunard Line, but from that of the Imperial German Government, a payment which should be exacted at the peace table by the United States and Great Britain.

The decision followed litigation which has lasted more than a year, and which involved more than 67 suits involving more than $6,000,000, in which the claimants maintained that the Cunard Line was responsible for the loss of the Lusitania, which some claimed "was painted like a transport," and which they urged carried ammunition and high explosives, and was improperly navigated while passing through the submarine infested waters of the Irish coast.

TEXT OF THE DECISION.

Here is the full text of the decision:

United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., as owner of the steamship LUSITANIA, for limitation of its liability.—Mayer, District Judge:

On May 1, 1915, the British passenger carrying merchantman Lusitania sailed from New York bound for Liverpool, with 1,257 passengers and a crew of 702, making a total of 1,959 souls on board, men, women and children. At approximately 2:10 on the afternoon of May 7, 1915, weather clear and sea smooth, without warning, the vessel was torpedoed and went down by the head in about eighteen minutes, with an ultimate tragic loss of life of 1,195.

Numerous suits having been begun against The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, the owner of the vessel, this proceeding was brought in familiar form by the steamship company, as petitioner, to obtain an adjudication as to liability and to limit petitioner's liability to its interest in the vessel and her pending freight, should the court find any liability.

The sinking of the Lusitania was inquired into before the Wreck Commissioner's Court in London, June 15, 1915, to July 1, 1915, and the testimony then adduced, together with certain depositions taken pursuant to commissions issued out of this court and the testimony of a considerable number of passengers, crew, and experts, heard before this court, constitute the record of the cause. It is fortunate, for many reasons, that such a comprehensive judicial investigation has been had; for, in addition to a mass of facts which give opportunity for a clear understanding of the case in its various aspects, the evidence presented has disposed, without question and for all time, of any false claims brought forward to justify this inexpressibly cowardly attack upon an unarmed passenger liner.

Unarmed, Had No Explosives.

So far as equipment went, the vessel was seaworthy in the highest sense. Her carrying capacity was 2,198 passengers and a crew of about 850, or about 3,000 persons in all. She had 22 open lifeboats capable of accommo-

Continued on Page Six.

Germans Fear Spain's Act Will Affect Other Neutrals

LONDON, Aug. 25.—German newspapers received in Denmark affirm that the situation between Spain and Germany is critical, but they agree that Germany cannot make any concessions with regard to her submarine warfare, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The Tägliche Rundschau admits the beginning of a conflict which may affect the position of both Mexico and Argentina.

"The complaints of Spain mean an admission in favor of the Entente Powers," says this newspaper, "and Spain's threat means a step away from the path of neutrality desired by the Spanish people. The Spanish note must be considered by the German people as an unfriendly act."

The Lokal-Anzeiger declares that Spain must acknowledge the conditions which compelled Germany to resort to her submarine warfare.

PASSENGER AUTO PRODUCTION CUT

War Board Restricts Output for Last Half of 1918 to Quarter of 1917 Manufacture.

MAY MAKE BAN TOTAL THEN

Companies Again Warned to Convert Plants to War Work —Supplies Pooled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—For the last half of 1918 no manufacturer of passenger automobiles is to produce more than 25 per cent. of the output of such cars made by him in the entire year 1917. Concerning the production of passenger cars after Dec. 31, 1918, no decision has been reached, but the Government has warned the manufacturers, representing an investment of roundly $1,000,000,000, that they may expect to be placed on a 100 per cent. war basis after that date.

The decision to cut manufacture for the last half of 1918 to 25 per cent. of the 1917 production was reached yesterday, when Bernard M. Baruch, as Chairman of the War Industries Board, and representatives of its various divisions reached a satisfactory conclusion of their negotiations with representatives of the automobile industry concerning the curtailment to be effected in production of passenger cars.

The motor industry was represented by Hugh Chalmers and Albert Reeves. They accepted without hesitation the cut suggested when assured by the Government's spokesman that the demands of the nation's war program, involving use of steel, iron, coal, and labor, imperatively required it. To support the 25 per cent. production of cars, the War Industries Board will extend preference treatment to automobile manufacturers in the matter of obtaining the materials they require to "match up" the stocks now in hand, on condition that the manufacturers subscribe to the pledges required by the Priorities Division of the board.

There is a further condition that, in evening up their stocks and completing cars now in process of manufacture, plants that have an excess supply of steel shall turn over to other plants that can use it such steel from the excess supply as may be required to complete the other plants' production, if not needed for war work.

The agreement with the industry was expressed in a letter addressed to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, New York City, and signed by Alexander Legge, Vice Chairman; Edwin B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner; J. L. Replogle, Director of Steel Supply, and George N. Peek, Commissioner of Finished Products, of the War Industries Board, who served as a committee with full powers to act for it in the automobile negotiations.

Stocks Large, but Unbalanced.

"Supplementing our letter of the 9th instant," says the letter, "we beg to advise that we have now received most of the reports embodying the data and information which we requested you to furnish us, and have given those reports careful study and consideration. From them it appears that the stocks of raw materials and of semi-finished materials in the hands of manufacturers of passenger automobiles, while large, are greatly unbalanced, with the result that these large stocks, aggregating approximately $150,000,000, cannot be liquidated until they have been 'matched up' with other materials necessary to manufacture the completed cars.

"The conclusion has been reached that it is in the public interest as well as in the interest of your industry that it be assisted as far as practicable, without interfering with the war program, in the liquidation of its stocks now on hand; and to that end the Prior-

Continued on Page Four.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

AIRCRAFT EFFORT STILL A 'JUMBLE,' KENLY ASSERTED

Ryan and He Combining to Control "Prima Donna" Engineers With a Strong Hand.

FAVORS ONE-MAN CONTROL

Aircraft Secretary in Cabinet the Way Out—Co-operation with Pershing Lame.

AUTOMOBILE MEN BLAMED

Started Something They Couldn't Finish, According to Bane—De Haviland-4 a Makeshift.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—America's aircraft program was "messed up" and "bungled," according to Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Chief of Military Aeronautics, in evidence he gave before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Uncertainty, indecision, and bickering, General Kenly said, were responsible for the lack of American built fighting machines with the American forces in France.

General Kenly took charge of the Division of Aeronautics last Spring and, to use his own words, "found very little organization." Since that time he has been working with John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production, to get flying machines built. But the machinery still creaks a little, he said, owing to an apparent lack of understanding at American Headquarters in France as to exactly what is wanted. The trouble now, General Kenly said, is that cable orders from France call for one thing one day and another thing the next day. "It is entirely a jumble," he said.

The General, who appeared before the committee on July 20, said it was up to General Pershing to say what he wanted. General Pershing's desires are conveyed to General Kenly, who decides whether they are to be carried out. If he decides favorably, Mr. Ryan proceeds to produce whatever is wanted. Before he took hold, General Kenly said, there seemed to be no head nor tail to things. As an outcome of lack of organization and failure to realize what was needed, he said, America's fighting forces in France had been dependent entirely upon France, Great Britain, and Italy for their battle planes.

The only American air fighter in use in France, after sixteen months of American participation in the war, General Kenly said, was the De Haviland-4, which General Pershing recently criticised in a cable to the War Department as being defective for service. Of the De Havilands only a very few were in France in the latter part of July.

Criticises Production Board.

General Kenly found fault with the Aircraft Production Board for having failed to follow the lead of Italy early in the war and for having failed to build serviceable machines, such as the French and the British were using, and which are still in use. The United States had placed orders for 2,000 French Spad machines one of the most practicable types in use in the war, but had countermanded the order when General Pershing sent a cable that he did not want them.

The United States did not live up to a contract it had with the French, General Kenly said, to supply material to build French machines for the American Army, and the French canceled the contract. This, to General Kenly's mind, was an egregious blunder on the part of those in control of the American aircraft program.

Although that program called for 23,000 fighting machines to be built by last July, long delays resulted in the actual completion of only the small fleet of De Havilands, while the Bristol, ordered in huge quantities, was discarded last month and other types abandoned. America has 3,000 pilots in France today, General Kenly said, but only 273 of them are at work in American machines—and these were the imperfect De Havilands.

General Kenly felt, he said, that aircraft production ought to be under the head of one man, to be a member of the Cabinet. He did not hesitate to say that the British idea of an Aircraft Minister was far better than America's unwieldy machinery.

The witness recounted disappointments with the De Haviland, calling it an "unsafe machine for fighting." He spoke of the cable that General Pershing sent from France recently asking that no more De Havilands be shipped until defects his experts had found had

Continued on Page Seven.

Hungary Expels Jews and Seizes Their Money

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.—Jews for some time have been rounded up by orders of the Government in various parts of Hungary, according to a Budapest report to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau. Streets were barricaded and Jews were dragged to prison.

These measures especially were directed against the Jews in Galicia, from whom large sums of money were taken by the police as a special tax, after which they were escorted to the frontier.

In a recent debate in the Hungarian Parliament Premier Wekerle attempted to justify the measures by declaring that he had given orders for the imposition of a special tax on Galician Jews and their expulsion from the country because they were undesirable foreigners.

RIP DOWN KAISER'S PICTURE IN BERLIN

Infuriated Throngs of Men and Women Trample It Under Foot in the Streets..

DRAFT RUMORS ALARMED

German Press Disquieted by the Growing Demand for Peace.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.—A remarkable demonstration is reported to have taken place in Berlin when a report was spread that the military authorities intended to raise the military age limit.

This started trouble in the poorer quarters, and particularly in the Moabit district, for in this district, which might be called the Lower Hamlets, or Bermondsey, of Berlin, had been circulated a report that the older classes would be released from service.

Reports of the contrary decision were received with anger and dismay. Crowds, mostly of women and old men, assembled in the streets and noisily discussed the matter. Under the eyes of the police, however, the crowds melted away and the people returned to their homes or went to the cafés. But at the latter places pictures of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff were taken from the walls and thrown from windows into the streets.

For some minutes there was a rain of pictures of Germany's military great ones pouring from Berlin's private and public houses. Out of doors the people gave vent to their feelings by trampling the pictures underfoot. Some who lingered rather too long at this business were arrested. For an hour street cleaners were busy sweeping up the tatters of thousands of the gaudy lithographs, a spectacle which was enjoyed by onlookers from many a window in Berlin.

Newspapers Spread Alarm.

"It is now a life-and-death struggle. Not for matters such as Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine are we fighting. We must recognize that it is our all which is at stake." So shouts the Cologne Volkszeitung in calling upon the German people to show themselves possessed of Hindenburg nerve.

The paper rails against the defeatists, declaring, "We shall soon settle scores with the foreign foe if the enemy at home does not stab us in the back."

The same journal regards the fighting which is now proceeding as a battle for the German fortress, and laments that, unlike the Entente, Germany has to stand alone, because she has no help coming to her. Other papers express themselves in a similar strain, and shout loudly for strong nerves during the great double battle.

Ex-Colonel Gaedke in Vorwärts declares it cannot be denied that Foch has known how to make excellent use of time and place and of the element of surprise. He calls Foch a shrewd commander, with genius for decision. This critic pleads for action on other fronts, such as in Palestine, with an eye to peace conditions.

The critic of the Deutsche Tageszeitung can only comfort himself with the satisfaction that the German forces have still in hand a fair portion of the territory won during the great offensives, and he warns his readers that Foch has got a lot of plans and ideas in store yet. But a great portion of the German press is treating the public

Continued on Page Two.

GERMAN LINE NEAR BREAK

Foch with Grim Patience Delays Stroke by Humbert and Mangin.

BUT TROOPS ARE NOT IDLE

French Detachments and Americans on the Vesle Are Harassing Foe.

OPTIMISM IN ALL RANKS

Belief Prevails That the Climax of Great Struggle Is Fast Approaching.

By WALTER L. DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 25.—"It depends on the British," was the phrase wherein an officer summed up the military situation for The Times correspondent this morning. If the enemy yields before the terrific hammering that has developed into a second battle of the Somme on a front of fifty kiometers he will be forced to abandon also the formidable positions, strengthened by old fortifications, which confront the armies of Débeny, Humbert, and Mangin.

True to his policy of never sacrificing lives unnecessarily, Foch is marking time in the centre and on the right of the vast battlefront during the progress of the manoeuvre on the left.

"You cannot over-emphasize," continued this officer, "the value of the single command at the present juncture. Already the plan has saved the Allies in defense, if by nothing more than the possibility which it afforded to replace reserves with perfect freedom and utilize the British, French, Americans, or Italians without distinction of nationality wherever they were most needed.

"But it is in offensive operations where the mind of the commanders has full scope for combined manoeuvers on a grand scale wherein each move is coordinated and correlated to the rest that the advantage is most evident and striking. You have only to compare the swift results already attained in the second battle of the Somme with the laborious plugging of the 1916 conflict to appreciate the immense difference in the Allies' favor.

"I venture to say without exaggeration that optimism is justified today to a degree never hitherto approached."

The speaker's last words illustrate the remarkable change which the events of the past six weeks have produced. The Times correspondent has drawn attention on several occasions to the unbiased manner in which the most competent French soldiers have judged each phase of the military situation.

During the months of doubt and anxiety they discussed the dangers and difficulties confronting the Allies with the dispassionate calm of the unprejudiced critic toward a purely academic problem. Always they showed the same readiness to give the enemy credit for "making a good war" as to praise the successful operations of the Allied defense.

It is this attitude that makes the present universal optimism so striking. The feeling seems to be growing that the enemy is nearer the end of his tether than the world imagines.

What General Humbert foresaw when he said to your correspondent in early April that the whole war had been one long battle, (because in military parlance battle means the contact of opposing forces,) which was then approaching its

Continued on Page Three.

MANHATTAN BEACH AUCTION. Sale of 400 Improved Lots & 6 Houses, Saturday, Aug. 31st. Send for Bookmap. Joseph P. Day, Auc'r, 31 Nassau St.—Advt.

Clemenceau Says Victories Have Decided War; Predicts Complete, Decisive Collapse of Enemy

PARIS, Aug. 25, (Havas Agency.)—Premier Clemenceau today telegraphed the Presidents of the General Councils that they could rely upon the Government and Marshal Foch and his magnificent staff and the allied military commanders to turn the present success of the allied arms into a complete and decisive collapse of the enemy.

"The splendid victories of recent weeks," said M. Clemenceau, "in which the spirit of our allies has so magnificently rivaled ours, has definitely settled the fortune of war. The enemy, bewildered, deceived himself as to his own strength and now is finding out that he underestimated us.

"The results achieved are the first fruits of our harvest of rewards, the highest of which will be having delivered the world from ruthless oppression and brutality.

"We hail the dawn, the first gleams of which brightened the victorious brows of the founders of the American Republic and of the fathers of our revolution. The last obstacle to the establishment of right among men is about to disappear. The triumph is near.

"Universal co-operation toward the world's rejuvenation will attain the ideal goal for which so many generations have been striving."

OUR MEN BROKE GERMAN WEDGE

Marne Battleground Made Forever Sacred to Us by Our Soldiers' Valor.

OUR FORCES KEEPING BUSY

Observer Finds the Second Division in Active Operation on the Firing Line.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The most intensely interesting area in the world to the Americans is that of the second and third battles of the Marne, to which I have just made a visit.

When one takes a map of France and draws a line from Meaux to Soissons, thence to Fismes along the Vesle south to Dormans, and thence along the Marne to Meaux, he finds the territory inclosed is the most consecrated in all the history of the war.

As I travelled through it I recalled another visit in July, 1915, when I saw it smiling in the sunshine. It never occurred to me that it would again suffer the devastating touch of the invader.

Within a few miles of Soissons the French were busy then mending the ruins of the fight for the Marne. One heard the noise of many hammers and saws in every village. Ripening fields of grain contrasted with the hundreds of crosses, white for the French and English and black for the Germans, which the natives had erected with characteristic reverence in the presence of death.

Between the Ourcq and Paris, they told me then, there was seventeen lines of trenches and wire which had been prepared to make sure of defending the Capital against any possible return of the enemy.

Within three years they came back with greater menace than ever. This time no detail was lacking in their preparations.

Von Kluck's advance had been comparatively casual. He failed because the other German armies were unable to advance alongside of him and his flank was exposed.

Joffre and Foch, as much by good luck as good management, jabbed the keen French sword into that flank and miraculously saved Paris.

The enemy executed what has been called the greatest retreat in history and put his armies in position behind the Aisne, from which they were not dislodged for two years, thus depriving the Allies of the immediate fruits of the Marne victory.

But the second Marne battle by the Germans, which began on May 20 of this year, was carefully prepared and left nothing to chance. It opened with perhaps the most brilliant success of the war. The strongest positions on the western front, the Chemin des Dames and the Aisne, were taken with small loss, and the Crown Prince's army came thundering to the Marne on the way to Paris.

As I examined the terrain and considered the information which had come to me from many sources, the fact was borne in that the whole course of events was changed by the

Continued on Page Three.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

BRITISH ADVANCE AT STEADY PACE

Ground They Take Littered with Every Kind of German Equipment.

ONLY HEAVY GUNS SAVED

Alsatians Among the 30,000 Prisoners Rejoice Over Being Captured.

By HENRY W. NEVINSON.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Aug. 25.—The line of our general advance is still changing so rapidly that it is useless to do more than add a few details to the official bulletins. Roughly, I may say that according to the information available about noon today, the line of the Third and Fourth Armies then apparently ran from near Fontaine-les-Croiselles, close to the old Hindenburg line, about nine miles southeast of Arras, and through Croiselles, west of St. Leger, Mory and Sapignies, where the fighting is particularly severe, to a point between Grevillers and Bapaume. Thence the line inclines southwest, but I believe it includes Warlencourt and its famous butte upon the Albert-Bapaume Road; Martinpuch, the Bois des Foureaux, part of Mametz Wood, Fricourt, Bray, and the loop of the Somme almost to Suzanne.

South of the Somme the Australians have pushed gradually forward from Cappy and Chuignes, but always in conformity with the northern advance. South of the Fourth Army come the French. The Fourth Army, containing Australian, Canadian, and British troops, had yesterday taken over 30,000 prisoners and nearly 500 guns since the beginning of the push on Aug. 8.

In my tour of the field between Thiepval and Pozieres yesterday, I found almost every kind of equipment left behind in the German dugouts and trenches including trench mortars and machine guns, but no field guns of heavies. The retreat had evidently been anticipated at this point by all but the infantry battalions. Among the prisoners were Alsatians, who were particularly loud in their expressions of joy at being captured. They say that families of Alsatian deserters are very harshly treated, even the girls being compelled to work at trench digging.

Miraumont was captured only yesterday morning after a severe conflict. Reports of the splendid success of the tanks and the armored cars which cooperated with them continue to reach us. Work on the tanks in action is extremely exacting, and I hear that some covered 400 miles since Aug. 8. Many have been shelled by direct hits, but nearly all are capable of repairs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

BRITISH TAKE DOZEN TOWNS

Seize and Cross Highroad Between Albert and Bapaume.

AUSTRIANS ON WEST FRONT

Presence Shown by French and British Captures—Alsatian Prisoners Joyful.

HAIG HAS 17,000 CAPTIVES

Those of French Under Mangin 13,000—He Makes Progress Between Ailette and Aisne.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The British armies today continued to advance on the battlefront north of the Somme, in the face of a stiffer resistance due to the arrival of German reinforcements.

About a dozen villages have been taken by the British in the advance of the last twenty-four hours, which has carried the new front within 1,000 yards of the old Hindenburg line.

The whole length of the high road from Albert to Bapaume is now in the hands of Field Marshal Haig's troops, who have crossed to the east of it at some points—notably Mametz, Contalmaison, and Martinpuich.

Australian troops have carried heights held by the enemy east of Bray.

North of Bapaume the capture of the villages of Sapignies and Behagnies, constituting part of the defenses of the town, is officially announced, and it is unofficially reported that other defenses are either taken or in process of capture, and that British troops are in the outskirts of Bullecourt [about nine miles northeast of Bapaume].

Haig reports severe fighting in several towns on the line running north from Bapaume.

There have been large captures of prisoners and material, the Germans having abandoned the latter in such haste that they were unable to destroy it.

Up to the latest count, more than 17,000 Germans, taken since Aug. 21, have passed through the collecting stations of the British Third and Fourth Armies.

Official advices from both French and British headquarters tell of the presence of Austro-Hungarian units on the west front, evidenced by the capture of a number of officers and men.

LONDON, Aug. 25 (via Montreal).—Reconnoitring patrols of British troops are entering Bapaume.

It is reported that British outposts have reached the fringe of Bullecourt, which lies seven miles northeast of Bapaume, and captured High Wood, east of Albert.

Half-Mile from Hindenburg Line.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 25 (Associated Press).—On some parts of the northern battlefront the British have reached points 1,000 yards from the old Hindenburg line, which seems strongly held.

In addition to crossing the Albert-Bapaume road at many places, the British have made progress southward for a considerable distance, with the cavalry operating in front of the infantry.

Resistance of a really strong nature seems to be slightly diminishing at many places along the battlefront, but where the bulk of the Germans are retiring they have left the country virtually sown with single machine guns in protected positions and groups of machine guns in nests.

Never before, not even during the progress of this battle, have the airplanes had such numerous targets for their bullets and bombs.

The defenses of Bapaume have already been captured or are in proc-

ger of being captured. Bapaume itself must fall soon.

Meanwhile some of the heaviest fighting of the war is going on in this section of the battlefront, for the Germans are loath to part with the town, which has great strategic value.

Late tonight British troops were reported to have reached the outskirts of Suzanne, two miles east of Bray-sur-Somme, and to be near Cappy, slightly less than two miles southeast of Bray on the south bank of the Somme. A heavy rain fell this evening.

The Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters in describing the situation says: "It is a staggering fact that since yesterday morning the enemy has simply disintegrated over a considerable zone."

Warlencourt, an important position just south of Bapaume on the road to Albert, which has been widely crossed, was taken by the British after a bitter struggle in which the Germans suffered very severe losses.

Great numbers of the enemy were captured during the day, among them a large party from the 3d German Naval Division.

So fast was the British advance last night and today that it is impossible to be certain where the front lines will be located fro.a one hour to the next.

The Germans exhibit signs of cracking at some places, but are offering desperate resistance. Many more guns, some of large calibre, have been taken. One British corps alone has counted eighty guns.

There is evidence of confusion in the enemy rear. Units of the same divisions hurled into the battle have been taken at points separated by many miles. Quantities of material are falling into British hands because the Germans have not had time to apply the torch or explosives.

Pozières, to the north of Albert, fell this morning. British patrols were seen entering Martinpuich, where apparently the Germans made good their escape.

High Wood, a strong position near Longueval, (northwest of Combles,) is reported captured, while Eaucourt l'Abbaye, Contalmaison, and Courcelette have been occupied by the British.

Sapignies is completely in British hands after hard fighting. At last reports a local battle within the big battle was being fought at Mory and its environs, where the lines run through the town.

Heavy Fighting at Croisilles.

St. Leger was captured and left far behind. After having once been reported in Croisilles, the British withdrew to the outskirts. The Germans counterattacked heavily and the British retired to the edge of the town and poured shells into the place, while pressing forward on the sides.

This practice of withdrawing from any place where heavy counterattacks are being delivered, then shelling the area and driving past to the north and south, eventually getting into a position somewhere near the rear, has given wonderful results, not only in saving British troops but in netting large numbers of German prisoners or in killing Germans.

At Neuville-Vitasse and almost up to the Scarpe, the line at last reports received at headquarters, ran through the outskirts of the village, and severe fighting was in progress there.

The Bapaume-Péronne road was attacked by British armored cars, which during the last twenty-four hours have been performing wonderful service, scouting far ahead of the infantry. Some of them have dashed through the country, overtaking retreating enemy transport columns and inflicting terrific damage upon them and bodies of troops with their machine guns.

Tanks Again in Action.

Co-operating with the armored cars, the tanks again have been heavily in action, some of them rolling into towns in advance of the infantry, sweeping over the débris and finishing off enemy strong points in the face of a perfect deluge of fire.

Many tanks have returned to their lines with all the paint shot off their steel sides by machine gun bullets. At some points the Germans approached the tanks as soon as they saw them, with hands high above their heads, fearfully shouting "Kamerad!"

When Thiepval Ridge fell into British hands yesterday the troops pressed forward at both sides and a large number of Germans were caught. They promptly threw away their shrapnel helmets and other equipment and, without even guards, walked toward the British rear.

Airplane Saves a Detachment.

In the neighborhood of Thiepval a British detachment during the early part of the advance managed to reach Pys, but soon found itself surrounded on all sides by the enemy.

An airplane saw the detachment's plight and dropped a message: "Stick it," and soon after heavy British formations attacked at this point and drove off the Germans, relieving their hard-pressed comrades.

Since then Pys has been left well behind. Posières, southeast of Thiepval, fell this morning, and later Mametz was occupied, as well as Martinpuich. There were no signs of the Germans around Martinpuich, although just to the south bitter fighting continues.

Everywhere the Germans are taking advantage of shell craters, and these ready-made strong points have in many cases caused considerable trouble before being silenced. The craters west of La Boisselle were especially troublesome. One large one there, after holding out for several hours, was taken during the night, while other smaller holes were silenced at daybreak.

The worst of this shell-crater country is now being passed at many points, however, and there is a prospect that the ground may be more favorable to the British.

German Reserves Brought Up.

At the same time it seems certain that the Germans have brought up large formations of fresh troops, but it is believed that up to the present these reinforcements are still some distance in the rear. It is problematical whether the German high command intends to throw them into the battle now or to use them to hold the line to which the enemy is now being driven.

Among the prisoners taken in today's and last night's fighting, which progressed under a brilliant moon, are many Saxons. The officers among these, in contrast with the Prussians, who apparently care nothing for such things, as soon as they got to the cages stripped themselves and asked for water, with which to bathe from their upturned shrapnel helmets.

Alsatians Rejoice at Capture.

Alsatians also appeared in the prisoners' cages. Happier men than these it would be hard to find anywhere. They fell on their captors, embraced them, and spoke in French of being "liberated."

They pulled pictures of their fathers, dressed in the French uniform of 1870, rrom hidden pockets and exhibited them proudly. They said that all the Alsatians had been placed in German regiments.

"It goes hard with us if we are caught deserting," said one youth. "If it is ever found out that anybody deserts, his family is punished, and even his female relatives are sent to dig in the front line and other trenches."

One of these prisoners said he was carrying food to an advanced post when the British appeared. He cried, "We surrender," and he, with the men in the post, gave themselves up.

Prisoners taken when Miraumont fell, after a brave resistance by its garrison, said they had been fighting for three days without food.

The high ground east-northeast of Bray has been captured, and the Australians here are pushing forward. One force is now nearing Longueval, and more Germans may be penned up.

High Wood, a strong position in this general locality, which was lined with machine guns, has been reported captured, probably by a flanking movement, and a large number of machine guns have fallen into British hands here, as well as at many other places. Many thousands of machine guns have been taken away from the Germans in the last two days.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Aug. 25. (Havas Agency).—Forty-two German divisions have suffered considerable losses in the present British drive, losing 40,000 soldiers, including several hundred officers, in prisoners alone.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The French under General Mangin, operating between the Aisne and the Ailette Rivers, today made progress east of Bagneux, [northwest of Soissons,] according to the night bulletin of the Paris War Office.

Enemy counterattacks west of Crécy-au-Mont, north of Soissons, were repulsed.

With the 400 prisoners taken in today's operations, the number of Germans captured by General Mangin since the beginning of his drive has been raised to 13,000. Three hundred guns are included in his booty.

FRENCH CONTINUE GAINS ON THE AILETTE FRONT

Mangin Makes Progress East of Bagneux, Despite Foe's Resistance.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 25, (Associated Press.)—The first phase of the battle of the Aisne and the Oise has put the French in solid possession of the entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette, and also the Ailette River from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.

At a point near where it is crossed by the road from Chauny to Soissons General Mangin's men along the Ailette and further south, at Crécy-au-Mont, Pommiers, and Juvigny, command this important road all the way from Soissons to the Oise. They also command the Laon Railroad, which from the region of Coucy-le-Château northward runs nearly parallel with that road.

The Germans are thus thrown back upon the hilly forest region of Coucy for communication between their troops operating on the Oise above the Ailette and their troops on the Aisne east of Soissons.

Foe Strong North of the Oise.

Both sides command the Oise with their artillery. French scouts reconnoitring the stream have found it so formidably defended by machine-gun nests and by artillery behind in the hills all along from Noyon to Chauny that it will require considerable work by the heavy artillery to deal with the situation before a crossing in force is attempted.

On the right bank of the Ailette the Germans are resisting stoutly from a strong position along the edge of the Forest of Coucy. Small parties of French have effected a crossing of the stream, but no serious effort has yet been made to establish a position on the opposite bank.

As the situation is today, General Mangin has won an incontestable and substantial victory, of which there is plenty of material evidence on the field, besides 13,000 prisoners and 300 cannon captured. He set out first to drive the Germans from the plateaus of Audignicourt, Nampcel, and Carlepont by a violent thrust northward, then by a quick facing about toward the east to drive them off the heights west of the Ailette, thus clearing the south bank of the Oise and lending support to the 3d Army's action in the hills of Thiescourt.

The program succeeded in every detail, and so rapidly that, although the enemy may say that he retired unhindered, some of his staff officers were obliged to flee in scanty attire. A German General was seen running from one of the exits of a cavern at the top of Mont Choisy without boots or suspenders, just as French soldiers appeared at the other entrance.

The correspondent, who later visited that cavern, found in it other evidences of the hasty departure of the German divisional staff that occupied it. Along with the General's boots and suspenders there were several pairs of costly field glasses, a complete telephone system, and other booty which it has not been possible as yet to inventory.

Sawtooth Bayonets Captured.

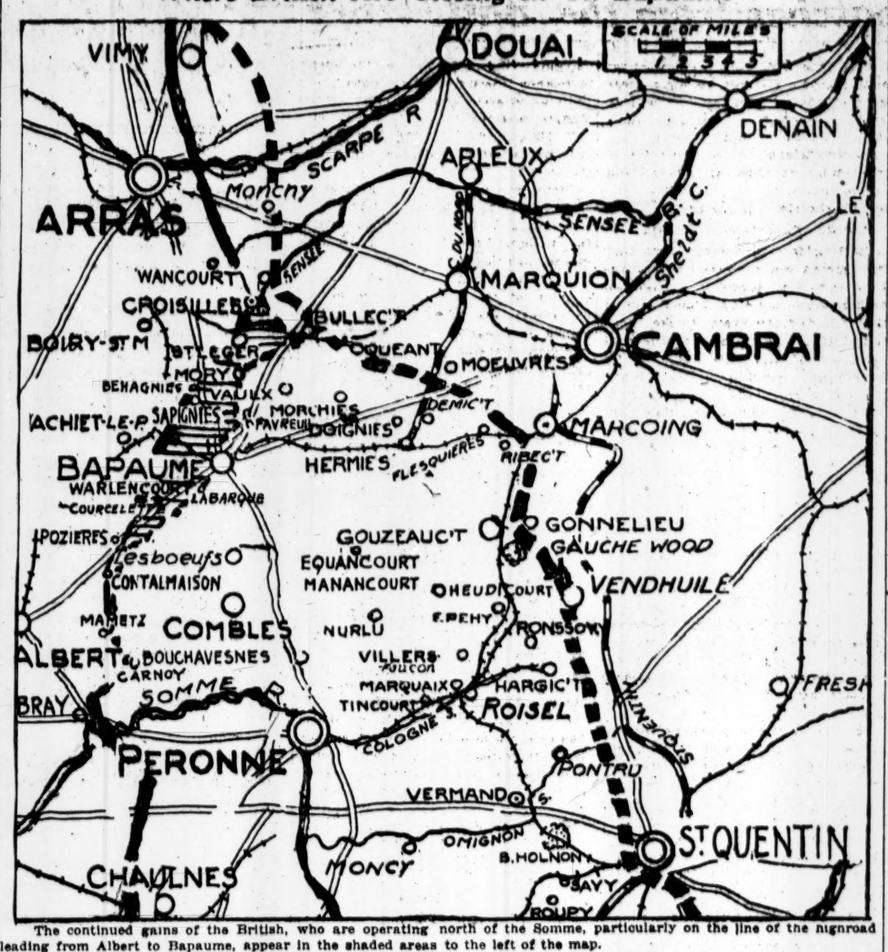
In the piles of arms and ammunition that have been collected on and around this height, there are a considerable number of bayonets with the sawtooth blade.

If the Germans did not intend to remain south of the Oise, they evidently thought they could hold this position, and they were driven out of it precipitately, although it was stoutly defended, and its capture proved to be a hard task for General Mangin's army. The slopes are covered with brush that hides the gullies and cavern entrances, where machine gun nests in ambush held up the division that was engaged in the attack from 8 o'clock in the morning to 8 in the evening. The Germans were even preparing to spend the night in their elaborately fitted headquarters in the quarry at the top.

But after a short artillery preparation the place was stormed, and the German staff had only just time to get away. One officer who was taken prisoner said: "The French are making war in an entirely new fashion. It is a great attack."

Rank and file prisoners without exception agree that Germany is doomed to defeat. Most of these men were in the machine gun sections that the new German tactics sacrifice to protect the retreat, and they expressed their resentment freely.

Where British Are Closing In On Bapaume



The continued gains of the British, who are operating north of the Somme, particularly on the line of the highroad leading from Albert to Bapaume, appear in the shaded areas to the left of the map.

The heavy line at the right is the famous Hindenburg line, toward which the Third and Fourth Armies are making rapid progress.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

British

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Night Report—During the day the hostile opposition has increased with the arrival of German reinforcements on the battlefront. Many hostile counterattacks have been made at different points and have broken down with losses under our fire.

Our troops, nevertheless, have fought their way forward with great gallantry, and, overcoming the new enemy resistance, have made further progress and taken many prisoners.

On the north bank of the Somme Australian troops, by a successful attack launched early this morning, carried the enemy's position on the high ground east of Bray, while on their left London and East Country divisions have continued their advance in the direction of Carnoy and taken Mametz. Welsh troops have captured the Mametz Wood.

In the centre of our attack our troops have crossed the Albert-Bapaume road along its whole length south of Bapaume and have captured Martinpuich, Le Sars, and Le Barque.

North of Bapaume severe fighting has taken place in Favreuil and about Mory and Croisilles. Progress has been made by our troops east of Behagnies and in Neuville-Vitasse.

A counterattack delivered by the enemy against our new positions in the Givenchy sector was repulsed.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing of special interest to report.

Day Report—Our attack to the north of the Somme is continuing. Our troops hold the road from Albert to Bapaume as far as the outskirts of Le Sars and have captured Contalmaison and Warlencourt-Eaucourt.

To the north of Bapaume we have taken Sapignies and Behagnies.

The number of prisoners taken by the Third and Fourth Armies on the battlefront since the morning of Aug. 21 and passed through collecting stations now exceeds 17,000.

A counterattack attempted by the enemy early last night against our positions recently gained to the north of Bailleul (in the Lys salient) broke down under our fire.

French

PARIS, Aug. 25.

Night Report—Both artilleries were active in the neighborhood of Lassigny today.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we made new progress east of Bagneux and repulsed enemy counterattacks west of Crécy-au-Mont. We captured 400 prisoners.

Aviation.—It was impossible to carry out any bombing operations during the day. During the night the weather improved, and our bombing machines immediately took the air. Eighteen thousand four hundred kilos (more than fifteen tons) of explosives were dropped behind the battlefront and on stations, which were damaged, and bivouacs in the region of Ognolles and Guiscard. Stations, railways, and assembly zones at Laon, Anizy-le-Château, Jussy, Chauny, La Fère, Ham, Semide, Pontavert, and Guignicourt were besprinkled with projectiles. Numerous hits were reported on the objectives, and fires broke out at Laon, Ham, Guiscard, and Guignicourt.

Day Report—North of Roye an enemy raid obtained no results other than to leave a score of prisoners in our hands. There was quite a violent bombardment in the region of Beuvraignes.

Between the Ailette and the Oise French troops increased their progress east of Bagneux (northwest of Soissons.)

On the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woevre our patrols took prisoners, of whom a number belonged to Austro-Hungarian units.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London.)

Day Report (First section missing)—Enemy attacks were also shattered before Mory.

Enemy forces stormed many times against our front, extending, after the battles of Aug. 23, from west of the Behagnies-Bapaume-Warlencourt line. The attack was initiated by bringing in numerous tanks in the centre against Bapaume itself. These attacks collapsed.

Lieutenant Eberhard, during the last few days, has here destroyed eight armored vehicles.

The enemy pressed forward sharply against our lines, which had been taken back from the Ancre, and in the afternoon came from Courcelles and Posières to attack against Martinpuich and Pozentin. Prussian troops thrust themselves in a counterattack upon the flank of the enemy and threw him back beyond Posières.

From the Somme to the Oise fighting activity remained limited to artillery fire and minor infantry battles north of Roye and west of the Oise.

On the Ailette the fighting activity died down.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne many strong attacks, which were brought forward in especially thick waves near and south of Chavigny, followed upon a heavy fire against Crécy-au-Mont and on both sides of Chavigny. They were repulsed with heavy losses for the French.

Cavalry and rifle regiments were especially effective in this operation.

Our bombing squadrons during Saturday night dropped on harbor works, railway stations, military works, and camps of the enemy, 75,000 kilograms of bombs.

RIP DOWN KAISER'S PICTURE IN BERLIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

to the most fantastic stories of great German victories. That sort of stuff is pathetic in the extreme.

The Vossische Zeitung correspondent devotes the greater part of a column to a description of a "fine triumph on the Roye-Liancourt road, where the German infantry remained victorious everywhere." He adds that more than 100 prisoners and some machine guns remained with them as signs of victory.

Talk of "Victorious Retreat."

Strategically, the great battle was long ago decided against Foch, one paper declares. Another refers to the retreat on the southern sector of the battlefront, saying that the Divette region has been "skillfully put between us and the enemy," while another maintains that the Lassigny Plateau was not conquered by the French, but "given up by us for tactical reasons."

The Frankfurter Zeitung is angry with Field Marshal Haig for claiming to have taken Albert, seeing that the town and surrounding district were abandoned by the Germans at the beginning of August. "Everywhere," it adds, "attempts to break through are shattered; everywhere the Entente losses amount to 50 per cent. of the effectives engaged; everywhere the Germans are victoriously retreating."

"Our safety," says the Vossische Zeitung, "demands a battle of movement, with a corresponding withdrawal of our lines."

There is an astounding amount of such crass nonsense in today's German papers. The maps they are publishing are thoroughly misleading, but through all of this studied misrepresentation runs a thread of very evident alarm.

GERMAN PRISONERS SAY WAR IS LOST

Captured Officers Say That Even the Alsace-Lorraine Question Is Negotiable Now.

FEAR NATION IS CRUSHED

Think Great Britain Should Stay Her Hand Since Economic Rivalry Is Past.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 25.—The demeanor of hundreds of German officers taken prisoner recently is in striking contrast with the attitude of officers captured during the British retreat last Spring. Then captured German officers were arrogant and said Germany meant to crush the British to earth, but now they are depressed and very anxious. They appear very willing to talk, and the tenor of their conversation may be summed up as follows:

They say Germany entered the war with enthusiasm, but this has long since disappeared and the struggle has now become an economic one with Great Britain.

They admit that Germany is in practically a hopeless condition, both economically and from the man-power point of view, and ask whether Great Britain cannot now consider Germany sufficiently reduced to be no longer a dangerous trade rival or whether the Allies intend to crush her altogether. In the latter case, they say, Germany will be forced to fight to the last, but they make no effort to conceal their impression of what this means for the fatherland.

They say they believe there is every disposition to evacuate Belgium and Northern France, and even negotiate for the retention or evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine.

They are generally unanimous in agreeing that annexations thus far made under the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty were a great mistake, but they think Germany cannot withdraw from Russia in the present condition of affairs there.

They are aware that the American Army now has assumed very formidable proportions, and there is a general admission of the seriousness of this factor.

The submarine campaign they cannot refer to without gestures of impatience.

Captured noncommissioned officers attribute recent German defeats to the inefficiency of their air service and more especially to the inexperience and lack of stamina of the latest recruits, who are most inadequately drilled and trained and who are physically incapable of sustaining the heavy strain of defensive warfare. The mere presence of these new recruits, they say, produces in a company a demoralizing effect upon the older men because it indicates to what straits Germany must be reduced to employ such poor material.

AMERICAN ESCAPED BY FEIGNING DEATH

Lay Ten Days in Trench in No Man's Land—Another Killed Abusive Captor.

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WITH AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 25.—A Streator man and a Baltimore man have related to the correspondent how both came back from beyond No Man's Land, one escaping by playing dead and the other by killing the captor, who was mistreating him. Neither expected to see America or their comrades again, but now both are eager for more fighting.

Mike Letanovski, a miner living at Kanglem, near Streator, Ill., until September, is a human bear. He lived ten days in a ditch dugout within the Hun line on only a few crackers. His story follows:

"On the afternoon of Aug. 11 my company started out to take a hamlet near the Vesle, but stopped at the railroad because of machine guns on our flank. In returning I fell behind and was forced to take shelter in a ditch, staying three days, because everything moving was drawing machine gunfire. I finally crawled to a German dugout, where, on the night of the 18th, the Germans came and took most of my crackers, my rifle, and mask. I feigned dead when they prodded me. There were several American packs there and the Germans were taking razors, &c., from them.

"A boche party returned two nights, staying an hour, but paying no attention to me. On the morning of the 20th I used my remaining strength to crawl out to a shellhole, and thence to the railroad, where the Americans started firing and discovered me to be an American just in time. The last four days were foodless, but I had water. I thought I could eat a side of beef when the Americans offered me food, but I found my limit was a tiny bit of corned beef. I am eating lots now and will soon be restored."

Clinton P. Phipps was in an outpost Thursday with three companions when the Huns sent over a whizbang barrage. Afterward a platoon of Germans approached behind some shrubbery, opened with their automatics and seized the quartet. Phipps, with Private Pasqua, was sent back through the forward posts in charge of two Germans, one of whom was continually calling "swine" and brutally mistreating them.

Phipps's pistol had been overlooked by his captors, and he finally killed one German, the other fleeing after throwing a grenade between Phipps and Pasqua, who entered the wood under fire. They heard the Germans retreating and eventually stumbled across a path where the snipers were thick, but escaped finally. They were rescued by Corporal Westerlund after resting in a shellhole until the fighting ended.

Phipps was indignant over the treatment accorded American prisoners. He charges he saw Germans shell stretcher bearers carrying wounded. The Americans took a prisoner who was astonished at the number of the American forces, having understood the submarines sunk our ships. Other prisoners admit the Germans are less confident and are fighting with less zeal.

MELT HOHENZOLLERNS CRIED BURGOMASTER

Cologne Official Offends Kaiser by Protest Against Melting of Benefactor's Statues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Aug. 26, (Dispatch to the London Daily Express.)—Action of the German military authorities in seizing and melting down the statues of three benefactors of Cologne, Herr Michartz, Canon Wakraf, founder of the museum, and Herr Kolping, founder of the workingmen's unions, has caused a riot in the city.

Angry protests were made by the Burgomaster, who has given great offense to the Kaiser by urging that the colossal and very numerous Hohenzollerns should be melted down instead.

EX-CZAR'S SON SHOT, RUSSIAN PRINCE SAYS

Bolsheviki Killed Him As Boy Wept When Told of His Father's Execution.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26.—A Russian prince who recently arrived in London, according to the Daily Mail, confirms the vague rumors of the killing of Alexis, the son of the former Emperor. After the father was executed, the Bolsheviki went to the son, saying: "We killed your father—a dog's death for a dog."

Alexis burst into tears, and one of the band then shot him dead.

The boy was 14 years old on July 30.

GERMAN MADE VILLA IN ITALY A FORTRESS

Search Inspired by Rumors Reveals Arms and Ammunition and Even Machine Guns.

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MILAN, Aug. 25.—Strange and significant discoveries have just been made at a sumptuous villa overlooking the famous battlefield of Mentana. The villa was constructed about a decade ago, according to designs of the Dresden magnate, Heinrich Karbelek, who himself tenanted the dwelling for a time till the exigencies of war called him back hurriedly to the fatherland.

Karbelek left the administration of the villa and the cultivation of the surrounding estate to the care of his head gardener and peasant employes. Soon stories became rife about the mysterious arrival from Germany in the year preceding the war of a number of huge, heavy cases, and that the marvelous property was equipped for the purpose of a fortress.

Officialdom looked upon the current tales as amusing creations sprung from the fertile imagination of the country folk, though it recognized that various terraces banked around the villa and floored with reinforced concrete might do service as gun emplacements.

Since the evil repute of the place continued to grow apace, attracting holiday crowds of curious sightseers, a squad of carabiniers was finally sent from Monterotondo under orders to make a thorough search. Buried in the basement were found big stores of pistols, rifles and munitions, and, according to the Corriere della Sera, even machine guns have been brought to light.

Sword of Honor for Foch.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Municipal Council of Paris has unanimously agreed to present to Marshal Foch a sword of honor in recognition of his services as Commander in Chief of the Entente allied forces.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The British have reaped the first rewards of their attacks north of the Somme between Bray and Bapaume. These are the German positions along the Ancre. These positions were completely pocketed. The British had advanced beyond the Arras-Bapaume road, holding it for its entire length as far south as Sapignies. From that point the line drifted back to the west to the Ancre and down that stream to a point just east of Albert. But south of Albert it again turned eastward and passed beyond Bray. The nature of the pocket then in which the British held the Ancre will be at once apparent from the map. The entire line was turned. Both flanks were threatened, if not actually turned.

At the first thrust of the British southward toward Grevillers, the Ancre line began to fall back, closely pressed all the way. In the two days that have passed, the retreat has been forced for more than five miles in places and it is apparently still going on. These positions were the closest which the Germans still maintained toward Amiens. Whatever menace they held for this important centre has, therefore, been entirely removed.

More vital still is the fact that this was the centre of the German line from Arras to Roye. It was needed just as Arras was needed by the Allies when the Germans were marching through Picardy—as a sort of bastion, holding the two flanks firmly together. But it has gone; the Germans are now in the open. Their positions near Arras, then as far back as the Hindenburg line, and about Roye, as far back as the Canal du Nord, are more or less up in the air, with no strong point of support on the flank.

In going into battle there are two cardinal points any commander will look for, supports or resting places for his flanks and his line of communications. This applies just as well to the battles which are being fought today as to those which were fought before trench warfare became the established method. While it is true that in the present system the lines are continuous, at the same time the vital points must have intermediate resting places for their flanks, and cannot survive having them in the open subject to such attacks as have been prevailing in the west since March 21 of this year.

This was demonstrated in the case of Vimy Ridge and the heights of Notre Dame de Lorette, the bastions on which the German attacks split and broke in April. The Ancre served the same purpose for the British attacks in the vicinity of Bray. But these positions are now gone, the Germans are going back rapidly, and the positions south of the Somme are thrown into the balance.

It cannot be expected, however, that the British attacks north of Bapaume will continue to be successful on anything like the same scale as we have witnessed during the last two or three days. Near Croisilles, where the fighting has been so bitter, the Germans are drawing very near to the old Hindenburg line. The tremendous fighting, which occurred on this line in the early Spring of 1917 about Fontaine les Croisilles and Bullecourt, will be well remembered.

These places are only about two and a half miles from the present line, so that it may be expected that the Germans will return to the trenches from which they emerged in March and try to settle down for the remainder of the fighting season.

South of this line, however, they will continue to have many difficulties to contend with. The British are within less than a mile of Bapaume, the entire plateau just west of the city which gave the British so much trouble in the old battle of the Somme is occupied, the line now reaching the outskirts of Avesnes, a suburb of Bapaume, running into the city itself.

The city has been reduced to a shambles through the artillery fire of previous fights, but as a road centre it is just as important as it was in 1916.

The fact that in fighting which has lasted but three or four days the British have been able to reach this village speaks volumes for the present strength of the allied army. Before the attack started on Aug. 21, the British were well behind the lines they held when the battle of the Somme began. As is known, it took from July 1 to the end of November to get within four miles of Bapaume. Now, with a German army in the field, presumably stronger than the 1916 army by reason of the fact that Russia is not in the field, Bapaume was reached at the end of the fourth day of fighting. Either the German Army has become much weakened or the allied army is much stronger. Both are more nearly the truth.

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REDS KILL ALLIED OFFICIALS

Moscow Papers Say Three Members of a Mission Were Executed with Counter-Revolutionists.

ARCHANGEL, Aug. 22, (Associated Press.)—An official announcement issued today by the Entente Allied Governments in the northern region of Russia denied the statement recently made by Lenine and Trotzky, the Bolshevist Premier and War Minister, respectively, that Great Britain, France, and the United States were enemies of Russia. The allied military action, the announcement added, was aimed at the expulsion of the Germans from Russian territory and the suppression by force of arms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. The statement follows:

Lenine and Trotzky declare that the British, French, and Americans who disembarked at Archangel are brigands, and they call upon the Russian proletariat to fight against them as enemies of Russia who attacked her without a declaration of war.

We declare to all Russian citizens for whom the welfare of Russia is dear that this is not true. The British, French, and Americans at Archangel are the allies of Russia. They were invited to make a landing here by the legitimate Government and with the complete and unanimous agreement on the part of the population.

The Government of the northern region is composed of members of the Constituent Assembly, which was elected by the whole population of the northern border district. It comprises also representatives of the Zemstvos and municipalities, elected by universal suffrage.

This Government had been formed and was overturned by the illegitimate Bolshevist Government before the descent of the Allies. It was formed on the initiative of the League for the Regeneration of Russia, which reunites representatives of all the political parties recognizing the Constituent Assembly as the only rightful Russian Government.

The Allies, then, were called to Russia by the only legitimate and representative authority, for the purpose of military action in common aiming at the expulsion of the Germans and the complete suppression by force of arms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, traitorously signed by the Bolsheviki. But they were called on the distinctly specified condition that they must not mix themselves in the internal affairs of the Government of Russia.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.—The big counter-revolutionary movement which recently broke out in Moscow was organized to prevent the dispatch of troops to the Czechoslovak front, according to the Bolshevist newspaper Izvestia of Moscow. The movement, the newspaper adds, was directed by General Alexieff, former Commander in Chief of the Russian Army. Eight leaders of the counter-revolution, including the former commander of the 86th Rifle Regiment, were arrested and executed.

Moscow newspapers report revolutionary movements in the Provinces of Vologda, Vladimir, Vyatka, and Orel, and say that they were sanguinarily repulsed. At Dinni, in Orel, 300 White Guards were killed. At Petrograd 20 persons, including the officers of a Krasnoye-Selo regiment, were executed. Three members of a foreign mission also were put to death.

The Russian newspaper Pravda demands the arrest of the entire bourgeoisie.

ESTHONIA REPUDIATES RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY

Representatives of Former Diet and Government So Inform Allied and Neutral Governments.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25.—Official representatives of the Esthonian Diet and Government, dissolved by the Germans, have presented a declaration to the diplomatic representatives of belligerent and neutral countries at Copenhagen and to the Danish Government.

The represenatives energetically declare in the name of the Republic of Esthonia that the treaty between Germany and the Russian Bolshevist Government regarding the political status of Esthonia was made without the consent of the representatives of the Esthonian people and the Provisional Government and that it is considered by them to be nonexistent.

STILL SUFFER FROM HUNGER.

Red Regime Fails to Keep Promise of Bread for Workers.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25. — A Moscow paper states that despite promises of the Bolshevist Government, the working class population have not yet received full bread rations and are suffering from complete physical exhaustion.

There is strong agitation among the working miners, who are holding meetings for the organization of united action.

The Committee of Swedish Control, Social Democratic Party, has decided to accept the proposition of M. Rousanoff to take part in the organization of a Commission of Inquiry into conditions of the Bolshevist régime. Other Socialist parties also express approval under certain guarantees as to the composition of the commission.

MILUKOFF'S NEW PARTY.

Program Said to Call for Dictatorship Pending Monarchy.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.—According to Polish press agents, the new Monarchist Constitutional Democratic Party, formed by Professor Paul N. Milukoff, former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be called the "League for the Rebirth of Russia." Its program calls for the restoration of Great Russia, without Poland or the Baltic provinces, and the establishment of a dictatorship as a temporary form of government.

Boris Siwukoff has been proposed as the first dictator, with General Michael W. Alexieff, former Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies, as his assistant. Siwukoff has repudiated the Brest-Litovsk treaty and advocated a renewal of the war against the Central Powers. With regard to the agrarian question he has adopted the standpoint that land owners must be indemnified for land taken by the peasants.

32,701 ARRESTS IN FINLAND.

Punishment Inflicted on 15,555 in Connection with Revolt.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25.—The total number of persons arrested in Finland on account of the insurrection in that country up to Aug. 19 was 32,701, according to a dispatch received here today from Helsingfors. Of this total 3,642 were ill.

Up to the 17th of August 15,555 persons had been unconditionally sentenced and 13,782 conditionally. The total number acquitted was 1,775.

CZECHS AGAIN IN KAZAN.

Town of Volga Recaptured from Reds After Heavy Fighting.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25. — Czecho-slovak and anti-Bolshevist forces have reoccupied the town of Kazan, on the River Volga, says a Moscow dispatch to the Wester Zeitung of Bremen.

The Bolsheviki were forced to retreat after heavy fighting.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

GERMAN LINE NEAR BREAK

By WALTER L. DURANTY.
Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

climax and final denouement, has actually come to pass.

I refrain from developing the argument to the logical conclusion which even optimism hardly yet dares to anticipate.

In the meantime, while the British are steadily smashing what remains, there are many interesting possibilities in the situation, but there must be a short interval before this part of the long curtain of fire of the allied victory creeps irresistibly forward.

Before leaving the field to dispatch this message, I climbed by a swaying ladder into the fork of a tree that gave me a view all along the Oise Valley from Noyon to Chauny. A few explosions, a few swooping airplanes against the hot blue sky, speak openly of war.

In the meantime, while the British are steadily smashing what remains of the German reserve divisions, and it is well to remember that it is on men, not guns or fortifications, that victory depends in the final instance, the French and Americans are not waiting with arms folded on the long front where the beaten and dispirited armies of the Crown Prince are hiding in anxious anticipation behind the hills and forests. If big scale operations for the moment are stayed the activity of patrols is never ceasing, and the enemy is being harassed without respite by savage little raids, ambushes, and forays.

The airmen in ever growing numbers increases the confusion of the enemy's communications. Each week the previous record of tons of explosives dropped from the air is surpassed.

The artillery, too, has entered the game with tenfold fury now that a breathing space has permitted the repair of the roads and the bringing up of pieces and munitions.

Take the case of the Divette line, where the wood and massif of Porquericourt form Noyon's last strong bastion. Few men are visible as one looks down the steep tree-clad slope, but there is continued movement along the old Boyau—littered with German rifles and equipment to bear witness to the hasty flight with which the terrain is seamed.

From time to time a German shell breaks below on the junction point of roads or trenches or explodes down to the right, where a tiny wooden foot bridge marks the spot where a French detachment crossed the marshy little stream and is creeping forward through the wood refusing the offer of relief which the commander has just made them.

Seeming twentyfold greater in comparison is the activity of the French batteries in the massif behind and the air is ever filled with roaring like the rush of a mighty wind as shells pass overhead to explode on the crest opposite.

"The boche has gone to cover for the time being," said a boyish infantry Captain, "but he can't be happy in his hole. We'll smoke him out this time. He wanted open warfare, and he's got it. Vive Foch and la manoeuvre."

CALL PRESENT BATTLES MERELY PRELIMINARY

French Staff Observers Expect a General and Decisive Offensive to Follow.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE OISE, Aug. 25.—While there is no great change to report on the new French front along the Divette, Oise, and Ailette, the pressure upon the enemy is being maintained, and useful patrol reconnoisances have been made across all three streams. Noyon, once more in the southwestern corner of the German front, is threatened on both sides, and between the Ailette and Aisne north of Soissons the French are nearly approaching the ancient hinge of the Hindenburg line.

One now meets experienced soldiers who think a decisive victory will be obtained this year. Others more conservative are anxious that the public should not expect too much and that the character of the present allied attacks should not be exaggerated.

We have had a wonderful five weeks in which the armies of Mangin, De Goutte, Berthelot, and De Mitry, then of Rawlinson and Débeny, and again of Mangin and Humbert, with the aid of American, British, and Italian divisions, have shared the honors of an unbroken course of victory now carried forward by fresh armies. But to careful staff observers to whom I have referred these are only the preliminaries to a general and decisive offensive of the Allies.

They have been effected while yet we have but a very slight superiority of power—that is their promising aspect—but they have been aided, at least south of the Somme, by two important circumstances. First is the character of open movement given to the war last Spring by the enemy when he became certain of success owing to the Russian collapse.

Second is the fact that when stricken between Soissons and Château-Thierry Ludendorff realized that Marshal Foch's manoeuvring skill and the power of the American contingent—when he realized, that is to say, that the day of German offensives was over—the German Grand Staff rapidly reconciled itself to a general withdrawal and shortening o fits front.

Decision has been confirmed by the repeated allied successes and by gathering difficulties in other fields. Essentially in this conservative military view we have been hurrying a retreat. When it everywhere reaches the formidable works of the old Hindenburg line and the successive lines behind it the struggle may assume a somewhat different character.

About the end there can no longer be any doubt, for with hardly a score of divisions in reserve the German crisis of effectives becomes daily more pressing. But seriously entrenched defense is not favorable to spectacular triumps of attack, and the phophecy of early and final victory is therefore premature.

Machine Guns in Every Thicket.

Starting from a narrow front they had spread out fanwise. When the time came to plunge into unknown depths and to scale the hidden face of this hill fortress every thicket contained groups of enemy machine gunners, who if they were not promptly suppressed, could hold up several companies for hours. Larger bodies of Germans enjoyed complete immunity in the many limestone caves and quarries of the district and when not surrounded by swift rush came out to meet their assailants with heavy advantage in numbers and vigor.

The first objective, Belfontaine, was reached with comparative ease, the troops being preceded by a rolling barrage. After ten minutes' interval for breath and order of line the curtain of fire crept forward again and the crest south of Mount Choisy was attained. A long arrest before boche citadel followed. The French cleared a space here, but were driven back there.

For the greater part of the day the battle broke up into a desperate group of engagements, swaying this way and that, and bravery was not all on one side by any means. One German battery kept a single gun firing point blank under protection of a little machine gun until the French were right upon its crew with their bayonets.

Isolated machine gunners took heavy toll before they threw up their hands, and one French regiment was greatly troubled by enfilade fire from low woods by Carlepont, on their left. By evening many quarries had been surrounded and emptied under threat of the use of flame pumps, and the worst was over.

By 11 o'clock in the evening Mount Choisy, with its observatories, 20 cannon, hundreds of machine guns, and 600 prisoners were in the hands of the French. Cuts and the centre of the Noyon-Voucy high road had already been seized.

On Wednesday and Thursday the advance developed steadily toward the right, and on Friday and Saturday it was extended eastward on to the plateau between Soissons and the Ailette.

Old Battlefields and New.

One sometimes feels that the dire hand of war has passed with strange lightness over certain regions, or to put impression more accurately, that old mother earth has extraordinary power of recovery, and then suddenly one falls upon part of the front smashed, soiled, and degraded with horrible completeness, apparently beyond hope of rehabilitation. It is the contrast between the fresh and the old, long harried battlefields; between the results of the war of movement and of that of fixed positions.

The difference has been brought home to me once more and very vividly in an examination I have just made of the field of General Mangin's great victory, the lozenge-shaped stretch of country between the towns of Compiègne, Noyon, Coucy-le-Chateau and Soissons. We came up over the open farmlands between the firest of Villiers-Cotterets and Soissons, which Mangin wrested from the boche on July 18 and the following days when they had squatted upon them for only six weeks.

There are clear enough rough traces of those recent combats before our vast change of fortune, but very little that is beyond speedy cure. The cure, indeed, has begun.

Beside new hangars, on which mechanics of the air force are busy, harvesters are gathering the last stocks of wheat and oats and finishing giant haystacks. Road menders, grizzled Territorials, or negroes in red fez and blue breeches, are making way for interminable convoys that carry the wherewithal of the advancing army.

Vines still climb up shattered cottage walls and hollyhocks and sweet williams wave their little flags to neglected fruit trees.

The best fields are sadly weedy, but the stubble shines warmly golden against an horizon line of sombre forest right up to the short-lived trenches. One feels the invigorating touch of Summer sunshine, and when we get down to the familiar old Soissons road I am as glad as a ghost returned to mortal haunts unchanged.

Across the Aisne it is quite another story. The little town of Vic, although always safely within our lines, has received new damage. There were large factories and villas with Summer houses and boatsheds looking down to the riverside. Now all are in ruins. The queer old castle in the market place had one of its pepperpot towers cut open and the wall paintings in the upper room showing mediaeval knights in a battle or tournament are at the mercy of wind and rain.

This is only the vestibule to the scene of the devastation, perhaps unparalleled on the French front. The lateral lying between the Rivers Aisne, Oise and Ailette has been divided by war crosswise into two parts, of which the lesser and southwestern has been a battlefield for three and a half years, while the larger or northeastern, has been for most of this time in the enemy's possession, and not till last week had seen serious fighting.

To reach General Mangin's new front on the Oise I had to cross the former region, passing on the high, bare plateaus of Moulinsous Touvent and Tracy-le-Val, the double system of wire and trenches that had grown up since the battle of the Marne, and will now vanish into history. Once a vast expanse of fertile plow lands it is now a wilderness choked with corrupt growths and as silent as deserts and dismal swamps that man has abandoned hope of taming.

A few fragments of limestone wall surrounded by blasted tree trunks mark the sites of farms long ago destroyed. There is no other sign of human habitation. Rank grasses, thistles, brambles, and coarsely flowering weeds sprawl over broken parapets and shell craters foul with the rotteness of three years of carnage.

Machine guns, piles of shells and great masses of other material are being got together and cleared away, and where this work is advanced the natural beauties of the land already begin to reappear.

OUR MEN BROKE GERMAN WEDGE

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

timely appearance of American troops.

It was the Americans upon whom the spearhead of the German offensive was broken. And northwest of Château-Thierry a single American division laid the cornerstone of the Foch offensive, which seven weeks later was to deliver a signal blow to the enemy. Without that wonderful rifle shooting by a comparatively small number of American infantrymen the Germans would probably have reached Maux and put their feet solidly on a jumping off place for Paris.

It was an entirely unexpected performance. On the very day of the beginning of the Chemin des Dames offensive I had visited the Second Division of American troops behind Amiens, and they then had no other idea than relieving the First Division, which after a wearying service was making a stroke at Cantigny before taking a well-earned rest.

One travels all the way from Château-Thierry to the Vesle through battlefields made glorious by these troops and those who came after them.

There is not a village but is associated with these victories and scarcely an acre of soil, which has not received a baptism of American blood. For many a year Americans will flock here to see where their sons conquered and perished.

It is all quiet enough now until after one passes Fere-en-Tardenois. To the north at Division Headquarters, where I sought permission to enter the zone of the Vesle battle, they were reluctant to permit a civilian to visit the area covered by vicious German shellfire. The roads especially were targets for enemy gunners. The question was decided in my favor, however, and armed with maps and detailed instructions I set out to see friends in the battle sector and not the progress of the fighting. Part of the way I had a conveyance, but as the Germans shot every auto I had to leave the car and proceed on foot.

To give an idea of how busy the enemy was, we counted one day at a regimental headquarters where I was visiting 1,000 German shellbursts in the vicinity. Our guns returned the fire with interest. The Captain whom I had come especially to see was still further forward, his company being in a support position after being four days in the front line at a point near a crossing of the Vesle.

His troops had made the good record which is now expected of Americans as a matter of course.

The troops of this division were the first to go across the Vesle and there had roused the enemy to fierce counterattacks.

On the first day of my last visit they drove the Americans back to the south bank. At dawn this morning, however, we counterattacked and regained our footing north of the Vesle.

Reports were just coming in when I left and were of the usual kind. A machine gun company, as well as the infantry, had distinguished themselves. The Captain in charge of the counterattack bears a famous Kentucky name, and added to its fame by his gallantry and ability this morning.

Several young Lieutenants are candidates for the Croix de Guerre. One Lieutenant, Brewer, in charge of a machine gun was credited with a hundred Germans killed. He caught a big party of them in the open in the railroad yards, and played his gun on them with deadly effect. I saw this officer and another, when they came into headquarters, grimy with the morning's work, but happy. I had seen these same fellows soon after their arrival in France, three months ago and wondered whether the nice mannered highbred youngsters would make good against trained Germans. They gave me my answer today.

It was amazing to see such a change in men. They were typical fighting men of the highest type.

I slept in the forest with a young transport officer. Shells were bursting all night and our own guns were replying vigorously. This morning early the German firing ceased for a while and we inferred that the enemy was abandoning the region between the Vesle and the Aisne.

About 11 o'clock, however, a shell burst within 100 feet of our dugout and one of our men had a hand blown off by a piece of shrapnel.

Later at luncheon at the battalion headquarters a shell struck within ten feet of the window of the room where we were eating, breaking glasses and flooding the whole place with gas.

Across the road within a few minutes thereafter a "dud" shell smashed through the roof and into the bedroom of the commanding officer, but luckily no one was hurt. They picked the shell up and deposited it gently alongside the road.

OUR VESLE ARMY SEES ACTION NEAR

It Is Charged with Cutting German Communications Behind the Aisne.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY

Enemy Meantime Is Withdrawing and Prisoners See Hope Only in Peace.

LONDON, Aug. 25, (via Montreal.)—A week of continuous allied success closed gloriously Saturday, when the British stormed no fewer than fifteen important strongholds.

A significant part of the success is that the Americans west of Fismes and south of the Vesle, have been lately assigned to the task of hammering the German communications within the north of Aisne district.

They have been steadily reinforced all the time, and if their present movement develops, it is likely to have serious consequences for the Germans, whom Generals Mangin and Humbert are outflanking.

While Ludendorff deems it prudent to retire from this region, his decision to withdraw to the 1917 line may be hastened by the Americans.

Germans Reported Withdrawing.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 25, (Associated Press.)—Reports from various sources say that the Germans are withdrawing north of the Vesle, owing to continued pressure along the French and British fronts.

In the Fismes district the German artillery fired in a desultory fashion today, and there was no infantry action except patrol engagements at a few places. Much heavy cannonading has been heard around Soissons.

The Americans are endeavoring to confirm the withdrawal reports.

American Lines Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—American troops on Saturday advanced their lines slightly east of Bazoches, while other American units in the Vosges inflicted losses on the enemy in repulsing a raid, General Pershing reported in his communiqué dated Aug. 24.

The text of the statement, as made public tonight by the War Department, follows:

Section A—East of Bazoches our troops slightly advanced their line. In the Vosges a hostile raid was repulsed with losses. From the other sectors held by our troops, there is nothing to report.

Section B—There is nothing to report in this section.

General Pershing's communiqué covering today's operations to the War Department reads as follows:

Section A—In Alsace raiding parties were again driven back in attempts to reach our lines. At other points occupied by our troops the day was uneventful.

Prisoners Foresee Defeat.

ON VESLE FRONT, Aug. 24, (Associated Press.)—Prisoners taken today by American troops in the region of Château du Diable, to the west of Fismes, said they had been ordered to keep in constant contact with the Americans along the Vesle River. The German retreat north of the Marne River had been carried out in an orderly manner, they declared, hence German soldiers believe it to have been premeditated and a tactical manoeuvre intended to eliminate an awkward salient.

The general impression among German soldiers, the prisoners said, was, now that so many powers had combined against Germany that it was not possible for Germany to win, yet the Entente Allies would never be able to enter Germany, because the Germans had seen too much of the destruction in France to permit of Germany suffering in a similar manner.

The prisoners said Germany would be defended to the last man. If that did not suffice, an immediate peace must avert an invasion. The Germans admitted that the Americans had fought with freshness and enthusiasm.

SAYS AMERICANS LIE.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Minister of War and Marine, in a proclamation published in the Krasnaya Gazetta Aug. 23, characterizes the statements that the allied troops were landed in Siberia to protect the Trans-Siberian Railway as a lie, according to a dispatch received here from Berlin. The proclamation of Trotzky follows.

"To all: When in April preparations were being made for a Japanese landing in Vladivostok the Japanese General Staff informed the Cabinets of the Allies that danger threatened the Siberian Railway from German and Austrian prisoners. I thereupon sent American and British officers from Moscow to the Siberian Railway, who were obliged officially to confirm that all statements regarding the railway being in danger were idle gossip. This fact is known to Ambassador Francis. Now that the intervention of the Allies is an accomplished fact, the American Government has supported the Japanese lie.

LODGE'S WAR SPEECH ACCLAIMED IN FRANCE

Our Soldiers See In It Indications of the National Will to Speed on to Victory.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Senator Lodge's statement of our war aims expresses the sentiment of our officers and soldiers now in France. The general feeling in these circles is that unity and efficiency would be promoted by the Republicans adopting a strong policy and leadership. At the front I heard many calls for Theodore Roosevelt's more active participation in war affairs.

Men who are doing such work as falls to the lot of our soldiers need all the inspiration they can get, and no man is more capable of speaking the mind and heart of the soldier than Roosevelt. His red-blooded talk and his willingness to back what he says by personal sacrifices appeal to fighting men. There is nothing but admiration and loyalty for President Wilson, but our soldiers seem to feel that there is room enough for everybody in this big war, and 90 per cent. of them would shout i fthey saw the Colonel take a more conspicuous seat on the band wagon.

Senator Lodge's pronouncement has been received here as indicating an accession of vital energy and strength to the Republicans without in any way weakening President Wilson's grip on the war management.

BRITISH BOMB KARLSRUHE.

Nine Killed, Six Injured by Air Raid, German Paper Says.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—A telegram from Karlsruhe on Friday to the Frankfort Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says that ten British airmen bombed Karlsruhe at 9 o'clock that morning.

Most of the bombs fell in the open country, resulting in considerable damage to private dwellings in one place.

Nine persons were killed and six injured. Five of the attacking airplanes, according to the telegram, were destroyed.

AUSTRIANS BOMB PADUA.

Italian Airmen Attack Aviation Camps and Start Large Fires.

ROME, Aug. 25.—The War Office today issued the following statement:

Last night our airplanes again dropped 4,000 kilograms of bombs on aviation camps on the Friuli plain and in the Lagarina Valley, causing large fires.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on the city of Padua, slightly damaging some buildings. There were no casualties.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
AHEAD OF THE FIREMEN

"A spy's work," the papers said—

and production stopped until new walls were raised. What place is next—no one can tell—but you can be sure it won't be yours if you install sprinkler protection.

Globe Sprinklers are protecting millions of dollars of property all over the country. Why not yours?

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Bldg. Cortlandt 6790

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

323

Protect your heirs

How to safeguard your Life Insurance money

IF you consider your duty to your family done when you arrange to leave them Life Insurance money in bulk, we suggest your attention to the following:

Life insurance companies report that most policies are paid to beneficiaries in bulk sums. What becomes of these bulk sums?

Three common dangers

1. The first to take their toll of insurance money are usually the speculative investments. Speculative investments seem to have a fatal fascination for women suddenly left with money.
2. Well-intentioned people with financial axes to grind come trooping in. So called "friends of the family" are often found in this class. Haphazard use of the insurance money results.
3. Frequently, insurance money is merely banked. Being too accessible it often quickly wastes away.

If you agree that such money-waste should be guarded against, we are prepared to put before you a dependable safety-measure.

A COLUMBIA TRUST FUND
for safeguarding the proceeds of Life Insurance

A Columbia Trust Fund is simply money set aside under the protection of the Columbia Trust Company and invested to provide assured income for definite objects.

Life Insurance or any other money may be used to form the Trust Fund. We are bound by a written agreement to carry out your wishes definitely and absolutely.

Two examples

Suppose you wish to provide for your wife for, say 10 years, until the children are old enough to take care of her. A Columbia Trust Fund can be made to provide for that need—with installments payable to your wife in the amount you wish and on the dates you wish.

Or,

you may plan to send your boy to college. The boy may not know the value of money. By putting insurance or other money into a Columbia Trust Fund, the sound financing of the boy is assured. No one can touch a cent of the money except at the time you wish and in the amount you wish. Your wishes are binding.

OUR charges for handling each Columbia Trust Fund are very moderate. The commission we receive depends on the amounts we receive and pay out.

We recommend that you look into this matter of Columbia Trust Funds without delay. Our recommendations and service will be based on years of experience. We suggest that you have an informal talk with a Vice-President at any one of our offices. He will be glad to explain the form of Columbia Trust Fund which will meet your individual need.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System

OUR ARMY TO OBTAIN SUPPLIES IN SPAIN

Credit for $75,000,000 to be Opened by Bankers in That Country.

SOLVES EXCHANGE PROBLEM

Madrid Paper Says Basis of Agreement Has Been Reached by Officials Negotiating.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—El Liberal today announced that negotiations were proceeding for a commercial loan between Spain and the United States.

"Spain," the newspaper declared, "is opening a credit of 300,000,000 or 500,000,000 pesetas, the United States giving as a guarantee the signatures of American firms exporting cotton to Spain. With this credit the United States will be able to purchase in Spain some of the products necessary for its army in France without the necessity of changing dollars into pesetas and thus avoiding the reduction in exchange.

"Ambassador Willard and other American officials have had several interviews with the members of the Spanish Government, and it is believed that the basis of an agreement has been reached. The interest payable on the loan has been the subject of discussion, the United States objecting to pay 5 per cent. America offers to pay the balance remaining of the loan in Mexican gold on the day of liquidation."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. — Negotiations between the United States and Spain for the extension of commercial credits to the former as reported in a Madrid dispatch today, quoting El Liberal, have been in progress for more than two months and officials here have been expecting for some time the receipt of news that the extension had been arranged.

The negotiations, it is understood, were carried on with Spanish bankers, who will make the extension, although it was necessary to obtain for the bankers the support of the Government. The Spanish Government, it is held here, is scarcely in a financial position at the present time, with much of its trade cut off and through depredations upon its ocean tonnage by German submarines, to make a credit extension on its own account.

The primary purpose of the credits will be to give the United States purchasing power in Spain. The American Government has been endeavoring to buy army supplies from Spanish dealers, especially from dealers in foodstuffs. This has been difficult through the low value of the American dollar in Spain. The credit extension, as pointed out in the Madrid dispatch, will eliminate the exchange of dollars for pesetas and accordingly facilitate the purchase of supplies. It will also be of great value to Spanish merchants and American importers, who have been greatly inconvenienced by the necessities of exchange.

The credit extension, amounting as it does to only about $75,000,000, will afford some relief, even though hardly large enough to supply the possible needs of the United States.

The negotiations have been conducted largely through Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and President of the Interallied Council of Finances and Purchases. The matter is known to have been discussed at meetings of the council in Paris.

CROWDER PREPARED FOR DRAFT CAMPAIGN

Government to Engage in Biggest Publicity Drive of the War to Increase Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Anticipating Congressional action this week on the Army Man Power bill, Provost Marshal General Crowder is utilizing practically every medium of publicity in the United States to insure a 100 per cent. registration of those to be listed between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

The bill, which passed the House yesterday, is expected to pass the Senate without opposition. If there are any modifications of the project as originally urged by the War Department, they will be slight and will not affect the vitals of the measure. The prohibition amendment which has the centre of the stage in the Senate will be temporarily laid aside tomorrow to give the Man Power bill right of way. The Senate probably will vote on it not later than Tuesday.

General Crowder says that within ten days after the bill becomes a law he will be ready for the registration. He had hoped to hold the registration on Sept. 5. Within sixty days after the bill becomes law, General Crowder expects to be ready to begin calling eligible men to the colors. Approximately 13,000,000 men are to be registered, as compared to 9,586,508 enrolled in the registration of June 5, 1917.

Between the time the bill is signed by President Wilson and the day when the registration is held, it is General Crowder's purpose to carry to every man affected by the change in age limits the message that he must register. This publicity campaign will be one of the most intensive ever undertaken by the Government, considering the short time in which it must be carried out.

Besides the news information to be conveyed in the ordinary way through the newspapers all of the 55,000 Post Offices and 56,000 railroad stations will be placarded with posters. These posters, made up in the form of four-page newspapers, will go into all factories. On the first page will be messages from President Wilson, Secretaries Baker and Daniels, and other officials calling on the nation to respond. On the back page will be detailed instructions for the guidance of registrants. Across the two inside pages will spread the poster announcement of the registration date and the ages affected.

Street cars will carry card legends, posters will be pasted in subway and elevated stations, between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 handbills will be circulated along 11,000 rural carrier routes, clergymen will deliver the message to their congregations from the pulpits on the Sunday before registration, and on the Saturday before registration pay envelopes in all the large factories and business establishments will carry reminder slips. Other methods of publicity will be through schools, theatres, labor organizations, local advertisement clubs, farm and trade papers.

323,474 JOINED COLORS.

Sherrill Says New York State Can Furnish 1,000,000 Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—In his preliminary report to Governor Whitman on the conduct of his department Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill stated that with the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and other patriotic civic organizations, "good business has been substituted for gold braid."

The Adjutant General shows that through a reorganization of his department the payroll has been reduced from $11,000 to $2,000 a month. The State has sent out 201,474 men in addition to the 122,000 who have volunteered. Arrangements have been made to send out 25,000 more men to the Federal camps the first week in September.

Within a short time New York will have furnished half a million men, and the Adjutant General says it is now ready to send a million if the Government needs that number from the Empire State.

WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES 183 CASUALTIES

Army Has 46 Killed in Action; No List Issued for Marine Corps

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The War Department today gave out one casualty list, containing 183 names, bringing the total for the army to 20,796. No Marine Corps casualties were announced. The total for army and marines is now 23,697. The list issued today included the names of 46 killed in action, 20 died of wounds, 1 died of accident, 46 severely wounded, 31 missing in action, and 1 prisoner.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Aug. 25.	Total.
Killed in action	3,935	46	3,981
Lost at sea	291	..	291
Died of wounds	1,271	20	1,290
Died of accident	726	1	727
Died of disease	1,595	..	1,595
Total	7,818	67	7,885
Wounded	10,593	84	10,677
Missing, including prisoners	2,202	32	2,234
Total	20,613	183	20,796

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 25.

The following army casualties, with next of kin and emergency addresses, were announced today:

KILLED IN ACTION—46.

Major.

BOUTON, ARTHUR E.; E. P. Bouton, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Captain.

BEAUDRY, FRED W.; Mrs. E. Beaudry, Detroit, Mich.

Sergeants.

NICKERSON, S. L.; Mrs. H. F. Nickerson, Middleboro, Mass.

Corporals.

ARMBRUST, C. R.; Mrs. D. N. Armbrust, Greensburg, Penn.
KING, FELIX M.; W. H. Ulery, Washington, Penn.
MORRISON, W. B.; Mrs. R. Simons, Ossinake, Mich.
REPSDORF, JOHN; J. Repsdorf, New Salem, N. D.

Privates.

ARNETT, WYLIE; Mrs. Cena Fraley, Dade City, Fla.
ADAMS, ERNEST S.; Geo. W. Adams, Malden, Mass.
BRACKEN, M. H.; Mrs. O. Launderville, Anaconda, Mon.
BENDER, FRANCIS A.; Mrs. E. M. Bender, Altoona, Penn.
BRINKMAN, C. W.; W. C. Brinkman, Grand Rapids, Mich.
BARRETT, WILLIAM; L. Jones, Kings Mountain, N. C.
CAPPEL, L. A.; Mrs. M. Cappel, Dawson Springs, Ky.
DORO, EDWARD A.; A. G. Doro, Poy Sippi, Wis.
DIMON, ALLEN; E. Dimon, Wales Center, N. Y.
DIEKHAUS, WM. A.; Mrs. K. Diekhaus, Jersey City.
DOWNS, FRANK J.; Mrs. G. Chapple, Waterbury, Conn.
DENDOR, JOHN; Mrs. Mary Martin, Jackson, Mich.
ECHEVERIA, HARRY W.; H. Erickson, Sister Bay, Wis.
FRY, W. L.; E. F. Fry, Lone Butte, Alberta, Canada.
FAMOSO, BRASSO; John Famoso, 326 E. 109th St., N. Y.
GRINNON, F. V.; Mrs. M. Grinnon, 1,435 Lexington Av., N. Y.
IDLETT, FRED; Clarimie D. Idlett, Marlow, Okla.
KUHNLE, EDWARD H.; Mrs. H. F. Huter, Oakland, Cal.
KRAUSE, JOHN H.; Mrs. Frederica Krause, Danvers, Ill.
KORTE, BERNARD F.; Clemens Korte, Helena, Cal.
KIRKEY, RAYMOND; Mrs. J. F. Kirkey, Burlington, N D.
KENNY, JOHN C.; John Willis, Minot, N. D.
LEVISTON, C. O.; Mrs. A. Leviston, Spring Valley, Wis.
LARSON, PETER; Mrs. Castina Larson, Alameda, Cal.
LONG, HENRY J.; J. D. Long, Clarkton, Mo.
LANDRAM, FRANKLIN A.; W. R. Miller, Baltimore, Md.
McCUEN, ROBERT C.; Mrs. Sarah McCuen, Paducah, Ky.
MARGOLIS, BENJAMIN; Jacob Adelman, Detroit, Mich.
McCARTHY, J. J.; Mrs. D. J. McCarthy, Malden, Mass.
NORMAN, E. P.; Mrs. Dennison F. Norman, Wausa, Neb.
POSPISIL, ANTHONY; Miss J. Pospisil, Walkerville, Mon.
PENA, MARCUS; Mrs. Rafela Pena, San Antonio, Texas.
RONANUK, MICHAEL; John Kosokoosh, Stoughton, Mass.
REICH, HERMAN H.; Charles Reich, Bloomer, Wis.
STANKIEWICZ, J.; Mrs. Mary Kupculnas, Scranton, Penn.
SHOCK, JACOB; Mrs. Mary C. Schock, Dawson, N. D.
STEPHENS, WYLIE; I. W. Stephens, Adairsville, Ga.
SMITH, EDWARD; no emergency address.

DIED OF WOUNDS—20.

Corporals.

AUGUSTINE, J.; Mrs. A. Augustine, 386 Prescott St., Yonkers.
DUNN, CHARLES L.; Mrs. Bella Dunn, Billings, Mon.
WOLFE, L. R.; Mrs. Florence Wolfe, Zion City, Ill.

Privates.

BULKA, EDGAR E.; Mike Bulka, Bingham, Ill.
DEMPSEY, JAMES A.; Lee E. Dempsey, Orange, Wis.
FALLIN, GEORGE H.; J. J. Fallin, Canyonville, Ore.
FRIEDMAN, D.; Mrs. R. E. Friedman, Unionville, Conn.
GUILBEAU, R. L.; Mrs. Julia Guilbeau, New Orleans, Ind.
HOHENSEE, A. C.; Charles Hohensee, Fond du Lac, Wis.
JOHNSON, SEVERT; John Johnson, Bottineau, N. D.
LAWRENCE, P.; Mrs. John Lawrence, Dansville, N. Y.
NAIL, T. A.; Mrs. Florence C. Nail, Lowell, Ark.
PILKERTON, J. A.; J. H. Pilkerton, Mechanicsville, Md.
STUCKY, ARTHUR; W. C. Stucky, Gering, Neb.
URBANIAK, STEVE; Joe Urbaniak, Marinette, Wis.
WATTS, HALL W.; Wm. B. Watts, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILKINSON, J. R.; T. M. Wilkinson, Yokima, Wash.
WITKOWSKI, F. S.; Mrs. Mary Witkowski, Chicago, Ill.
WOLFF, EDWARD J.; Mrs. E. J. Wolff, Seattle, Wash.
ZADIG, CHARLES; Joseph Zadig, Chicago, Ill.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT—1.

Private.

RITTER, C. J.; Mrs. Augusta Ritter, Baltimore, Md.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—46.

Corporals.

ANDERSON, H. J.; Peter Anderson, Williamstown, Mass.
DICKS, RAYMOND M.; Seth A. Dicks, Beech Creek, S. C.
GLAZEBROOK, J. H.; John Glazebrook, Medford, Mass.
GOLDMAN, N.; J. Dennenberg, 191 Rivington St., New York.
KNOLL, PAUL; William A. Knoll, Richmond, Ind.
MICHAEL, G. E.; Mrs. Alsia Michael, Kansas City, Mo.
NELSON, C. H.; James W. Nelson, Monroe City, Ind.
POND, M. W.; Mrs. F. E. Runnells, Lincoln, Me.
RAY, HAYDON O.; G. C. Ray, Moody, Mo.

Privates.

BULLOCK, P. L.; Mrs. Mary J. Bullock, Cambridge, Mass.
BROTHERS, A. F.; Fred G. Brothers, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
BARNES, R.; Greene M. Barnes, Taylorsville, N. C.
BERTRAN, WM. F.; Charles Bertran, Marion, Wis.
CRULL, STANLEY J.; William J. Crull, Elk, Wash.
CURTIN, M. A.; Mrs. B. Curtin, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
DONOVAN, ROBERT; J. W. Donovan, Brooksville, Ky.
FLAHERTY, TIMOTHY; Miss A. Flaherty, Holyoke, Mass.
GIPP, AUGUST; Mrs. Mary Gipp, Milwaukee, Wis.
HORN, RUBIN S.; J. W. Horn, Logansport, La.
KELSEN, AUGIE; J. Hans Sogren, Rockford, Ill.
LODI, VINCENT; Mrs. Pierina Romola, Chicago, Ill.
LE MAIRE, S.; Mrs. Philistine Comeaux, Abbeville, La.
MORRIS, JESSE; Mrs. Alice Morris, Phoenix, Ala.
McDONALD, WM. R.; C. C. McDonald, Gary, Texas.
MOON, CARLOS E.; Jack Moon, Chester, Idaho.
MAUTTE, H. D.; Mrs. Agnus Mautte, Highwood, Conn.
McNEILL, C. A.; Mrs. E. McNeill, Gloucester, Mass.
NORRID, WILLIE B.; Mrs. M. E. Norrid, Brent, Okla.
NELSON, HARRY B.; David Nelson, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
ORLICH, CHARLES A.; Mrs. Carl Orlich, Chicago, Ill.
OWEN, FRANK C.; Mrs. Frank C. Owen, Rochester, N. Y.
ODOM, JOHN S.; L. R. La Bree, Denia, Fla.
PLUSS, ALFRED; Mrs. Anna Monteith, Monroe, Wis.
PRATT, WM. A.; Mrs. Sarah Pratt, Alexandria, Minn.
ROTHBART, SAMUEL; Mrs. R. Rothbart, Chicago, Ill.
REMAR, ANTON; Jin Remar, South Omaha, Neb.
REID, ALLEN; Allen L. Reid, Yale, Okla.
SPREEMAN, JULIUS W.; F. Spreeman, Bonduel, Wis.
SOBOLEWESKI, J.; Mrs. P. Soboleweski, Guberna, Russia
SMITH, GEORGE J.; Mrs. Kate Smith, Highwood, Ill.
SHARPE, ELMER C.; F. Sharpe, Fredericksburg, Penn.
SMITHER, HERBERT C.; Cal Smither, Robbins, Tenn.
SEPPONNI, DOMINICK; Sebastani Siurtini, Mildred, Penn.
VANDYKE, JOE C.; Flavins J. Vandyke, Alamo, Tenn.
WALSH, FRANK S.; A. Walsh, South Framingham, Mass.
YOUNG, W. A.; R. Young, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED—38.

Lieutenants.

BAUMET, W.; Mrs. A. P. Baumet, 313 W. 121st St., N. Y.
COLE, JAMES PERRY; Mrs. James P. Cole, Omega, La.
CRANE, ARTHUR S.; A. D. Crane, 23 E. 21st St., N. Y.
FISHER, HAROLD; Mrs. S. M. Fisher, Rutland, N. J.

Sergeants.

BAKER, EDGAR F; Mrs. A. R. Baker, Blairsville, Penn.
FISHER, R.; Mrs. W. H. Fisher, Philadelphia, Penn.
SMITH, ARDO C; Mrs. E. J. Smith, Philadelphia, Penn.

Corporals.

BARKLEY, FRANK M.; W. E. Barkley, Livemore, Penn.
COXE, HUGH N.; R. L. Coxe, Schuylkill, Haven, Penn.
SICKELS, JAMES M.; Mrs. E. Sickels, Sunnyside, Penn.

Mechanic.

CRUSAN, JESSE M.; Mrs. Anna Crusan, Augusta, Ga.

Wagoners.

MONSON, HAROLD; John Monson, Suring, Wis.
MORRISON, G. B.; W. W. Morrison, Waynesburg, Penn.

Privates.

BARR, ALBERT A.; Mrs. M. Barr, East Emporium, Penn.
BROWN, ROBERT E.; William Brown, Noble, Okla.
BURKE, ARTHUR C.; C. A. Burke, West Falmouth, Mass.
CAIN, MILTON; John Cain, Oconto, Wis.
CAREY, ARTHUR F.; Mrs. N. Carey, Pottsville, Penn.
DILL, JAMES R.; Milard F. Dill, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.
DUBY, GEORGE W.; Mrs. Nellie Duby, Pottsville, Penn.
FARLEY, JOHN G.; Mrs. E. Farley, Minersville, Penn.
FILLMYER, J. Mrs. H. Fillmyer, Philadelphia, Penn.
FOGU, GIOVANNI; Mrs. Catherine Fogu, Sassari, Italy.
FORSHA, J. D.; Mrs. Ella Beatty, Blairsville, Penn.
GOROCH, J. N.; Mrs. M. Goroch, Klinbovko, Russia.
GOUVEA, JOHN F.; M. F. Gouvea, Madero, Portugal.
JACOBSEN, F. J.; G. Jacobsen, 79 Tillary St., Brooklyn.
JONES, G. W.; Mrs. Annie Smallwood, Charleston, W. Va.
KELLER, H. E.; Mrs. L. R. Keller, Schuylkill Haven, Penn.
LEISER, H. J.; Mrs. Amanda Leiser, Pottsville, Penn.
McGILVERY, B. J.; Mrs. M. Jackson, Johnstown, Penn.
PALMER, R. R.; George Palmer, Blairsville, Penn.
REED, C. T.; Mrs. Jennie Reed, Blairsville, Penn.
SEARBOROUGH T. A.; Irvin Searborough, Lloyd, Penn.
SEANOR, W. H.; Harry Seanor, Creekside, Penn.
SHIMSKEY, WALTER; Andrew Shimskey, Ernest, Penn.
THOMPSON, JOHN T.; Mrs. Catherine Kensill, Erie, Penn.
WAUGAMAN, R. A.; C. C. Waugaman, Saltsburg, Penn.

MISSING IN ACTION—31.

Lieutenant.

CRENSHAW, B. M.; Mrs. M. W. Crenshaw, Austin, Texas.

Privates.

ANDERSON, HERMAN; Frank Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
CAREY, B. L.; Rev. John Carey, Hornick, Iowa.
COVEY, P. S.; Mrs. G. Dilschmann, High Falls, N. Y.
DEDONNO, COSIMO; Mrs. A. Gatto, Parabita Lecce, Italy.
DERRICK, CLAUDE; Mrs. Anna Derrick, Brockton, Ill.
ELLER, W. T.; Mrs. Maggie Eller, Cameron, W. Va.
FAGERUD, C. J.; Mrs. Armanda Fagerud, Olalla, Wash.
FLETCHER, ELBERT; A. S. Fletcher, Council, Va.
FREDERICK, JESSE; J. Consalv, S. Bethlehem, Penn.
GOODMAN, MORRIS. Mrs. Bertha Rosenberg, Toledo, Ohio.
GREGOIRE, J. A.; Mrs. Rosie Gregoire, Franklin, La.
GROSKY, W.; B. Shikoski, 184 William St., Brooklyn.
GUTFRANSKI, J.; Mrs. M. Szaczkowski, Ligovoo, Russ. Poland.
HERMANSON, AMOS A.; Albert Hermanson, Capron, Ill.
JENKINS, CURTIS B.; James T. Jenkins, Marengo, Ind.
KAISER, H.; Mrs. E. Kaiser, 57 Madison St., Brooklyn.
KOOL, JOHN; Miss Minnie Kester, Bicknell, Ind.
LONG, STEWART; J. K. Long, New Thacker, W. Va.
McSWEENEY, J. F.; Miss A. Ludden, Highland Pk., Mich.
MARTIN, E. A.; E. E. Martin, Green Sulphur, W. Va.
PATRICK, V. C.; John Patrick, North Branch, Mich.
PETERSON, J. E.; Mrs. Annie Peterson, Chicago, Ill.
SPRING, IRA; Miss Eleanor Spring, Rochester, N. Y.
STAUFFER, HARRY M.; Mrs. M. Lehman, Clarence, Iowa.
THAMM, A. F.; Mrs. A. F. Thamm, Los Angeles, Cal.
TRAVIS, ERNEST J.; Wm. Travers, Corning, N. Y.
VAUGHN, RAYMOND; Mrs. L. M. Vaughn, Seattle, Wash.
WEATHERFORD, R. B.; Mrs. M. J. Weatherford, Imperial Cal.
WORKMAN, SILAS V.; Mrs. S. Workman, Leban, Wash.
YOUNG, EARL; Alonzo Young, Crawfordsville, Ind.

PRISONER—1.

Corporal.

PHIPPS, HARVEY; Mrs. Nancy Phipps, Aurora, Ind.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Major.

WILLIAMS, J. C.; P. W. Williams, Ramer, Ala.

Lieutenants.

BRADLEY, THOMAS R.; J. G. Bradly, Waxahachie, Texas.
CLARK, ELLIOT B.; Edwin Clark, Weldon, N. C.
CONOVER, A. P.; Mrs. A. P. Conover, Atlantic St., Keyport, N. J.
CRAIG, W. W.; Wm. T. A. Craig, New Bethlehem, Penn.
HAGLER, H. E.; Dr. E. E. Hagler, Springfield, Ill.
HANBERY, J. W.; Mrs. J. W. Hanbery, Pittsburgh, Penn.
McCARTHY, J. B.; T. J. McCarthy, Milwaukee, Wis.
MELLINGER, D. EBER; Henry S. Mellinger, Ephrata, Penn.
ROEMER, LEON F.; Mrs. A. Roemer, Philadelphia, Penn.
WASGATT, HAROLD C.; H. P. Wasgatt, Everett, Wash.

SAYS GERMAN SOLDIERS CRUCIFIED AMERICANS

Story of Atrocity in Fighting on July 21 Brought Here by Salvation Army Investigator.

The Salvation Army made public a story yesterday that an American Sergeant had been crucified in the recent fighting in France. Dr. P. H. Howard, member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned after investigating, under Salvation Army auspices, conditions in France, and intends to go on the lecture platform, was quoted in matter given out for publication as follows:

"A. B. Cole of 49 Prospect Street, East Liverpool, Ohio, on July 15 was a Sergeant in the army at the front. His brother, A. C. Cole, is a private in the same company. Sergeant Cole went over the top on July 21, and shortly after his brother, following in the second wave, found the Sergeant transfixed to a ruined building—German bayonets through his hands and feet, and dead. Private Cole took down the body, asked that it be buried, and then plunged forward to avenge the outrage. I can say that Cole and his bunkies evened things before nightfall.

"On July 18 Joseph Chicano, machine gunner, was moving up west of Château-Thierry when a chance shot put out his right eye. Blinded by blood, he was captured, and though he was in intense pain, a German officer insisted upon trying to get information from the soldier. The officer used German, Chicano did not understand it, and the Hun officer then shot him through the right thigh. Four days later Chicano was picked up and sent to one of our hospitals. He was alive and doing nicely when I left France.

"Personally I saw the Americans knock the far-famed Prussian Guards into a cocked hat. I stood within a city block of one of the points of contact and I saw the flower of these boche fighters rush forward. I saw the Americans tear into them, and I don't believe it is profane to say that our boys knocked the hell out of them. There isn't enough of that picked Prussian Guard today to make a respectable link sausage for a cannibal; that particular contingent was wiped off the map."

TWO CLASSMATES LISTED.

Major Bouton, Killed, and Major Williams, Wounded, West Pointers.

MAJOR ARTHUR E. BOUTON of the regular army, killed in action, was a native of Trumansburg, N. Y., and a West Point graduate of the class of '08. He was 32 years old. He went to France with the 9th Infantry.

MAJOR JAMES C. WILLIAMS, who was reported to have died of wounds, but who is now listed as wounded, was a classmate of Major Bouton's at West Point. On his graduation from the Military Academy, in 1908, he was assigned to the 26th Infantry, and two years later was transferred as a First Lieutenant to the 9th Infantry. Major Williams is a native of Alabama and is 36 years old.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BAUMET, wounded is in the 168th Machine Gun Battalion. His wife lives at 313 West 121st Street. Lieutenant Baumet served at the border with the 71st New York Infantry. When Congress declared war he was selected for the Plattsburg Camp, and later was commissioned and assigned to the machine-gun force. Within an hour after she received the War Department telegram telling her that Lieutenant Baumet had been wounded Mrs. Baumet received a letter in which he said he had been wounded in the right chest by shrapnel.

FRANK B. GRINNON, killed in action, was a son of Mrs. Mary Grinnon of 1,435 Lexington Avenue. He was killed on July 12 while serving with Company C of the 12th Machine Gun Battalion of the regular army. Grinnon had two brothers in the army in France. He was 22 years old.

BRASSO FAMASO, killed in battle, was a son of J. Famaso of 326 East 109th Street. He was 26 years old and went to France in Company A, 18th Infantry.

HOWARD KAISER, missing in action, is a son of Mrs. M. Kaiser of 57 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He was a paying teller in the Garfield National Bank when drafted into the Camp Upton division last September. Several weeks later he was transferred to the 103d Machine Gun Battalion, in which he went to France.

FREDERICK J. JACOBSEN, reported wounded, is in the New York Guard Division. He was a member of the 14th Infantry of Brooklyn when war was declared. His parents live at 79 Tillary Street, Brooklyn. Jacobsen is in the Engineers.

'GERMAN UPRISING' MERE PROPAGANDA

Becker Says Talk of Overthrowing the Kaiser Was Circulated Here to Check War Effort.

STORIES MADE IN GERMANY.

Evening Mail Writer's Information as to Unrest Came from Men High in Government.

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who is in charge of the investigation being made at the instance of the Federal Government to expose pro-German propaganda, gave out a statement last night dealing with the alleged activities in Germany and in this country of George T. Odell, former Berlin correspondent of The Evening Mail and The Evening Mail Syndicate. Mr. Becker said that as a result of his examination of Odell and other witnesses he was able to announce that some months after Congress declared war Germany attempted to cause this country to let up in its war preparations by instigating and spreading a report that a revolution was brewing in Germany and that the overthrow of the Kaiser and the Prussian autocracy was imminent.

Odell, Mr. Becker pointed out, went to Berlin on the ship with Bernstorff, when he was dismissed from this country, and remained in Europe until November of last year, when he returned and published a series of articles dealing with alleged conditions in Germany. These articles, he added, were based on interviews which Odell had with certain high officials of the German Government, among them the chief censor of the Foreign Office, one Dr. Roediger. Another person who gave him information was Herr von Gwinner of the Deutsche Bank, the personal financial adviser of the Kaiser. In one instance an article written by Odell was cabled to this country from Copenhagen, an official of the German Government accompanying the correspondent to the Danish capital in order to help expedite the transmission of the story.

Articles All Censored.

"On Odell's arrival in Berlin," Mr. Becker said, "he soon got into close touch with Dr. Roediger, who Odell stated in the course of his examination was his principal source of information. This was in 1917 following the breaking off of diplomatic relations and the return of Bernstorff to Berlin. It appears from Odell's statements that all of his articles for the press were censored by German officials. When he went to Germany he had letters of introduction from Dr. Rumely of the Mail to Professor Caseraitz of Freiburg University and to Dr. Kuertz of Heidelberg.

"Among the persons interviewed by Odell were representatives of the so-called Liberal Party in Germany, which is the party, nominally at least, in favor of electoral reforms and the limitation of the power of the Prussian Junkers. Odell's experience seems to indicate that the alleged views of these leaders were allowed to pass out of Germany by the German censorship, undoubtedly for the purpose of propaganda in foreign countries. Every statement had first to be submitted to the German censor.

"The purpose of allowing such news to get out of the country evidently was simply to convince the American people that no great military effort on their part was necessary because the war would soon be won by the overthrow of the Kaiser and the democratization of Germany. It would seem that the distinguished professors and leaders of the Liberal Party were mouthpieces of the German Government, who were expressing views for consumption in foreign lands in accordance with a general scheme of German propaganda in this country, England, and France."

On Odell's return to the United States last November, Mr. Becker added, Odell prepared a series of articles which it was intended to syndicate throughout the United States. The materials for these articles, Mr. Becker said, was given to Odell by Professor Casveraitz and Dr. Roediger, the last named the Foreign Office censor, who had met and conferred with Odell just before the latter sailed from Copenhagen for New York.

"These articles," added Mr. Becker, "were prepared in December, 1917, and they are represented as the testimony of one lately in Germany. They point out the imminence of a revolutionary movement in Germany by which the Kaiser would be overthrown, and they go so far as to say that the war is unpopular in Germany, that the great masses, including the smaller traders but not the big business men, regard the war as something being thrust upon them by their Prussian junkers, and they are not back of it.

"Odell further states that shortly after he returned to America he called upon Secretary of State Lansing, and when asked whether he did not realize that the people running the Government in Washington had to depend on public opinion and that they could not put through legislation unless it was backed up by public opinion, he answered: 'Yes, I recognize that, but I can tell you, and I thank God I can prove it, because I had witnesses, that when I went to see Lansing I told him that it was all right to go ahead with the political democracy offensive against Germany but that it would require the raising of an army of 5,000,000 men to beat them.'

Printed in The Mail.

"It is interesting at this point to get the contrast between Odell's alleged statement to Secretary of State Lansing and his articles. In his articles Odell made it very plain that there was no necessity of any great military effort on the part of the United States because, as Odell put it, Kaiserism and the Junker Party would be overthrown by the masses of Germany. Odell's articles were of such a nature that Virgil V. McNitt, the manager of The Evening Mail Syndicate, when examined, stated that he questioned very much the propriety of these articles, and indignantly refused to print them for sale to newspapers throughout the country. This aroused the anger of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, who insisted upon their being very widely circulated. However, McNitt didn't push them for sale, and they did not receive the expected circulation, although they were published in full in The New York Evening Mail. The examination of Odell and McNitt raises the curtain on the subtle methods of the German Foreign Office, which is the office engaged in disseminating and directing German propaganda throughout the world.

"Various alleged leaders of thought throughout Germany are mere puppets who are expected to reflect their well known views throughout the world whenever the Foreign Office pulls the string, and that they fulfill these expectations is clearly demonstrated by the testimony of Odell. William Bayard Hale, George Sylvester Viereck, and even Dr. Rumely himself, so that correspondents of foreign newspapers in Germany consciously or as dupes of the Foreign Office are used as the medium to spread German propaganda in foreign countries. It is evident that there was a concerted plan to persuade America by what would appear to be the testimony of unprejudiced observers that the German masses were about to rise against their masters and the war could be won by political measures without force of arms, but the truth is that these correspondents knowingly or unknowingly were performing the very service that the Kaiser and his advisers had planned. It is not too much to say that this effort of German propaganda came near meeting with success in the United States. In Russia it is well known that the Bolshevist Government, or at least the great body of supporters of the Lenine and Trotsky Government, were persuaded by German propaganda that the workmen in Germany would soon rise to overthrow the upper classes and establish a socialistic government. Fortunately the United States was not permanently deceived."

INJURED IN TRUCK UPSET.

Five Ball Players, on Way to Sing Sing, in Tarrytown Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMSFORD, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Twelve members of the Hudson Guild, New York, comprising members of a baseball team and rooters, were injured near here this afternoon when the automobile truck in which they were riding skidded into an embankment. Five were taken to the Tarrytown Hospital and those who were slightly injured continued on their way after they had been bandaged by local physicians. They won the game they played against the Mutual Welfare League team of Sing Sing Prison.

The most seriously injured were Hugh Finnegan of 420 West Twenty-sixth Street, who suffered a fractured skull. William Donohue of 317 Ninth Avenue had an arm badly crushed. Others in the hospital are Edward Burke, Joseph Brady, and Stewart Manning.

The Hudson Guild youths were packed into two motor trucks. At a sharp turn in the road between Irvington and Elmsford the occupants of the first truck heard cries in the rear and looked back and saw that the second truck had upset, pinning some of the occupants underneath.

PERSHING EXTOLS IDEALS OF NATION

Says Army Is Incalculably Aided by the Prayers and Hopes of Christian America.

EYES SET UPON THE GOAL

Thanks Council of Churches, Putting High Value Upon Spiritual Support.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 25, (Associated Press.)—"In the name of the American army in France, as well as in my own, I thank you for your kind and stimulating message," said General John J. Pershing, the American Commander in Chief, in replying today to a message from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"It is the consciousness that the soldier has behind him an undivided nation," General Pershing continued, "which enables him, whatever his rank, to face his task with courage. We Americans have the added inspiration and encouragement that flows from the example of friendship of our allies, who for four years have been fighting our battles in fighting their own.

"Standing by their side we expect not only to vindicate the common cause of justice, honor, and righteousness, but also to lay a solid foundation for a world's peace.

"We dare not claim that as an army we have yet achieved that high standard of manhood and conduct on which the largest human effectiveness should be built, but the ideal of the nation and the churches is still constantly before us. With sincerity and a firm purpose we have set our faces toward the goal.

"After all, it is a common fight—yours there and ours here. What is necessary for the manhood of the soldier is necessary for the manhood of citizens. The powerful resources of the nation which have been placed ungrudgingly at the disposition of the army are indispensable for the accomplishment of our duty. But we know that mere wealth and material resources and even technical skill will not suffice.

"The invisible, unconquerable force let loose by the prayers, hopes, and ideals of Christian America, of which you are the representative, is incalculable. It furnishes the soul and the motive for the military body and its co-operation, it steadies us to resist manfully the temptations which assail us in the extraordinary conditions in which we find ourselves.

"Your message of loyalty to us draws this reciprocal message of loyalty to you. We of the army think with gratitude and emotion of the unflagging service and wonderful trust in us of the churches at home. May we prove ourselves worthy of it."

The message to which General Pershing refers was signed by the Rev. James I. Vance, Albert G. Lawson, and others. It assured General Pershing and the American Army that the churches were materially and morally with them until a full victory was attained.

PASSENGER AUTO PRODUCTION CUT

Continued on Page Four.

ties Division of the War Industries Board will accord a degree of preference designed to accomplish this result to all manufacturers of passenger automobiles who will subscribe to a pledge to be prescribed by the Priorities Commissioner embodying in substance the following:

"1. That the manufacturer will limit its purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies to such as are absolutely necessary to match up its stocks now on hand.

"2. That its production of passenger automobiles and all repair parts therefor, shall not for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1918, exceed 25 per cent. of its production for the calendar year 1917.

"3. That it will conserve and economize in every possible way its stocks of iron and steel and their products now in its hands, or that may come into its possession, and will release on request of the War Industries Board to such other manufacturer of passenger automobiles as may be designated by the said board, such of its stocks as can be utilized by such other manufacturer and which are not required by it for either the limited production above specified or for war work.

"4. That it will from time to time render such reports of its activities under oath or otherwise as may be called for by the War Industries Board.

Warned Again as to 1919.

"The War Industries Board will, in carrying into effect the terms of the pledge herein provided for, use as a basis, as far as applicable, the sworn reports recently rendered it in pursuance of its request.

"In justice to the passenger automobile industry, we feel again impelled, as the situation appears to us now, to frankly repeat our statement to you of Aug. 9, that the urgent war requirements for iron and steel are so great that the probability of your industry procuring iron and steel after Jan. 1, 1919, for the manufacture of passenger automobiles is so uncertain that we again urge the members of your industry to as rapidly as possible utilize your facilities for the production of direct and indirect war requirements, not only in the interest of the nation, but in the interests of your industry itself. In such effort the members of your industry will have the active and whole-hearted co-operation of this board."

T. P. O'CONNOR PUTS THE WAR ON CARSON

Says the Ulster Rebel Movement Misled the Kaiser About England's Readiness.

OBSTACLE TO IRISH UNITY

At Request of John Dillon He Replies to the Address Sent to President Wilson.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—At the request of John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Nationalist Party, T. P. O'Connor has sent to America a reply to the recent address forwarded to President Wilson by Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader and head of the War Aims Committee.

Having traversed some of the historical statements contained in the Carson address, Mr. O'Connor complains that while mentioning the alleged Sinn Fein pro-German plots, Sir Edward omits to mention that he and his associates before the war, in speeches and in newspapers, declared that they would prefer the rule of the German Emperor to Home Rule and that he and his friends were supplied from Germany with 50,000 rifles, which "they still hold for the purpose, now as before the war, of making war upon an act of the British Parliament."

Mr. O'Connor further charges that it was Sir Edward Carson's rebel movement which precipitated the war by creating in the German mind the miscalculation that England would be too embarrassed by the Ulster rebellion to enter the war. Mr. O'Connor contends that it was the action of Carson when holding up Home Rule and preaching the doctrine of revolution and accepting a place in the Cabinet that transformed Ireland from enthusiastic support of the war to its present attitude of sullen detachment. He concludes in these words:

"In every avenue leading to peace the formidable figure of Sir Edward Carson stands blocking the way. When Sir Edward Grey tried to persuade Germany to desist from loosing the dams that have deluged the world in blood, the shadow of Carson promising a distracted and impotent England haunted and deranged the Kaiser's judgment.

"When the British people, in election and after election, signified their desire to give Ireland and England peace, Sir Edward Carson blocked the way. When the House of Commons twice carried Home Rule, Carson blocked the way. When Premier Lloyd George wanted to carry Home Rule, Carson blocked the way. Every time our great Ambassador at Washington seeks to bridge over the gulf between his country and the millions of the Irish race in America by statesmanship and tact, Carson has Carson blocks the way.

"When a greater than these, in the person of the President of the United States, the true leader of the world's democracy today, makes his constant and consistent appeal for the rights and liberties of small nations, Sir Edward Carson blacks the way.

"There is a Carson administration in Ireland today. There is, as far as its Irish policy is concerned, a Carson administration in Downing Street.

"So long as Carson controls the whole policy of England in Ireland it will be as hopeful to expect Ireland to return to her old enthusiasm for England's fight for the world's freedom as to expect the Czechoslovaks to fight for Austria or the Alsatians to fight for Germany, while the spirit of both these countries is embodied in von Hindenburg and von Tirpitz."

The American Ambassador to Great Britain on Aug. 11 received an address for President Wilson, signed by Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish Unionist Party; the Lord Mayor of Belfast, the President of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, and the heads of various Ulster organizations.

It was intended as a reply to a message sent to President Wilson by the Dublin Mansion House Anti-conscription Conference early in July. The address of the Ulsterites said that that of the anti-conscriptionists was very far from representing the unanimous opinion of Irishmen, and that the signers and their followers felt a keen sense of shame that Ireland had not submitted to conscription.

The message ended with an expression of regret that the Nationalists refused to end domestic disputes and give their strength to the country against Germany.

LYNCH JEERED IN DUBLIN.

Sinn Feiners Insult Him as He Appeals for Recruits.

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, Nationalist Member of Parliament for West Clare, and Captain James O'Grady, Labor Member of Parliament for Leeds, called a meeting in the square opposite the recruiting offices here Saturday evening to hear their appeal for recruits to fight in Lynch's brigade on the western front.

An enormous crowd, composed mostly of Sinn Feiners, continuously interrupted the speakers, who faced their audiences for an hour urging the special claims of France and the United States on freedom-loving Irishmen. The statements of the speakers were received with jeers. At the conclusion of the meeting the crowd cheered for the Sinn Fein leaders and sang Sinn Fein songs.

Colonel Lynch, in an interview with The Associated Press, said he believed that before the campaign ended many of those who had jeered would join the colors.

SALUTE OVERDONE IN PARIS.

Soldiers on Boulevards Render Honors Every Fifteen Seconds.

Copyright, 1918, by Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A writer in Excelsior is pleading for a modification, in Paris at least, of regulations regarding salutes.

He made a test walk of about a mile along the boulevards and found that soldiers would have to salute 114 times in twenty-seven minutes, or one every fifteen seconds.

FIRST ZEPPELIN RAID 4 YEARS AGO RECALLED

German Bombs Killed Ten in Antwerp in Attack on Palace on Aug. 25, 1914.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Four years ago today the Germans began their campaign of frightfulness in the air, the killing of noncombatants by dropping bombs from airships. The first German air murder of civilians took place at Antwerp. It sent a shudder of horror through the whole world, but since then the world has traveled far on the path of horror.

The battle of Mons had opened and the French and British forces were falling back rapidly under the overwhelming pressure of the German armies. There was only one cause for dissatisfaction at German headquarters, the delay which the little Belgian army had imposed during the passage through Belgium, and the stubborn refusal of the King of the Belgians to surrender, although his capital had fallen and his army had been driven into Antwerp.

It was under these circumstances that the order was given to make the first trial of Germany's great air weapon. A Zeppelin was sent to make a midnight raid on the City of Antwerp. The commander had special instructions to try for the royal palace, for King Albert was felt to be the soul of his people's resistance.

Antwerp was a fortified city in the technical sense of the term, but the ring of forts was far from the parts inhabited by the civilian population, and the main forts were at an average distance of ten miles from the centre. But the Zeppelin did not attack the forts. With its engines stopped, it drifted over the city and discharged six bombs, all of which fell near the palace.

An American army officer who was in Antwerp at the time wrote the following account of the incident:

"No bomb actually struck the palace, but one narrowly missed the Cathedral. Three found human victims. One killed four women and two policemen. A second killed one man and wounded two others. Another fell in the courtyard of the Hospital of St. Elizabeth and smashed all the windows, but wounded no one, although the crucifix hanging over the bed of a sick child was smashed to pieces by a fragment of shrapnel. In all, ten people were killed and eight wounded."

STIFF FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

Artillery Activity Reported Along the Entire Macedonian Front.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre, Aug. 24.—There was artillery activity along the whole front, particularly on the Struma and west of the Vardar.

In Albania we repulsed enemy reconnoitring parties.

French aviators brought down an enemy plane west of Monastir and British aviators bombed enemy cantonments in the region of the Struma.

ROME, Aug. 25.—The War Office today gave out the appended bulletin:

There has been considerable fighting activity in the Semeni River region of Albania. Hostile forces repeatedly attacked our advanced posts north of Fieri, but always were repulsed, with heavy losses.

Clark Estates

Dwellings For Rent

We maintain our properties in excellent condition and take good care of our tenants. Rentals have not been advanced.

W. BEACH DAY, Agent
149 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone Cort. 7430.

LEND YOUR MONEY

on metropolitan real estate. Your $6,500—or whatever the sum, from $200 up—invested in our Guaranteed Mortgage series will help build up New York City.

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160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

At 14 West 40th Street and 177 Broadway
Crouch & Fitzgerald
Sell Fine Luggage
made as they have made it for nearly 80 years

116 West 39th Street
OFFICES FOR RENT
Large firms will find the layout of these offices most economical.
There are also some small offices.
Agent on Premises, or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.
569 Fifth Avenue

ODDS And ENDS
that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we used just a few drops of savory
A1 SAUCE

Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce Beginning This Morning

The Final Clearance of Men's Clothing

Consisting of small lots accumulated after a very busy season.

¶ All we have to say on the subject is: Look the following details over carefully, and if there is anything you want in the list act quickly, or you will want it in vain. Broken selections only.

Sack Suits............Greatly Reduced to $13.00
Fall Overcoats..........Greatly Reduced to $16.50
Silk Suits (Coats & Pants).Greatly Reduced to $11.00
Washable Suits.........Greatly Reduced to $6.00
Norfolk Suits (Coats & Pants), Greatly Reduced to $10.00
Silk & Cloth Sport Coats..Greatly Reduced to $6.50
Trousers left from suits...Greatly Reduced to $4.50
Sack Coats and Vests....Greatly Reduced to $7.50
Odd Vests from suits.....Greatly Reduced to $1.00
Striped Flannel Trousers..Greatly Reduced to $3.95

None Can be sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval. No alterations.

3D AV. RY. SYSTEM DEFIES THE UNION

President Huff Declares Outside Agitators Are Taking Advantage of War Situation.

CALLS EFFORTS A FAILURE

Strikers Say Walkout Has Resulted in Greatly Reducing the Company's Service.

S. W. Huff, President of the Third Avenue railway system, last night ordered distributed among the employes of the company a statement, signed by himself, in which he asserted that the Third Avenue Company was fully protected in its right not to recognize the organization controlled by "outside agitators." The statement follows:

Third Avenue Railway System, office of the President, 130th Street and Third Avenue, New York.
Aug. 25, 1918.

TO MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS.

During the last few days some of you have again been disturbed by the same group of outside agitators, who two years ago sought to force their organization upon the employes of this system, and so disastrously forced many good men out of their positions. Their attempt at reorganization in the Bronx two months ago failed. These same men under the cloak of the war situation are again trying to force you into that same organization controlled by them.

The principles and policies announced by the President of the United States, the Department of Labor and the National War Labor Board fully protect you in your right not to join the organization of these outside agitators and fully protect the company in its right not to recognize them and their organization.

These men through this attempt to force their organization upon you are attempting to reinstate in their former positions the men who lost these positions in the strike of two years ago.

We realize and fully appreciate the loyalty which has prompted you to stand by the company, and we shall protect you to the fullest extent against being forced into an organization by these men.

S. W. HUFF, President.

Following a meeting of 600 conductors and motormen of the Third Avenue system at Lyceum Hall, Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday, union officials said the effect of the "suspension of work" by the company's employes was apparent on the main lines of the system below the Harlem River. The crosstown lines alone, they asserted, were able to maintain schedules.

P. J. O'Brien, National Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, said the company had taken twenty-five car crews from the Westchester Division to work on the 125th Street crosstown line. These men, he said, consented to work to relieve the congestion at Fort Lee Ferry, due to the crowds going to and from Palisade Park.

Representatives of employes of the Westchester and Bronx Divisions of the company appeared at the meeting yesterday, and it was afterward announced that the decision of the men of these divisions would be given out today, following a meeting to be held at 10 o'clock this morning in Curtin's Hall, Third Avenue and 166th Street.

Louis Fridiger, counsel for the Amalgamated Association, said that no conference had been arranged with company officials, and that none was expected for several days.

The usual police guard was kept at the car barns yesterday, but no disturbance was reported.

WANTS WORKERS EXAMINED.

Gompers Favors Medical Tests by Federal Labor Agencies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Samuel Gompers, as Chairman of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense, has recommended to Secretary of Labor Wilson that medical examination of the workers be made one of the functions of the Government's labor recruiting agencies, as a measure which "will greatly augment and help to maintain the health of our industrial army."

Accompanying the recommendation is a proposed standard card to be used in making physical examinations. These standard examination cards deal with such subjects as laboratory diagnosis, previous occupations, general appearance relating to deformities, malnutrition and glands, diseases of eyes, ears, nose, mouth and throat, lungs, heart, nervous system, extremities, and such general matters as hernia, hemorrhoids, and evidence of actual blood disease.

"There can be no question as to the wonderful effects that such a movement as here proposed will bring about," says Mr. Gompers. "It is only a matter of education before employers throughout the country will come under this rule that people generally should be physically examined and that the examination should be standardized—at least the minimum.

"We are thinking in such terms now as would have been impossible if we had not gotten into the war. I feel that we are going through a baptism of fire that will make for quicker and better thinking and a better conception of life. The question of the centuries, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' is being answered now and answered in the affirmative."

Emphasizing the importance of conducting physical examinations in a manner that will assure the confidence of the workers, Mr. Gompers's committee further recommends the establishment of a central examination board composed of representatives of the workers, employers, and the Government. It is believed by many in Washington that this opens the way to early adoption of social health insurance.

TRAIN KILLS TWO AUTOISTS.

Woman Flung from Their Machine Into a Passing Coal Car.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A woman was thrown from an overturning automobile into a passing coal car, and another woman and a man were killed when the motor car went over a fifteen-foot embankment and into the middle of an east-bound New York Central freight train near Palatine this afternoon. The automobilists were trying to pass another car.

A Canajoharie undertaker first gave the names of the dead as C. W. Van Buren of Montreal and Miss May Brehand of New York and said another member of the party was A. C. Murphy of Montreal. Later he said the men were George Blair and Joseph Maccumber of Montreal.

Murphy is in a Gloversville hospital with minor injuries, and Miss Chalfont of New York is in an Amsterdam hospital, where the freight crew sent her on Monday. She was carried five miles to Yost before a trainman found her in the coal car, slightly injured.

New Rule on Tin Exports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—New regulations governing the issuance of licenses for the exportation of tin and terneplate were announced today by the War Trade Board. Applications will be received only from the manufacturer or when the purchase has been made directly by the applicant from the manufacturer. Exportations to Canada will be considered only when the tin is to be used for the same purposes as permitted in the United States and to South America, British colonies, West Indies, China and Japan only for making food containers for use by the nations at war with Germany or for oil containers when the oil is to be furnished to these nations.

WAR ZONE TRAVELERS

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

ANY LIMIT

Ream, Ives & Wrightson INC.

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Phone 9090 Rector

MINE UNIONS RENEW HIGHER WAGE PLEA

Despite Garfield's Refusal, the Leaders Are to Present a New Petition.

COAL SUPPLY IN DANGER

Workmen Give Warning That Forces Will Be Further Depleted Unless Demands Are Met.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Appeal will be made to Fuel Administrator Garfield tomorrow for a reopening of the coal miners' wage question. Despite Dr. Garfield's recent refusal of their request for a consideration of the wage question at this time, the anthracite and bituminous coal mine workers have sent representatives to Washington to urge favorable action. The petition will be presented to Dr. Garfield tomorrow by Frank J. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers of America, who probably will be accompanied by John T. Dempsey, President of the First Pennsylvania coal mining district.

Speaking to the mine workers last Friday, Dr. Garfield indicated plainly that he did not care to go into the wage question during the period of the war.

Since their conference with the Fuel Administrator last week, the mine workers' leaders assert, they have canvassed the situation, and their unanimous judgment is that the only way to remedy the bonus system and allay the spirit of unrest due to the increased cost of living is "to grant a fair, substantial general increase in wages, applicable to all men employed in and around the coal mines of the United States."

They argue the bonus system creates unrest among the miners who fail to receive bonuses, and they argue that it is logical to infer that the operators get profits out of the bonus system. They are for the abolishment of the bonus system, but without reduction of pay for any now benefiting by it. The miners also contend that the cost of living has steadily increased, and "the prices of shoes, clothing, food, rent, &c., have gone higher and higher, to a degree unforeseen and unexpected when the present agreement was consummated." In the anthracite regions especially, they add, thousands are not getting enough in wages to guarantee them a decent living.

The petition asserts that thousands of men "are getting a low rate of $2.44 a day, while the highest rate for the most skilled day men is $3.60."

W. S. S.

Issued by the United States Government.

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

COLLEGE AND "PREP" SCHOOL MEN

Young gentlemen returning to, and those about to enter our better known preparatory schools and colleges this autumn will find here, as have so many of their predecessors, an opportunity of obtaining complete outfits that will meet their most rigid requirements.

That in the past we have been so fortunate as to have served the more distinguished alumni of our great institutions enables us to produce outfits which have certain exclusive characteristics that render them particularly desirable.

Young Men's "Prep" Suits—specially designed for young gentlemen wearing for the first time long trousered suits. Sizes from 14 to 18 years. Prices from $35.

Young Men's Lounge Suits—for college men and young gentlemen in the upper forms of our preparatory schools. Sizes 34 to 40. Prices from $35.

English Overcoats—made in London from English and Scotch woolens. In every sense a typical English Top Coat. Sizes 34 to 40. Prices from $45.

Furnishings: This is the only shop in America conducting a Furnishing Goods business exclusively for young men and boys. Complete assortments of correct English Neckwear, Shirts, Shirtings, Hosiery, English Golf Stockings, Underwear, Bath Robes, Sleeping Garments, School and College Blankets, Trunks and Hand Luggage.

DE PINNA

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Broadway Saks & Company *at 34th St.*

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L."

Just Arrived—A Most Exquisite

Satin Charmeuse Frock for Women

—it just teems with individuality

To-day at $35

Suitable for both afternoon and street wear. Note the new round neck, and the straight lines of the loose panel back.

Belted panel front has self hand-made button holes, drop buttons, and deep Silk knotted fringe on bottom of each panel.

Obtainable in Navy, Black or Tete de Negre. Sizes 34 to 42. *Illustrated.*

Quite a Bevy of New Fall Frocks

will be found assembled on our Fourth Floor, in styles predicted to be very much in vogue the coming season, all priced remarkably low.

Wool Jersey Frocks	at $22.50	to $89.50
Serge and Tricotine Frocks	at $25	to $100.00
Satin and Crepe Meteor Frocks	at $25	to $125.00

Limited to Monday Only

Women's Showerproof Tweed Coats, Special at $19.50

Just the correct weight for cool Fall mornings and nights, splendid for touring and equally as suitable for street wear. Several stunning belted effects to select from, with convertible collars and many novel ideas in pockets.

Fashioned of imported Tweeds in rich Grey and Tan tones. Sleeves and yoke lined with Satin. Size 34 to 48.

We are now featuring on the Third Floor

Warm, Practical Garments For Women in Overseas Service

Garments intended for those about to go overseas should be made with extraordinary care and of the finest quality materials only. With this uppermost in our minds, the following items have been assembled:

Blanket Bath Robes	$3.50	to $7
Corduroy Bath Robes	$4	to $12
Flannelette Nightgowns	$1.50	to $2.25
Cotton Petticoats in Black and in colored effects	$1	to $2.50

Just Arrived From London

A Superb Collection of Men's English Wool Lounge Robes at $15

¶ Made by Lloyd, Attree & Smith, of London, England, whose name has long been syonymous with robes of distinction.

¶ They are in soft, fleecy, light and heavy-weight Woolen Cloths that are the richest seen in years, trimmed with Silk Cord or Brown and Green Cloths.

¶ One style may also be had in mercerized Poplin, trimmed with Velvet.

Colors: Blue, Grey, Purple

Fifth Floor.

The Smartest of Fur Capes, Coatees, Coats, Muffs and Sets

are to be had in the

August Sale of Furs

at Savings of at Least 33%

Furs of this superlative character must cost a great deal more in the Fall, wholesale prices having advanced more rapidly since these furs were purchased than has ever before been known.

Only One-Third Need Be Paid Now

on any garment selected, the balance to become due when you take your furs from storage in November.

Featured Specially for Monday and Tuesday

Hudson Seal Coats	$175, $195, $215
Nutria Coats	$145, $160, $175, $195
Natural Muskrat Coats	$115, $125 and $195
Caracul Coats	$150, $175 and $200

Nutria Coatee, in Belted Style	$79.50		
Hudson Seal Stoles	$39.50	Muffs	$10.00
Fox Scarfs	$30, $37.50	Sets	$74.50
Wolf Scarfs	$24.50	Sets	$48.50
Skunk Scarfs	$30.00	Muffs	$32.50
Beaver Scarfs	$34.50	Muffs	$30.00

Women's Skirts for Fall

Are brimful of clever style treatments.
We shall feature two of the newest models

Monday at $12.75 and $16.75

One style is full-pleated with a wide detachable belt. The other is in shirred top effect, with novel pockets and a very wide belt. Skirts so new, and so skilfully tailored are certainly unusual at these prices. Sizes 25 to 36 waistbands in each model.

Final Clearance

Women's Bathing Suits

Formerly $3.95 to $7.95

At $2.95 $3.95 $4.95

The most delightful swimming and beach suits created this season are represented in this clearance event. Some are in slip-on styles, and others are in waist-line effects with tights attached. Fashioned of worsted fabrics, silk poplin, or surf satin. Sizes 34 to 46.

Cotton Bathing Tights	79c and 95c
Worsted Bathing Tights	$2.49

Misses' New Fall Frocks

Rich with original, youthful style treatments

at $39.50

These frocks for Misses, so captivating and brimful of style, are among the most delightful created for Fall.

Some are in panel effects, others are in stunning straight line and coatee models with accordeon-pleated or tunic skirts, and still more are strictly tailored.

Fashioned of Lustrous Satin, Fine Serge, or Serge combined with Satin, trimmed with silk fringe, rat tail braid or braided embroidery.

Colors: Navy, Beaver and Black. Sizes 14 to 18.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

These Chickens Can't Fly-the-Coop

Victor Records And Victrolas Are kept Within reach Since we Have Cut About *10% Off Their List Prices*

The new September records will be found here at an approximate ten per cent. cut.

Likewise all Victor machines and accessories.

TESTIFYING TO OUR CONSTANT EFFORT TO SELL DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE AT LOWEST-IN-THE-CITY PRICES.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear, 34th St.

A Wonderful Sale of Furs

The August Sale of Furs now in progress is an event of more than passing interest. The prices are about one-third less than they may be after the sale. Included are capes, coats, coatees, muffs and scarfs. Styles are authentic. Remember, this is a fur year and prices are on a steep upgrade.

Macy's—Third Floor, Front, 34th St.

Store Hours Until Further Notice

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, When the Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 12 Noon.

Save All Peach Stones and Give Them To the Government

They are urgently needed in a certain very important branch of war work. Whether you use a dozen or even a smaller quantity of peaches, save the stones and bring them to the LIBERTY PEACH STONE BARREL, Broadway, near our 35th Street entrance, where they are being collected for Uncle Sam. The stones must be dry.

Let's Co-operate

We have installed a new belt conveyor in this store in the interest of customers.

Instead of carrying your purchases from counter to counter, start out with one of our BLUE Will-Take Transfer Cards, which any sales-person will give you, and

Pay At One Time for All Your Purchases

at the main floor desk, where you make payment in a lump sum and receive your goods there compactly wrapped for carrying.

Save Time, Labor and Materials.

Shop With a Blue Card.

"A Country worth fighting for is worth saving for. War Stamps may be bought in any department store and in hundreds of other places.

We sell them in our Public Service and Information Bureau and from Thrift Stamp Vending Machines located throughout this building.

Full Text of the Federal Court's Decision on the Sinking of the Lusitania

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

dating 1,322 persons, 26 collapsible boats with a capacity for 1,283, making a total of 48 boats with a capacity for 2,605 in all, or substantially in excess of the requirements of her last voyage. Her total of life belts was 3,187, or 1,959 more than the total number of passengers, and, in addition, she carried 20 life buoys. She was classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, being 787 feet long over all, with a tonnage of 30,395 gross and 12,611 net. She had 4 turbine engines, 25 boilers, 4 boiler rooms, 12 transverse bulkheads, dividing her into 13 compartments, with a longitudinal bulkhead on either side of the ship for 425 feet, covering all vital parts.

The proof is absolute that she was not and never had been armed nor did she carry any explosives. She did carry some eighteen fuse cases and 125 shrapnel cases consisting merely of empty shells without any powder charge, 4,200 cases of safety cartridges, and 189 cases of infantry equipment, such as leather fittings, pouches, and the like. All these were for delivery abroad but none of these munitions could be exploded by setting them on fire in mass or in bulk nor by subjecting them to impact. She had been duly inspected on March 17, April 15, 16, and 17, all in 1915, and before she left New York the boat gear and boats were examined, overhauled, checked up, and defective articles properly replaced.

There is no reason to doubt that this part of her equipment was in excellent order when she left New York. The vessel was under the command of a long service and experienced Captain and officered by competent and experienced men. The difficulties of the war prevented the company from gathering together a crew fully reaching a standard as high as in normal times, (many of the younger British sailors having been called to the colors,) but, all told, the crew was good and, in many instances, highly intelligent and capable. Due precaution was taken in respect of boat drills while in port, and the testimony shows that those drills were both sufficient and efficient. Some passengers did not see any boat drills on the voyage while others characterized the drills, in effect, as formally superficial. Any one familiar with ocean traveling knows that it is not strange that boat drills may take place unobserved by some of the passengers who, though on deck, may be otherwise occupied or who may be in another part of the ship, and such negative testimony must give way to the positive testimony that there were daily boat drills, the object of which mainly was to enable the men competently and quickly to lower the boats.

Boat Drills Were Held.

Each man had a badge showing the number of the boat to which he was assigned, and a boat list was posted in three different places in the ship. Each day of the voyage a drill was held with the emergency boat, which was a fixed boat, either No. 13 on the starboard side or No. 14 on the port side, according to the weather, the idea, doubtless, being to accustom the men quickly to reach the station on either side of the ship. The siren was blown and a picked crew from the watch assembled at the boat, put on life belts, jumped into the boat, took their places, and jumped out again.

Throughout this case it must always be remembered that the disaster occurred in May, 1915, and the whole subject must be approached with the knowledge and mental attitude of that time. It may be that more elaborate and effective methods and precautions have been adopted since then, but there is no testimony which shows that these boat drills, as practiced on the voyage, were not fully up to the then existing standards and practices. There can be no criticism of the bulkhead door drills, for there was one each day.

In November, 1914, the Directors of the Cunard Company, in view of the falling off of the passenger traffic, decided to withdraw the Lusitania's sister ship, Mauretania, and to run the Lusitania at three-fourths boiler power, which involved a reduction of speed from an average of about twenty-four knots to an average of about twenty-one knots. The ship was operated under this reduced boiler power and reduced rate of speed for six round trips until and including the fatal voyage, although at the reduced rate she was considerably faster than any passenger ship crossing the Atlantic at that time. This reduction was in part for financial reasons and in part "a question of economy of coal and labor in time of war." No profit was expected and none was made, but the company continued to operate the ship as a public service. The reduction from twenty-four to twenty-one knots is, however, quite immaterial to the controversy, as will later appear.

Having thus outlined the personnel, equipment, and cargo of the vessel, reference will now be made to a series of events preceding her sailing on May 1, 1915.

Germany's Warning.

On Feb. 4, 1915, the Imperial German Government issued a proclamation as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

1. The waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, are hereby declared to be war zone. On and after the 18th of February, 1915, every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account.

2. Even neutral ships are exposed to danger in the war zone, as in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered on Jan. 31 by the British Government and of the accidents of naval war, it can not always be avoided to strike even neutral ships in attacks that are directed at enemy ships.

3. Northward navigation around the Shetland Islands, in the eastern waters of the North Sea and in a strip of not less than thirty miles width along the Netherlands coast is in no danger.

VON POHL,
Chief of the Admiral Staff of the Navy.
Berlin, Feb. 4, 1915.

This was accompanied by a so-called memorial, setting forth the reasons advanced by the German Government in support of the issuance of this proclamation, an extract from which is as follows:

Just as England declared the whole North Sea between Scotland and Norway to be comprised within the seat of war, so does Germany now declare the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, to be comprised within the seat of war, and will prevent by all the military means at its disposal all navigation by the enemy in those waters. To this end it will endeavor to destroy, after Feb. 18 next, any merchant vessels of the enemy which present themselves at the seat of war above indicated, although it may not always be possible to avert the dangers which may menace persons and merchandise. Neutral powers are accordingly forewarned not to continue to intrust their crews, passengers, or merchandise to such vessels.

The American Protest.

To this proclamation and memorial the Government of the United States made due protest under date of Feb. 10, 1915. On the same day protest was made to England by this Government regarding the use of the American flag by the Lusitania on its voyage through the war zone on its trip from New York to Liverpool of Jan. 30, 1915, in response to which, on Feb. 19, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, handed a memorandum to Mr. Page, the American Ambassador to England, containing the following statement:

It is understood that the German Government had announced their intention of sinking British merchant vessels at sight by torpedoes without giving any opportunity of making any provisions for saving the lives of noncombatant crews and passengers. It was in consequence of this threat that the Lusitania raised the United States flag on her inward voyage and on her subsequent outward voyage. A request was made by the United States passengers who were embarking on board her that the United States flag should be hoisted, presumably to insure their safety.

The British Ambassador, the Hon. Cecil Spring Rice, on March 1, 1915, in a communication to the American Secretary of State regarding an economic blockade of Germany, stated in reference to the German proclamation of Feb. 4:

Germany has declared that the English Channel, the north and west coasts of France, and the waters around the British Isles are a war area and has officially notified that all enemy ships found in that area will be destroyed, and that neutral vessels may be exposed to danger. This is in effect a claim to torpedo at sight, without regard to the safety of the crew or passengers, any merchant vessel under any flag. As it is not in the power of the German Admiralty to maintain any surface craft in these waters, this attack can only be delievered by submarine agency.

Beginning with the 30th of January, 1915, and prior to the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, German submarines attacked and seemed to have sunk twenty merchant and passenger ships within about 100 miles of the usual course of the Lusitania, chased two other vessels which escaped, and damaged still another.

The Changed Course.

It will be noted that nothing is stated in the German memorandum, supra, as to sinking enemy merchant vessels without warning, but, on the contrary, the implication is that settled international law as to visit and search and an opportunity for the lives of passengers to be safeguarded, will be obeyed "although it may not always be possible to avert the dangers which may menace persons and merchandise."

As a result of this submarine activity, the Lusitania, on its voyages from New York to Liverpool beginning with that of Jan. 30, 1915, steered a course further off from the south coast of Ireland than formerly.

In addition, after the German proclamation of Feb. 4, 1915, the Lusitania had its boats swung out and provisioned while passing through the danger zone, did not use its wireless for sending messages, and did not stop at the Mersey Bar for a pilot, but came directly up to its berth.

The petitioner and the master of the Lusitania received certain advices from the British Admiralty on Feb. 10, 1915, as follows:

Instructions with Reference to Submarines, 10th February, 1915.

Vessels navigating in submarine areas should have their boats turned out and fully provisioned. The danger is greatest in the vicinity of ports and off prominent headlands on the coast. Important landfalls in this area should be made after dark whenever possible. So far as is consistent with particular trades and state of tides, vessels should make their ports at dawn.

On April 15 and 16, 1915, and after the last voyage from New York, preceding the one on which the Lusitania was torpedoed, the Cunard Company and the master of the Lusitania received at Liverpool the following advices from the British Admiralty:

Confidential Daily Voyage Notice 15th April, 1915, issued under Government War Risks Scheme.

German submarines appear to be operating chiefly off prominent headlands and landfalls. Ships should give prominent headlands a wide berth.

Confidential memo. issued 16th April, 1915:

War experience has shown that fast steamers can considerably reduce the chance of successful surprise submarine attack by zig-zagging—that is to say, altering the course at short and irregular intervals, say in ten minutes to half an hour. This course is almost invariably adopted by warships when cruising in an area known to be infested by submarines. The underwater speed of a submarine is very slow and it is exceedingly difficult for her to get into position to deliver an attack unless she can observe and predict the course of the ship attacked.

Sir Alfred Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Line, was a member of the War Risks Committee at Liverpool, consisting of ship owners, representatives of the Board of Trade and the Admiralty, which received these instructions and passed them on to the owners of vessels, including the Cunard Company, who distributed them to the individual masters.

On Saturday, May 1, 1915, the advertised sailing date of the Lusitania from New York to Liverpool on the voyage on which she was subsequently sunk, there appeared the following advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York Tribune, New York Sun, New York Herald, and The New York World this advertisement, being in all instances except one placed directly over, under, or adjacent to the advertisement of the Cunard Line, regarding the sailing of the Lusitania:

Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies. That the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles. That in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or of any of her allies are liable to destruction in those waters, and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY,
April 22, 1915. Washington, D. C.

Cunard Line Not Advised.

This was the first insertion of this advertisement, although it was dated more than a week prior to its publication. Captain Turner, the master of the vessel, saw the advertisement or "something of the kind" before sailing and realized that the Lusitania was included in the warning. The Liverpool office of the Cunard Company was advised of the sailing and the number of passengers by cable from the New York office, but no mention was made of the above quoted advertisement. Sir Alfred Booth was informed through the press of this advertisement on either Saturday evening, May 1, or Sunday morning, May 2.

The significance and construction to be given to this advertisement will be discussed infra, but it is perfectly plain that the master was fully justified in sailing on the appointed day from a neutral port with many neutral and noncombatant passengers, unless he and his company were willing to yield to the attempt of the German Government to terrify British shipping. No one familiar with the British character would expect that such a threat would accomplish more than to emphasize the necessity of taking every precaution to protect life and property which the exercise of judgment would invite.

And so, as scheduled, the Lusitania sailed, undisguised, with her four funnels and a figure so familiar as to be readily discernible not only by naval officers and mariners, but by the ocean-going public generally.

The voyage was uneventful until May 6. On approaching the Irish coast on May 6 the Captain ordered all the boats hanging on the davits to be swung out and lowered to the promenade deckrail, and this order was carried out under the supervision of Staff Captain Anderson, who later went down with the ship. All bulkhead doors which were not necessary for the working of the ship were closed, and it was reported to Captain Turner that this had been done. Lookouts were doubled, and two extra were put forward and one on either side of the bridge; that is, there were two lookouts in the crow's-nest, two in the eyes of the ship, two officers on the bridge, and a quartermaster on either side of the bridge.

All Steam Possible Ordered.

Directions were given to the engine room to keep the highest steam they could possibly get on the boilers, and in case the bridge rang for full speed to give as much as they possibly could. Orders were also given that ports should be kept closed.

At 7:50 P. M. on May 6 the Lusitania received the following wireless message from the Admiral at Queenstown: "Submarines active off south coast of Ireland," and at 7:56 the vessel asked for and received a repetition of his message. The ship was then going at a rate of 21 knots per hour.

At 8:30 P. M. of the same day the following message was received from the British Admiralty:

To All British Ships 0005:
Take Liverpool pilot at bar and avoid headlands. Pass harbors at full speed; steer mid-channel course. Submarines off Fastnet.

At 8:32 the Admiralty received a communication to show that this message had been received by the Lusitania, and the same message was offered to the vessel seven times between midnight of May 6 and 10 A. M. of May 7.

At about 8 A. M. on the morning of May 7, on approaching the Irish coast, the vessel encountered an intermittent fog, or Scotch mist, called "banks," in seafaring language, and the speed was reduced to fifteen knots. Previously the speed, according to Captain Turner's recollection, had been reduced to eighteen knots. This adjustment of speed was due to the fact that Captain Turner wished to run the last 150 miles of the voyage in the dark, so as to make Liverpool early on the morning of May 8, at the earliest time when he could cross the bar without a pilot.

Judging from the location of previous submarine attacks, the most dangerous waters in the Lusitania's course were from the entrance to St. George's Channel to Liverpool Bar. There is no dispute as to the proposition that a vessel darkened is much safer from submarine attack at night than in the daytime, and Captain Turner exercised proper and good judgment in planning accordingly as he approached dangerous waters. It is futile to conjecture as to what would or would not have happened had the speed been higher prior to the approach to the Irish coast, because, obviously, until then the Captain could not figure out his situation, not knowing how he might be impeded by fog or other unfavorable weather conditions.

On the morning of May 7, 1917, the ship passed about 25 or 26, and, in any event, at least 18½ miles south of Fastnet, which was not in sight. The course was then held up slightly to bring the ship closer to land, and a little before noon land was sighted, and what was thought to be Brow Head was made out.

Her Speed Increased.

Meanwhile, between 11 A. M. and noon, the fog disappeared, the weather became clear, and the speed was increased to eighteen knots. The course of the vessel was S. 87 E. Mag. At 11:25 A. M. Captain Turner received the following message:

Submarines active in southern part of Irish Channel, last heard of twenty miles south of Coningbeg. Light vessel make certain "Lusitania" gets this.

At 12:40 P. M. the following additional wireless message from the Admiralty was received:

Submarines five miles south of Cape Clear, proceeding west when sighted at 10 A. M.

After picking up Brow Head and at about 12:40 P. M., the course was altered in shore by about 30 degrees to about N. 63 or 67 E. Mag., Captain Turner did not recall which. Land was sighted which the Captain thought was Galley Head but he was not sure and, therefore, held in shore. This last course was continued for an hour at a speed of 18 knots until 1:40 P. M. when the Old Head of Kinsale was sighted and the course was then changed back to the original course of S. 87 E. Mag.

At 1:50 P. M. the Captain started to take a four point bearing on the Old Head of Kinsale and while thus engaged and at about 2:10 P. M., as heretofore stated, the ship was torpedoed on the starboard side. Whether one, two or three torpedoes were fired at the vessel cannot be determined with certainty. Two of the ship's crew were confident that a third torpedo was fired and missed the ship. While not doubting the good faith of these witnesses, the evidence is not sufficiently satisfactory to be convincing.

There was, however, an interesting and remarkable conflict of testimony as to whether the ship was struck by one or two torpedoes, and witnesses, both passengers and crew, differed on this point, conscientiously and emphatically, some witnesses for claimants and some for petitioner holding one view and others called by each side holding the opposite view. The witnesses were all highly intelligent and there is no doubt that all testified to the best of their recollection, knowledge, or impression, and in accordance with their honest conviction. The weight of the testimony (too voluminous to analyze) is in favor of the "two torpedo" contention, not only because of some convincing direct testimony, (as, for instance, Adams, Lehman, Morton,) but also because of the unquestioned surrounding circumstances. The deliberate character of the attack upon a vessel whose identity could not be mistaken, made easy on a bright day, and the fact that the vessel had no means of defending herself, would lead to the inference that the submarine commander would make sure of her destruction. Further, the evidence is overwhelming that there was a second explosion. The witnesses differ as to the impression which the sound of this explosion made upon them—a natural difference due to the fact, known by common experience, that persons who hear the same explosion even at the same time will not only describe the sound differently, but will not agree as to the number of detonations. As there were no explosives on board, it is difficult to account for the second explosion, except on the theory that it was caused by a second torpedo. Whether the number of torpedoes was one or two is relevant, in this case, only upon the question of what effect, if any, open ports had in accelerating the sinking of the ship.

Where Torpedoes Struck.

While there was much testimony and some variance as to the places where the torpedoes struck, judged by the sound or shock of the explosions, certain physical effects, especially as to smoke and blown-up débris, tend to locate the areas of impact with some approach to accuracy.

From all the testimony it may be reasonably concluded that one torpedo struck on the starboard side somewhere abreast of No. 2 boiler room and the other, on the same side, either abreast of No. 3 boiler room or between No. 3 and No. 4. From knowledge of the torpedoes then used by the German submarines, it is thought that they would effect a rupture of the outer hull thirty to forty feet long and ten to fifteen feet vertically.

Cockburn, senior second engineer, was of opinion that the explosion had done a great deal of internal damage. Although the lights were out, Cockburn could hear the water coming into the engine room. Water at once entered No. 1 and No. 2 boiler rooms, a result necessarily attributable to the fact that one or both of the coal bunkers were also blown open. Thus, one torpedo flooded some or all of the coal bunkers on the starboard side of Nos. 1 and 2 boiler rooms, and apparently flooded both boiler rooms.

The effect of the other torpedo is not entirely clear. If it struck midway between two bulkheads, it is quite likely to have done serious bulkhead injury. The Lusitania was built so as to float with two compartments open to the sea and with more compartments open she could not stay afloat. As the side coal bunkers are regarded as compartments, the ship could not float with two boiler rooms flooded and also any adjacent bunker, and, therefore, the damage done by one torpedo was enough to sink the ship.

To add to the difficulties, all the steam had gone as the result of the explosions, and the ship could not be controlled by her engines.

Little, senior third engineer, testified that in a few seconds after the explosion, the steam pressure fell from 190 to 50 pounds, his explanation being that the main steam pipes or boilers had been carried away.

The loss of control of and by the engines resulted in disability to stop the engines, with the result that the ship kept her headway until she sank. That the ship commenced to list to starboard immediately is abundantly established by many witnesses.

Some of the witnesses, (Lauriat and Adams, passengers; Duncan, Bestic, and Johnson, officers,) testified that the ship stopped listing to starboard and started to recover and then listed again to starboard until she went over.

Overweighted by Water.

This action, which is quite likely, must have resulted from the inrush of water on the port side. There can be no other adequate explanation consistent with elementary scientific knowledge; for, if the ship temporarily righted herself, it must have been because the weight of water on the two sides was equal or nearly so. The entry of water into the port side must, of course, have been due to some rupture on that side. Such a result was entirely possible, and, indeed, probable.

The explosive force was sufficiently powerful to blow débris far above the radio wires—i.e., more than 160 feet above the water. The boiler rooms were not over sixty feet wide, and so strong a force could readily have weakened the longitudinal bulkheads on the port side in addition to such injury as flying metal may have done. It is easy to understand, therefore, how the whole pressure of the water rushing in from the starboard side against the weakened longitudinal bulkheads on the port side would cause them to give way and thus open up some apertures on the port side for the entry of water. Later, when the water continued to rush in on the starboard side, the list to starboard naturally again occurred, increased and continued to the end. As might be expected, the degree of list to starboard is variously described, but there is no doubt that it was steep and substantial.

A considerable amount of testimony was taken upon the contention of claimants that many of the ship's ports were open, thus reducing her buoyancy and substantially hastening her sinking. There is no doubt that on May 6 adequate orders were given to close all ports. The testimony is conclusive that the ports on Deck F (the majority of which were dummy ports) were closed. Very few, if any, ports on E deck were open, and, if so, they were starboard ports in a small section of the first class in the vicinity where one of the torpedoes did its damage. A very limited number of passengers testified that the port holes in their staterooms were open, and, if their impressions are correct, these portholes, concerning which they testified, were all, or nearly all, so far above the water that they could not have influenced the situation.

There was conflicting testimony as to the ports in the dining room on D deck. The weight of the testimony justifies the conclusion that some of these ports were open—how many it is impossible to determine. These ports, however, were from twenty-three to thirty feet above water, and when the gap made by the explosion and the consequent severe and sudden list are considered, it is plain that these open ports were not a contributing cause of the sinking, and had a very trifling influence, if any, in accelerating the time within which the ship sank.

From the foregoing the situation can be visualized. Two sudden and extraordinary explosions, the ship badly listed so that the port side was well up in the air, the passengers scattered about on the decks and in the staterooms, saloons and companion ways, the ship under headway and, as it turned out, only eighteen minutes afloat—such was the situation which confronted the officers, crew, and passengers in the endeavor to save the lives of those on board.

Heroism of Passengers.

The conduct of the passengers constitutes an enduring record of calm heroism with many individual instances of sacrifice and, in general, a marked consideration for women and children. There was no panic but, naturally, there was a considerable amount of excitement and rush and much confusion, and, as the increasing list rendered ineffective the lowering of the boats on the port side, the passengers, as is readily understandable, crowded over on the starboard side.

The problem presented to the officers of the ship was one of exceeding difficulty, occasioned largely because of the serious list and the impossibility of stopping the ship or reducing her headway.

The precaution of extra lookouts resulted in a prompt report to the Captain, via the bridge, of the sighting of the torpedo. Second Officer Heppert, who was on the bridge, immediately closed all watertight doors worked from the bridge, and the testimony satisfactorily shows that all watertight doors worked by hand were promptly closed. Immediately after Captain Turner saw the wake of the torpedo there was an explosion and then Turner went to the navigation bridge and took the obvious course, i. e., had the ship's head turned to the land. He signaled the engine room for full speed astern, hoping, thereby, to take the way off the ship, and then ordered the boats lowered down to the rail and directed that women and children should be first provided for in the boats. As the engine room failed to respond to the order to go full speed astern, and as the ship was continuing under way, Turner ordered that the boats should not be lowered until the vessel should lose her headway, and he told Anderson, the Staff Captain, who was in charge of the port boats, to lower the boats when he thought the way was sufficiently off to allow that operation. Anderson's fidelity to duty is sufficiently exemplified by the fact that he went down with the ship.

Jones, First Officer, and Lewis, Acting Third Officer, were in charge of the boats on the starboard side and personally superintended their handling and launching. Too much cannot be said both for their courage and skill, but, difficult as was their task, they were not confronted with some of the problems which the port side presented. There, in addition to Anderson, were Bestic, Junior Third Officer, and another officer, presumably the Second Officer. These men were apparently doing the best they could and standing valiantly to their duty. Anderson's fate has already been mentioned, and Bestic, although surviving, stuck to his post until the ship went down under him. The situation can readily be pictured even by a novice.

Boats Were Damaged.

With the ship listed to starboard, the port boats, of course, swung inboard. If enough man power were applied, the boats could be put over the rail, but then a real danger would follow. Robertson, the ship's carpenter, aptly described that danger in answer to a question as to whether it was possible to lower the open boats on the port side. He said:

No. To lower the port boats would just be like drawing a crate of unpacked china along a dock road. What I mean is that if you started to lower the boats you would be dragging them down the rough side of the ship on rivets which are what we call "snap-headed rivets"—they stand up about an inch from the shell of the ship, so you would be dragging the whole side of the boat away if you tried to lower the boats with a 15-degree list.

That some boats were and others would have been seriously damaged is evidenced by the fact that two port boats were lowered to the water and got away (though one afterward filled) and not one boat reached Queenstown.

Each boat has its own history (except possibly boats 2 and 4,) although it is naturally difficult, in each case, to allocate all the estimony to a particular boat.

There is some testimony given in undoubted good faith, that painted or rusted davits stuck out but the weight of the testimony is to the contrary. There were some lamentable occurrences on the port side, which resulted in spilling passengers, some of whom thus thrown out or injured went to their death. These unfortunate accidents, however, were due either to lack of strength of the seaman who was lowering or possibly, at worst, to an occasional instance of incompetency due to the personal equation so often illustrated where one man of many may not be equal to the emergency. But the problem was of the most vexatious character. In addition to the crowding of passengers in some instances was this extremely hazardous feat of lowering boats swung inboard from a tilted height, heavily weighted by human beings, with the ship still under way. It cannot be said that it was negligent to attempt this because, obviously, all the passengers could not be accommodated in the starboard boats.

On the starboard side, the problem, in some respects, was not so difficult while, in others, troublesome conditions existed quite different from those occurring on the port side. Here the boats swung so far out as to add to the difficulty of passengers getting in them, a difficulty intensified by the fact that many more passengers went to the starboard side than to the port side and, also, that the ship maintained her way. Six boats successfully got away. In the case of the remaining boats, some were successfully lowered but later met with some unavoidable accident and some were not successfully launched (such as Nos. 1, 5, and 17) for entirely explainable reasons which should not be charged to inefficiency on the part of the officers or crew.

Crew Was Not Inefficient.

The collapsible boats were on the deck under the open lifeboats, and were intended to be lifted and lowered by the same davits which lowered the open boats after the open boats had gotten clear of the ship. It was the duty of the officers to get the open boats away before giving attention to the collapsible boats, and that was a question of time. These boats are designed and arranged to float free if the ship should sink before they can be hoisted over. They were cut loose and some people were saved on these boats.

It is to be expected that those passengers who lost members of their family or friends, and who saw some of the unfortunate accidents, should feel strongly and entertain the impression that inefficiency or individual negligence was widespread among the crew. Such an impression, however, does an inadvertent injustice to the great majority of the crew, who acted with that matter of fact courage and fidelity to duty which are traditional with men of the sea. Such of these men, presumably fairly typical of all, as testified in this court, were impressive not only because of inherent bravery, but because of intelligence and clear-headedness, and they possessed that remarkable gift of simplicity so characteristic of truly fearless men who cannot quite understand why an ado is made of acts which seem to them merely as, of course, in the day's work.

Mr. Grab, one of the claimants and an experienced transatlantic traveler, concisely summed up the situation when he said:

They were doing the best they could—they were very brave and working as hard as they could without any fear; they didn't care about themselves. It was very admirably done. While there was great confusion, they did the best they could.

It will unduly prolong a necessarily extended opinion to sift the voluminous testimony relating to this subject of the boats and the conduct of the crew and something is sought to be made of comments of Captain Turner, construed by some to be unfavorable but afterward satisfactorily supplemented and explained, but if there were some instances of incompetency they were very few and the charge of negligence in this regard cannot be successfully maintained.

In arriving at this conclusion, I have not overlooked the argument earnestly pressed that the men were not sufficiently instructed and drilled; for I think the testimony establishes the contrary in the light of conditions in May, 1915.

I now come to what seems to be the only debatable question of fact in the case, i. e., whether Captain Turner was negligent in not literally following the Admiralty advices and, also, in not taking a course different from that which he adopted.

Responsibility of Captain.

The fundamental principle in navigating a merchantman, whether in times of peace or of war, is that the commanding officer must be left free to exercise his own judgment. Safe navigation denies the proposition that the judgment and sound discretion of the Captain of a vessel must be confined in a mental straitjacket. Of course, when movements are under military control, orders must be strictly obeyed, come what may. No such situation, however, was presented either to petitioner or Captain Turner. The vessel was not engaged in military service nor under naval convoy. True, she was, as between the German and British Governments, an enemy ship as to Germany, but she was unarmed and a carrier of not merely noncombatants, but, among others, of many citizens of the United States, then a neutral country, at peace with all the world.

In such circumstances the Captain could not shield himself automatically against error behind a literal compliance with the general advices or instructions of the Admiralty, nor can it be supposed that the Admiralty, any more than the petitioner, expected him so to do. What was required of him was that he should seriously consider and, as far as practicable, follow the Admiralty advices and use his best judgment as events and exigencies occurred; and if a situation arose where he believed that a course should be pursued to meet emergencies which required departure from some of the Admiralty advices as to general rules of action, then it was his duty to take such course, if in accordance with his carefully formed deliberate judgment. After a disaster has occurred, it is not difficult for the expert to show how it might have been avoided, and there is always opportunity for academic discussion as to what ought or ought not to have been done; but the true approach is to endeavor, for the moment, to possess the mind of him upon whom rested the responsibility.

Let us now see what that responsibility was and how it was dealt with. The rules of naval warfare allowed the capture and, in some circumstances, the destruction of an enemy merchant ship, but, at the same time, it was the accepted doctrine of all civilized nations (as will be more fully considered infra) that, as Lord Mersey put it, "there is always an obligation first to secure the safety of the lives of those on board."

The responsibility, therefore, of Captain Turner, in his task of bringing the ship safely to port, was to give heed not only to general advices advanced as the outcome of experience in the then developing knowledge as to submarine warfare, but particularly to any special information which might come to him in the course of the voyage.

Realizing that if there was a due warning, in accordance with international law, and an opportunity, within a limited time, for the passengers to leave the ship, nevertheless that the operation must be quickly done, Captain Turner, on May 6, had taken the full precautions such as swinging out the boats, properly provisioned, which have been heretofore described. The principal features of the Admiralty advices were (1) to give the headlands a wide berth; (2) to steer a mid-channel course; (3) to maintain as high a speed as practicable; (4) to zig-zag, and (5) to make ports, if possible, at dawn, thus running the last part of the voyage at night.

Followed His Instructions.

The reason for the advice as to keeping off headlands was that the submarines lurked near those prominent headlands and landfalls to and from which ships were likely to go. This instruction Captain Turner entirely followed in respect of Fastnet, which was the first point on the Irish coast which a vessel bound from New York to Liverpool would ordinarily approach closely, and, in normal times, the passing would be very near, or even inside of Fastnet. The Lusitania passed Fastnet so far out that Captain Turner could not see it. Whether the distance was about twenty-five miles, as petitioner contends, or about eighteen and one-half miles, as claimant calculates, the result is that either distance must be regarded as a wide berth, in comparison with the customary navigation at that point, and, besides, nothing happened there. At 8:30 P. M. on May 6 the message had been received from the British Admiralety that submarines were off Fastnet, so that Captain Turner, in this regard, not only followed the general advices, but the specific information from the Admiralty.

At 11:25 A. M. on May 7 Captain Turner received the wireless from the Admiralty plainly intended for the Lusitania, informing him that submarines (plural) were active in the southern part of the Irish Channel and when last heard of were twenty miles south of Coningbeg Light Vessel. This wireless message presented acutely to the Captain the problem as to the best course to pursue, always bearing in mind his determination and the desirability of getting to the Liverpool Bar when it could be crossed while the tide served and without a pilot. Further, as was stated by Sir Alfred Booth, "The one definite instruction we did give him with regard to that was to authorize him to come up without a pilot." The reasons for this instruction were cogent and were concisely summed up by Sir Alfred Booth during his examination as a witness as follows:

It was one of the points that we felt it necessary to make the Captain of the Lusitania understand the importance of. The Lusitania can only cross the Liverpool Bar at certain states of the tide, and we therefore warned the Captain, or whoever might be Captain, that we did not think it would be safe for him to arrive off the bar at such a time that he would have to wait there, because that area had been infested with submarines, and we thought therefore it would be wiser for him to arrange his arrival in such a way, leaving him an absolutely free hand as to how he would do it, that he could come straight up without stopping at all. The one definite instruction we did give him with regard to that was to authorize him to come up without a pilot.

The tide would be high at Liverpool Bar at 6:53 on Saturday morning, May 8. Captain Turner planned to cross the bar as much earlier than that as he could get over without stopping, while at the same time figuring on passing during the darkness the dangerous waters from the entrance of St. George's Channel to the Liverpool Bar.

Decision of the Captain.

Having thus in mind his objective, and the time approximately when he intended to reach it, the message received at 11:25 A. M. required that he should determine whether to keep off land approximately the same distance as he was when he passed Fastnet, or to work inshore and go close to Coningbeg Lightship. He determined that the latter was the better plan to avoid the submarines reported in midchannel ahead of him.

When Galley Head was sighted the course was changed so as to haul closer to the land, and this course was pursued until 1:40 P. M., at which time Captain Turner concluded that it was necessary for him to get his bearings accurately. This he decided should be done by taking a four-point bearing, during which procedure the ship was torpedoed. It is urged that he should have taken a two-point bearing or a cross bearing, which would have occupied less time, but if, under all the conditions which appealed to his judgment as a mariner, he had taken a different method of ascertaining his exact distance and the result would have been inaccurate, or while engaged in taking a two-point bearing the ship had been torpedoed, then somebody would have said he should have taken a four-point bearing. The point of the matter is that an experienced Captain took the bearing he thought proper for his purposes, and to predicate negligence upon such a course is to assert that a Captain is bound to guess the exact location of a hidden and puzzling danger.

Much emphasis has been placed upon the fact that the speed of the ship was eighteen knots at the time of the attack instead of twenty-four, or, in any event, twenty-one knots, and upon the further fact (for such it is) that the ship was not zigzagging as frequently as the Admiralty advised or in the sense of that advice.

Upon this branch of the case much testimony was taken, (some in camera, as in the Wreck Commissioners' Court,) and, for reasons of public interest, the methods of successfully evading submarines will not be discussed. If it be assumed that the Admiralty advices as of May, 1915, were sound and should have been followed, then the answer to the charge of negligence is twofold: (1) that Captain Turner, in taking a four-point bearing off the Old Head of Kinsale, was conscientiously exercising his judgment for the welfare of the ship, and (2) that it is impossible to determine whether, by zigzagging off the Old Head of Kinsale or elsewhere, the Lusitania would have escaped the German submarine or submarines.

As to the first answer I cannot better express my conclusion than in the language of Lord Mersey:

Captain Turner was fully advised as to the means which in the view of the Admiralty were best calculated to avert the perils he was likely to encounter, and in considering the question whether he is to blame for the catastrophe in which his voyage ended I have to bear this circumstance in mind. It is certain that in some respects Captain Turner did not follow the advice given to him. It may be (though I seriously doubt it) that had he done so his ship would have reached Liverpool in safety. But the question remains: Was his conduct the conduct of a negligent or of an incompetent man? On this question I have sought the guidance of my assessors, who have rendered me invaluable assistance, and the conclusion at which I have arrived is that blame ought not to be imputed to the Captain. The advice given to him, although meant for his most serious and careful consideration, was not intended to deprive him of the right to exercise his skilled judgment in the difficult questions that might arise from time to time in the navigation of his ship. His omission to follow the advice in all respects cannot fairly be attributed either to negligence or incompetence.

He exercised his judgment for the best. It was the judgment of a skilled and experienced man, and, although others might have acted differently, and, perhaps, more successfully, he ought not, in my opinion, to be blamed.

As to the second answer, it is only necessary to outline the situation in order to realize how speculative is the assertion of fault. It is plain from the radio messages of the Admiralty (May 6, 7:50 P. M., "Submarines active off south coast of Ireland"; May 6, 8:30 P. M., "Submarines off Fastnet"; the 11:25 message of May 7, supra; May 7, 11:40 A. M., "Submarines five miles south of Cape Clear, proceeding west when sighted at 10 A. M."), that more than one submarine was lying in wait for the Lusitania.

Lusitania Was Helpless.

A scientific education is not necessary to appreciate that it is much more difficult for a submarine successfully to hit a naval vessel than an unarmed merchant ship. The destination of a naval vessel is usually not known, that of the Lusitania was. A submarine commander, when attacking an armed vessel, knows that he, as the attacker, may and likely will also be attacked by his armed opponent. The Lusitania was as helpless in that regard as a peaceful citizen suddenly set upon by murderous assailants. There are other advantages of the naval vessel over the merchant ship which need not be referred to.

It must be assumed that the German submarine commanders realized the obvious disadvantages which necessarily attached to the Lusitania, and, if she had evaded one submarine, who can say what might have happened five minutes later? If there was, in fact, a third torpedo fired from the Lusitania's port side, then that incident would strongly suggest that, in the immediate vicinity of the ship, there were at least two submarines.

It must be remembered also, that the Lusitania was still in the open sea, considerably distant from the places of theretofore submarine activity and comfortably well off the Old Head of Kinsale, from which point it was about 140 miles to the Scilly Islands, and that she was nearly 100 miles from the entrance to St. George's Channel, the first channel she would enter on her way to Liverpool.

No transatlantic passenger liner and, certainly none carrying American citizens, had been torpedoed up to that time. The submarines, therefore, could lay their plans with facility to destroy the vessel somewhere on the way from Fastnet to Liverpool, knowing full well the easy prey which would be afforded by an unarmed, unconvoyed well-known merchantman, which from every standpoint of international law, had the right to expect a warning before its peaceful passengers were sent to their death. That the attack was deliberate and long contemplated and intended ruthlessly to destroy human life, as well as property, can no longer be open to doubt. And when a foe employs such tactics it is idle and purely speculative to say that the action of the Captain of a merchant ship, in doing or not doing something or in taking one course and not another, was a contributing cause of disaster or that had the Captain not done what he did or had he done something else, then that the ship and her passengers would have evaded their assassins.

I find, therefore, as a fact, that the Captain and, hence, the petitioner, were not negligent.

The importance of the cause, however, justifies the statement of another ground which effectually disposes of any question of liability.

It is an elementary principle of law that even if a person is negligent recovery cannot be had unless the negligence is the proximate cause of the loss or damage.

Germany Intervened.

There is another rule, settled by ample authority, viz.: that, even if negligence is shown, it cannot be the proximate cause of the loss of damage if an independent illegal act or a third party intervenes to cause the loss.

Jarnagin v. Travelers' Protective Assn., 133 F. R. 892.
Cole v. German Savings and Loan Soc., 124 F. R. 113.
See also, Insurance Co. v. Tweed, 7 Wall. 44;
Railroad Co. v. Reeves, 10 Wall. 176.
Insurance Co. v. Boon, 95 U. S. 117.
The Young America, 31 F. R. 749.
Goodlander Mill Co. v. Standard Oil Co., 63 F. R. 400.

Claimants contend strongly that the case at bar comes within Holladay v. Kennard, 12 Wall. 254, where Mr. Justice Miller, who wrote the opinion, carefully stated that that case was not to be construed as laying down a rule different from that of Railroad Company v. Reeves, supra. An elaborate analysis of the Holladay and other cases will not be profitable, suffice it to say, neither that nor any other case has changed the rule of law above stated, as to the legal import of an intervening illegal act of a third party.

The question then, is whether the act of the German submarine commander was an illegal act.

The United States courts recognize the binding force of international law. As was said by Mr. Justice Gray in the Paquete Habana, 175 U. S. 677, 700:

International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination.

At least since as early as June 5, 1793, in the letter of Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, to the French Minister, our Government has recognized the law of nations as an "integral part" of the laws of the land.

Moore's International Law Digest, I., P. 10.
The Scotia, 14 Wall. 170, 187.
The New York, 175 U. S., 187, 197.
Kansas v. Colorado, 185 U. S., 125, 146.
Kansas v. Colorado, 206 U. S., 46.

To ascertain international law, "resort must be had to the customs and usages of civilized nations; and, as evidence of these, to the works of commentators and jurists * * * Such works are resorted to by judicial tribunals * * * for trustworthy evidence of what the law really is."
The Paquete Habana, 175 U. S. 677;
(and authorities cited)

Let us first see the position of our Government and then ascertain whether that position has authoritative support. Mr. Lansing, in his official communication to the German Government dated June 9, 1915, stated:

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German Government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things and once more with solemn emphasis to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honors itself in respecting and which no Government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on Aug. 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand. * * *

The Government of the United States can not admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of noncombatants can not lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

White Book of Department of State entitled "Diplomatic Correspondence with Belligerent Governments Relating to Neutral Rights and Duties, European War, No. 2," at Page 172. Printed and distributed Oct. 21, 1915.

The German Government found itself compelled ultimately to recognize the principles insisted upon by the Government of the United States, for, after considerable correspondence, and on May 4, 1916, (after the Sussex had been sunk,) the German Government stated:

The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels as recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against the enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships that are encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain; * * *

The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance. See Official Communication by German Foreign Office to Ambassador Gerard, May 4, 1916, (White Book No. 3 of Department of State, pp. 302, 305.)

There is, of course, no doubt as to the right to make prize of an enemy ship on the high seas, and, under certain conditions, to destroy her, and equally no doubt of the obligation to safeguard the lives of all persons aboard, whether passengers or crew.

Phillemore on International Law, 3d Ed. Vol. 3, p. 584;
Sir Sherston Baker on "First Steps in International Law," p. 236;
G. B. Davis on "Elements of International Law," pp. 358, 359;
A Pearce Higgins on "War and the Private Citizen," pp. 33, 78, referring to proceedings of "Institute of International Law at Turin" in 1882;
Creasy on International Law, p. 562, quoting Chief Justice Cockburn in his judgment in the General Arbitration;
L. A. Atherly-Jones on "Commerce in War," p. 529;
Professor Holland's Article, Naval War College, 1907, p. 82;
Oppenheim on International Law, 2 Ed. Vol. 2, pp. 244, 311;
Taylor on International Law, p. 572;
Westlake on International Law, 2d Ed. p. 309, Part II.
Halleck on International Law, Vol. II., p. 15, 16;
Vattel's Law of Nations, Chittey's Ed. 362.

From the Law of Nations.

Two quotations from this long list may be given for convenience, one stating the rule and the other the attitude which obtains among civilized Governments: Oppenheim sets forth as among violations of the rules of war:

(12) Attack on enemy merchantmen without previous request to submit to visit.

The observation in Vattel's Law of Nations is peculiarly applicable to the case of the Lusitania:

Let us never forget that our enemies are men. Though reduced to the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting our right by force of arms, let us not divest ourselves of that charity which connects us with all mankind. Thus shall we courageously defend our country's rights without violating those of human nature. Let our valour preserve itself from every stain of cruelty and the lustre of victory will not be tarnished by inhuman and brutal actions.

In addition to the authorities supra are the regulations and practices of various Governments. In 1512 Henry VIII. issued instructions to the Admiral of the Fleet which accord with our understanding of modern international law. (Hosack's Law of Nations, p. 168.) Such has been England's course since. (22 Geo. 2d C. 33, 2 Sec. 9, 1749; British Admiralty Manual of Prize Law 188, Secs. 303, 304.)

Substantially the same rules were followed in the Russian and Japanese regulations, and probably in the codes or rules of many other nations. Russian Prize Regulations, March 27, 1895, (cited in Moore's Digest, Volume VII., p. 518.) Japanese Prize Law of 1894, Article 22, (cited in Moore, supra, Volume VII., p. 525.) Japanese Regulations, March 7, 1904, (see Takahashi's Cases on International Law during Chino-Japanese War.)

The rules recognized and practiced by the United States, among other things, provide:

(10) In the case of an enemy merchantman it may be sunk, but only, if it is impossible to take it into port, and provided always that the persons on board are put in a place of safety. (U. S. White Book, European War, No. 3, P. 192.)

These humane principles were practiced both in the war of 1812 and during our own war of 1861-65. Even with all the bitterness (now happily ended and forgotten) and all the difficulties of having no port to which to send a prize, Captain Semmes of the Alabama strictly observed the rule as to human life, even going so far as to release ships because he could not care for the passengers. But we are not confined to American and English precedents and practices.

While acting contrary to its official statements, yet the Imperial German Government recognized the same rule as the United States, and prior to the sinking of the Lusitania had not announced any other rule. The war zone proclamation of Feb. 4, 1915, contained no warning that the accepted rule of civilized naval warfare would be discarded by the German Government.

Did Not Dispute Rule.

Indeed, after the Lusitania was sunk, the German Government did not make any such claim, but in answer to the first American note in reference to the Lusitania the German Foreign Office, per von Jagow, addressed to Ambassador Gerard a note dated May 18, 1915, in which, inter alia, it is stated in connection with the sinking of the British steamer Falaba:

In the case of the sinking of the English steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing passengers and crew ample opportunity to save themselves. It was not until the Captain disregarded the order to lay to and took to flight, sending up rocket signals for help, that the German commander ordered the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. As a matter of fact, he allowed them twenty-three minutes, and did not fire the torpedo until suspicious steamers were hurrying to the aid of the Falaba. (White Book N. 2, U. S. Department of State, P. 169.)

Indeed, as late as May 4, 1916, Germany did not dispute the applicability of the rule, as is evidenced by the note written to our Government by von Jagow of the German Foreign Office, an extract of which has been quoted supra.

Further, Section 116 of the German Prize Code, (Huberich and Kind translation, p. 68,) in force at the date of the Lusitania's destruction, conformed with the American rule. It provided:

Before proceeding to a destruction of the vessel the safety of all persons on board, and, so far as possible, their effects, is to be provided for, and all ship's papers and other evidentiary material which, according to the views of the persons at interest, is of value for the formulation of the judgment of the prize court, are to be taken over by the commander.

Thus, when the Lusitania sailed from New York, her owner and master were justified in believing that, whatever else had theretofore happened, this simple, humane and universally accepted principle would not be violated. Few, at that time, would be likely to construe the warning advertisement as calling attention to more than the perils to be expected from quick disembarkation and the possible rigors of the sea after the proper safeguarding of the lives of passengers by at least full opportunity to take to the boats.

It is, of course, easy now in the light of many later events, added to preceding acts, to look back and say that the Cunard Line and its Captain should have known that the German Government would authorize or permit so shocking a breach of international law and so foul an offense, not only against an enemy, but as well against peaceful citizens of a then friendly nation.

But the unexpected character of the act was best evidenced by the horror which it excited in the minds and hearts of the American people.

Germany Is Responsible.

The fault, therefore, must be laid upon those who are responsible for the sinking of the vessel, in the legal as well as moral sense. It is, therefore, not the Cunard Line, petitioner, which must be held liable for the loss of life and property. The cause of the sinking of the Lusitania was the illegal act of the Imperial German Government, acting through its instrument, the submarine commander, and violating a cherished and humane rule observed, until this war, by even the bitterest antagonists. As Lord Mersey said, "The whole blame for the cruel destruction of life in this catastrophe must rest solely with those who plotted and with those who committed the crime."

But, while in this law suit there may be no recovery, it is not to be doubted that the United States of America and her allies will well remember the rights of those affected by the sinking of the Lusitania and, when the time shall come, will see to it that reparation shall be made for one of the most indefensible acts of modern times.

The petition is granted and the claims dismissed, without costs.

JULIUS M. MAYER,
District Judge.

Aug. 23, 1918.

Addendum.

The grounds upon which the decision is put render unnecessary the discussion of some other interesting questions suggested.

As to the exception to interrogatory twentieth, brushing aside all technical points, I am satisfied that the withheld answer relates to matters irrelevant to the issues here. It certainly cannot be expected, in wartime, that an American court will ask for the disclosure of information deemed confidential by the British Admiralty nor can I see any good reason for delaying a decree until some future date when the information may be forthcoming; for it seems to me that no matter what other general advices of the Admiralty may have been given prior to May 7, 1915, the result of this case must be the same.

D. J.

WILSON WORDS IN TAPESTRY

Phrases from Messages in France's War Gift to Philadelphia.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—France's gift to the City of Philadelphia in the shape of Goebelin tapestry to be hung in the museum in the Quaker City is about to be placed in the hands of the workers at the famous Gobelin factory for completion. The sketch was officially viewed and approved today at the Ministry of Fine Arts in the presence of Robert W. Bliss, Secretary of the American Embassy, representing Ambassador Sharp; Eugene Glaenzer, representing Joseph E. Widener of the art jury at Philadelphia, and Captain André Tardieu, head of the General Commission dealing with Franco-American war questions.

The tapestry will be 21 feet by 15 feet. It will be full of life and color, and will have an atmosphere of enthusiasm and patriotism in portraying troops departing from Philadelphia for Europe to participate in the war of justice.

Below are three panels containing these phrases from President Wilson's messages:

"Right is more precious than peace."
"We have no selfish end to serve and desire no conquest and no domination."
"We shall fight for democracy."

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH NAVY.

French Socialist Deputy Shows How It Has Saved France.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Deputy Alexandre Varenne, founder of the party of forty National Socialists, pays a cordial tribute to Great Britain's efforts in the war in an article in L'Evenement in which he describes a visit to the British fleet. The Deputy says:

"All that may be accomplished by the Allies in the war is only possible because somewhere in a roadstead in the North Sea there exists an incomparable naval force preventing any sortie of the enemy fleets, and assuring only to ships of the Entente free use of the seas of Europe and of the oceans.

"France is now demonstrating her enthusiasm for her new American allies but she does not forget that it is largely thanks to the British navy that the assistance of American was able to reach its maximum."

HOW RED CROSS MEETS TASK

Operating Twelve Hospitals in France and Building Four More.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The American Red Cross has supplied 1,100,000 surgical dressings to the American wounded during the last month; twelve hospitals are being operated, four new hospitals are being built, and convalescent homes have been established at Biarritz and other places. The monthly report made public today shows also that the canteen service has supplied 100,000 meals and a million hot drinks to the wounded, to whom 4,000,000 cigarettes also have been distributed.

The American Red Cross is now operating farms for the convalescent, aggregating 249 acres. The report dealing with supplies shows that each division of the army receives 2,500 daily papers and 500 weekly magazines. Loans to 362 newly commissioned army officers have been made to assist them in buying equipment.

HOME NEWS FOR SOLDIERS.
Our soldiers in France and elsewhere and our sailors on United States ships yearn for home news. The New York Times will be sent them at following rates: Daily and Sunday, one year for $11; six months for $6.00; one year, daily without Sunday, $9, and six months, $4.50. Remittances must be accompanied by name of soldier, the number of his company and that of his regiment. Name of ship must be given if The Times is to be mailed to a man in the United States Navy. Orders may be telephoned or left with newsdealers. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

General Kenly's Evidence on Chaotic Air Plane Production

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

been corrected. He was asked to tell what General Pershing had cabled.

"I remember that, in a general way, it went through the De Haviland-4 plane, from top to bottom, finding a great many faults," said General Kenly. "Many of these, however, had already been corrected, or were being corrected, and many of them were really more or less trifling. The cable produced the impression of there being a much more serious condition found than really existed, in my mind. There were one or two important things, and many very unimportant things. Attempts had been made before that to correct all these things, or most of them, which had been called to the attention of the Production Department by our department, and they had begun to make alterations along the lines suggested long before this cable came."

Senator New—Have we built any airplanes in this country for service at the front other than the De Haviland-4?

None But De Havilands Shipped.

General Kenly—I believe, Sir, that I can safely say that none have been shipped overseas, if they have been built. But I think none have been built. The Bristol fighter, of which they have built quite a number, has not been shipped overseas.

General Kenly said a board of experts, sent to the Curtiss plant in Buffalo late in July, had reported in favor of the discontinuing the manufacture of the Bristol fighter.

Senator New—To what do you attribute our lack of success in copying the Bristol fighter?

General Kenly—I think, Sir, that it is the result of the desire of the production people to turn out something which they thought would fly, without consulting experienced aeronautical engineers, who could have told them that it was an impossible situation.

Senator New—In other words, the designers of that machine and those who were familiar with it were not consulted about changes that were made at the factories; is that the truth?

General Kenly—That would be the only reasonable deduction I could make, Sir.

Senator New—I will say here that the testimony of other officers of the department has been that the weight of that machine was so increased at the factory that, whereas it had been originally designed to carry a wing load of 7.1, it had been forced to carry a wing load of 9.2, which was entirely too heavy a load and rendered the machine unsuitable, unstable, and dangerous. You confirm that opinion?

General Kenly—That is my understanding, purely from hearsay, however.

When General Kenly told the committee that he had considered the Curtiss plane "dangerous and undesirable," Senator Reed asked him to state his reasons.

General Kenly—I considered it dangerous, because we had not only quite a number of accidents, actual crashes and deaths, but it had developed imperfections.

Senator Reed—Were the accidents and deaths due to the imperfections of the machine or the imperfections of the motor?

General Kenly—Due to the unreliability of the motor, I should say. The motor was found to be most uncertain. They were always breaking down. They were considered by every flyer with whom I discussed this matter to be so uncertain that in their training and in their so-called cross-country flights they usually flew round and round the field, expecting the motor to go bad, and desiring to be in a position where they could make a safe landing. The thing that particularly forced the issue was that, the day before we reached a decision, as I remember it, there were two deaths from burning in the air. Altogether, as I remember it, there were seven casualties by burning in the air from this type of plane.

Discontinued Use of Those Planes.

"The one thing that an aviator dreads is fire in the air," General Kenly went on. "They have no confidence in a plane that in itself is a sort of reason for accidents. So I took this rather important step by wire. I wired everybody that they should discontinue the use of those planes. I felt I could do it, because, due to the slowing down of production, according to the original program, it occurred to me that we could begin slowing down on training, and while I held it up for awhile we could secure more training planes and more advanced planes, so that the possibility of sending pilots overseas would not be interfered with."

Senator Reed—When did this change occur which resulted in the slowing down of production?

General Kenly—That had all happened in the very beginning, you might say, of our entry into the war. The French contract practically fell down, as you know. We expected to supply a certain number of planes to our troops in France from contracts with the French. I was in France when those contracts were materially altered, if not entirely changed. I think the original idea was to accept about one-fourth of the contract rather than the total number. It was due to what I consider two reasons. In the first place, the contracts with the French were dependent upon a certain amount of raw material that was to be furnished by us, and we did not live up to our side of the agreement. In the second place, the increase in German activities in the air caused a change in program of French aviation construction, desirable from their point of view. In other words, they had increased need for planes, which they had not contemplated when the contracts were made. Due to this and perhaps to other and political reasons of which I am ignorant, our French contracts fell down, so that we became more or less dependent upon what could be done on this side.

The Chairman—Coming back to the question of training planes, do you know whether it would be possible to equip them with some more satisfactory type of engine?

General Kenly — That is a question which is being carefully investigated at this time. I have an idea that the four-cylinder Hall-Scott motor can be modified so that it can be used with safety.

Further discussing the suspension of the French contracts, General Kenly said:

"Here is another factor which I did not mention, and on which they laid the greatest weight. They said, 'We have good pilots to fly the planes, and we need them, and you have not got the pilots; therefore, why should we not be permitted to cancel these contracts?' I do not know whether they were canceled or whether they were just redrawn for a much lower number of planes than the original contracts called for."

Senator New—It has been testified by officers of your department here that we have pilots far in excess of our supply of machines.

Only Partially Trained.

General Kenly—We have now, Sir. But you must remember that many of those pilots are still only partially trained. They are trained in primary work only, because to do advanced work requires advanced machines, which even now we are not getting.

Senator New—Have we developed or copied a successful single-seater machine for fighting?

General Kenly—I do not believe we have, Sir.

Senator New—What is your estimate of the Spad?

General Kenly—The Spad, so far as I know, is still one of the best single-seater fighters on the western front.

Senator New—It is still in use by the French?

General Kenly—Yes, Sir; we have one squadron using it. The old Lafayette Squadron had the Spad when I came back.

Senator New—We at one time had the Spad on our program for production. Afterward its manufacture was discontinued?

General Kenly—Yes, Sir. The cable records show that General Pershing asked that that program be cut out, that the building of the Spad be discontinued.

Senator Reed—How do you account for that? You say it is a good machine for use on the front?

General Kenly—I do not know exactly how to account for it, unless it is a question of engine production — the particular type for it. I have also understood, without being specifically so informed, or positively assured of it, that it was the idea that we should build rather a big bomb type, a two-seater type, in this country, and be furnished a one-seater from overseas from the French and British, and, possibly, the Italians.

Making a Spad Equivalent.

Senator Reed—Have you gone back to making the Spads again?

General Kenly—No, Sir.

Senator Reed—Are we not making the equivalent of it in the S. E.-5?

General Kenly—Yes, Sir. It is practically a two-seater Spad.

Senator Reed—We were furnished by the French with a Spad machine—the single-seater machine?

General Kenly—They have equipped more than one squadron over there. We have thirteen squadrons on the front.

Senator Reed—How many would be in a squadron?

General Kenly—They run from eighteen to twenty-one. There are about three extra men.

Senator Reed—That would mean twenty-one machines. General, without wanting to press the point importunately, it seems to me a very peculiar thing that there were 2,000 Spads ordered in this country, from, I think, one factory, and work had progressed to some extent upon them, if the French had been ready and willing all the time to furnish us those 2,000 machines; secondly, it is very strange that that work was absolutely stopped, unless the French had promised us at that time the necessary number of Spads or similar machines; third, it is strange that we find ourselves today not making any Spads and not being furnished with any Spads to speak of, and then going over to the S. E.-5, which is a two-seater, instead of a one-seater, machine, thus leaving us almost without a one-seater.

Senator New—General, who should determine the type and character of machines that we are to make and use in our warfare?

General Kenly—It is agreed, Sir, that General Pershing shall tell us what he wants. Then I agree with him, or disagree with him, and we settle it between us, and then I tell the Production Division to put such and such a thing into production.

Senator Reed—That has only happened since you came in?

General Kenly—Before that I do not know what happened. It has taken quite a lot of talking to agree on that.

Senator New—That is a recent development?

General Kenly—Mr. Ryan and I signed an agreement to that effect.

Senator New—You said a moment ago that we had thirteen squadrons on the front. That would mean 273 American pilots on duty on the various fronts?

Senator Reed—How many machines have they got that were made in America?

Not Flying Any American Machines.

General Kenly—We have not any advice that they are flying any.

Senator New—Has our army designed service machines, to your knowledge?

General Kenly—To my knowledge, no, Sir. There have been training planes designed, but as to the others, I believe not. I cannot say absolutely, authoritatively about that.

Senator New—What, in your opinion, has been wrong with our system, that we have failed to produce more successful service machines?

General Kenly—I think it has been a matter of proper organization and proper direction of that organization by the military head of aviation. I think, if there had been proper organization, they would have been further advanced than they now are, although I think the production of airplanes up to the present time, so far as quantity goes, has been very creditable, considering that it has been done within practically one year.

Senator Reed—General, what does quantity amount to when you take $6,000,000 worth of planes of one type and throw them out of use because a lot of gallant fellows have been killed in them? That kind of quantity production is no good.

General Kenly—No.

Senator Reed—Take a plane like the Bristol. Many millions of dollars have been lost, and that has been thrown out. That kind of quantity production counts for nothing.

General Kenly—It is worse than nothing.

Senator Reed—We have not produced in this country yet and put on the front one single-seater fighting plane, have we?

General Kenly—We have not, Sir.

Senator Reed—We have none under way, so far as you know?

General Kenly—We have not.

Senator Reed—And yet that character of plane is used extensively by all of the nations on the battlefront?

General Kenly—Yes, Sir.

Senator Reed—We have not produced in this country a single night-bombing machine which is in operation, have we? I mean by that one of the large, heavy type of machines.

General Kenly—There have been two turned out; one was the Handley-Page and the other the Caproni.

Senator Reed—They have been recently developed?

General Kenly—Quite recently.

Senator Reed—And can hardly be said to be thoroughly tried out in this country?

General Kenly—They are not thoroughly tested; no, Sir.

Senator Reed—Of course, they have not been on the battlefront?

General Kenly—No, Sir.

Senator Reed—We have not produced a single two-seater fighter that is upon the battlefront at this time, have we?

General Kenly—We have not.

Senator Reed—The only machine that we have produced and that is upon the battlefront, or, I mean has gotten over there and is at work, is the De Haviland-4; that is correct, is it not?

General Kenly—That is correct.

Senator Reed—And the number of those that have gone across is very small; and their advent upon the western front is very recent; that is correct, is it not?

General Kenly—Yes, Sir; that is correct.

Aircraft Obligation $1,000,000,000.

Senator Reed—In the meantime we have expended all of the Government's $640,000,000 appropriation, have we not?

General Kenly—From my recollection of some testimony I heard before the Military Committee of the House, I should say that we were overobligated for that amount, but, as the results of the contracts, about two-thirds have been received; that is, they paid out something like $200,000,000, and the balance would come along in time.

Senator Reed—Yes; but, in addition to the obligation of the $640,000,000, you understand, do you not, that there are about $200,000,000 more of obligations outstanding?

General Kenly—Yes; I understand that.

Senator Reed—So that the amount expended or obligated approximates $1,000,000,000?

General Kenly—That is my understanding.

Senator Reed—How about the S. E.-5's? Do you call that a fighting machine?

General Kenly—That would be a fighting machine.

Senator Reed—Have they been started in production?

General Kenly—I believe they expect them in October.

Senator Reed—So we may say that is on the way. Isn't a great deal of this trouble due to the fact that they have been trying to force one engine into different types of machines, and that that engine itself has been undergoing a process of development? Isn't that largely the cause of this situation?

General Kenly—I absolutely believe that is the reason for it.

What Should Have Been Done.

Senator Reed—Should we or not, at the beginning of this war, have selected one or more of each of the most approved types of machines employed by the French, English, or Italians, and have entered upon that production in this country, making as nearly exact copies as possible, and have done that without waiting to develop engines and planes for ourselves, thus making our whole program dependent upon an engine which we might develop?

General Kenly—I believe, Sir, that if that had been done we would have been very much further forward than we are now.

Senator Reed—Is it not known to you that, when Italy entered this war, not being much of an airplane-producing country at that time, it sent to France and obtained French experts, French machines and French drawings, and proceeded to the making of machines of that type, and then at about the same time allowed her own engineers to begin the development of Italian machines, carrying along the two programs, one of copying a successful machine abroad and the other of trying to produce ones themselves?

General Kenly—I have understood that was the case.

Senator Reed—The result has been, has it not, that Italy got herself pretty well supplied with planes early in the contest?

General Kenly—Yes, Sir.

Senator Reed—You think that should have been done here, do you not?

General Kenly—I will say I believe if it had been done we would be very much further forward. Of course, there are many considerations entering these things.

Senator Reed—Is it not a fact that now, after having occupied all these months, we are going to adopt machines that are to be equipped with other engines than the Liberty engines?

General Kenly—Yes, Sir. We are building the 150 and 300 horse power Hispano-Suiza motors in considerable quantity. I do not know to what extent, but it is quite large.

Senator Reed—And we are going to put them into what character of machine?

General Kenly—We are using a great many of them in our J. N-4H, so-called, which is one of the advanced types of training machines.

Senator Reed—The 300 horse power Hispano-Suiza is going to be used in the machine that is expected to fly over the lines, is it not?

General Kenly—That is my understanding. It is a very excellent engine, the Hispano-Suiza.

Senator New—I asked you what was wrong with our system that we had failed to produce more successful service machines, and you said, in general terms, you thought it was defective organization. Now I ask if it is true that under that system of organization or lack of organization, just as you prefer, there has not been much confusion at times that has resulted in misunderstanding and delays?

General Kenly—I am sure of that, Sir.

Senator New—Has not this occurred, also, that cablegrams from General Pershing intended for your department had been received by the Production Department?

The Chairman—Senator, all those cables go to the Secretary of War.

Senator New—Well, have they been referred to the Production Department and answered by it, without reference to your department, resulting in confusion or wrong answers, or answers that were at least unsatisfactory to your department and generally calculated to mislead, both here and abroad?

Closer Co-operation.

General Kenly—There have been instances of that, Sir. Right now all cables that come that have anything to do with either the production or my department, I see. I also see all copies that go out.

Senator New—That, also, is a matter of recent correction, is it not?

General Kenly—Yes, Sir. I believe it is comparatively recent.

Senator New—Now, to get down to bed rock: This committee is more interested in building for the future than in criticism of what has passed, or tearing down just for the sake of tearing down. With that in view, we would like to have any suggestions you think might be acted upon that would result in bettering our system.

General Kenly—I will tell you, Sir, exactly what the relations between Mr. Ryan and myself have been. It became evident to me that, with an independent head of production, and an independent head of operations, which I am—I have no power to direct Mr. Ryan to do anything, nor can he give me any directions—the success of our work would be dependent upon the closest sort of co-operation. To parallel each other we would have to be very, very close, and if we really succeeded, it would be because we were so thoroughly in touch with each other and sincerely desired to co-operate.

The Chairman — Thoroughly of one mind?

General Kenly—Yes; thoroughly of one mind. Then we might succeed. It is a difficult question. First of all, we came to an agreement. It seemed to be necessary something of the sort should be done. The agreement was put in writing, and a copy sent to the Chief of Staff. The substance of it was that I would tell Mr. Ryan what he wanted and he would produce it. We would test it and O K it, or suggest modifications, and, finally, we would approve it, and then it would be put into production. When produced, it would be turned over to me. In a general way, that was the original agreement.

"Quite recently," General Kenly went on, "due to all sorts of friction that we found growing up and a lack of co-operation on the part of subordinates, particularly along technical and engineering lines, we have just agreed to a certain arrangement, and I turned in to the Chief of Staff this morning a document signed by Mr. Ryan and myself to this effect; that we would combine our engineering sections—my technical section and his so-called engineering section—and they would be stationed at Dayton for the present and work together; that a head of that combined section, selected by Mr. Ryan and agreeable to me, would take charge of that combined section, working for both of us, however; that my technical section would report to a liaison technical officer in my office, who was closely associated to a similar man in Mr. Ryan's office, so that I would get the operation's point of view from my own man weekly, but everything that came to me was also laid on the table for Mr. Ryan. His man did the same thing with him, and I saw that, and all our communications with the engineering section were sent to Mr. Ryan, and his to me, so that our cards are on the table.

"I have instructed my own technical men," General Kenly added, "that they have got to get along harmoniously out there; that it just has to be done. It would seem unnecessary, perhaps, to have to say that, but engineers and men of that type are very hard to get along with."

The Chairman—And they have a hard time getting along with each other?

"Regular Prima Donnas."

General Kenly—Yes, Sir. They think their view is right. They are regular prima donnas. In addition to this, we agreed that I should establish a testing section, and that would be exclusively under my control. This testing section also is trying to improve production all the time. It was agreed, also, that we would organize under me an information section, and we would establish agents overseas from whom we would get all information we possibly could along the lines desired for our mutual benefit. The Chief of Staff approved the list which I turned in today, which will be the beginning of that information process. These things have been agreed to by Mr. Ryan and me and put in writing. We put it in writing so that the Chief of Staff would have something for his files.

The Chairman—I would like your opinion of the policy or expediency of the establishment of a separate department of aeronautics, distinct from, yet co-operating with, the Navy and War Departments.

General Kenly—I believe, Sir, it would be a very wise thing to do. It is a specialized arm of growing importance. I think the biggest thing in aviation that has been done has been the point of view taken by Great Britain.

The Chairman—That would contemplate an additional Cabinet officer representing the air service. I think the British call him the Air Minister.

General Kenly—Yes, Sir; it requires specialized study, because a man cannot think of it casually and make the most of it. I think the British are on the right track.

The Chairman—While we are on this subject, tell the committee whether there is any conflict or friction between the War Division of Aeronautics and the Navy Division of Aeronautics.

General Kenly—There is no real friction, but there is a very strong feeling that the navy is sometimes getting more than its share. They naturally want to get all they can.

Senator Reed—You were speaking of the different types of engines now being made and the fact that we are finally coming to the point of making foreign planes and foreign engines and putting them together and proceeding to make some of them in this country. We have been speaking also of our failure up to date to get any real fighting planes. What is your program, General, in order to get these planes in quantity and of the character that we desire and need?

General Kenly—We are following absolutely the overseas program; that is, General Pershing's request of an O. K. by the Chief of Staff and the production of the De Haviland-4. The Bristol fighter has been discontinued, as I have said, and we have already referred to the S. E.-5. That is all they are contemplating at the present time.

Senator Reed—What I am trying to get is, What is the program with reference to the fighting planes on the front? As I understand it, nothing besides the S. E.-5 and the D. H-4 has been determined upon.

General Kenly—And the Handley-Page and the Caproni.

Senator Reed—The Handley-Page and the Caproni have been ordered in some quantities?

General Kenly—Yes. Then there is the D. H-9 and also the D. H.-10, which may be modified without holding up production.

Senator Reed—What will we have to take the place of the discontinued Bristol fighter?

Must Replace Bristol Fighter.

General Kenly—That is a thing to be determined at once, Sir. We have not been officially notified, beyond what I told you is my unofficial notification. That has got to be replaced very quickly by something that is satisfactory to General Pershing. The program of production over here so far has been one that he has had a guiding hand in, the supposition being, or the claim being, that they want quantity production over here of things that cannot be produced satisfactorily over there. We want two-seater machines. They say they can furnish us with one-seaters. As a matter of fact, we cannot have too many of them.

Senator Reed—As a matter of fact, they have not been furnished.

General Kenly—No, Sir.

Senator Reed—As a matter of fact, as was testified the other day by a young officer sent over there on the business of inspecting and finding out these things, the planes we are using over there of English and French make are an inferior class of machine?

General Kenly—They are, except a few, Spads.

Senator Reed—Why, isn't it a proper thing to make those Spad machines and get them out in quantity?

General Kenly—If I were Chief of Air Service in both France and here I would decide that matter myself. But as it is, General Pershing asks for something, and it is approved by the General Staff. That is the program that is being pursued up to the present time.

Senator Reed—The fact of the matter is it is all a mixed up jumble?

General Kenly—Yes, Sir. If you could look over the cables that I have you would find a cable from overseas asking for one thing one day and the next day countermand the order, and then the next day ask for it again, and a week later again countermand it. It is entirely a jumble.

Senator Reed—A thing that should be gotten at.

General Kenly—Yes, Sir; if we are going to get out of it. They have recently appointed a Chief of Air Service. It is expected that he will do something. He is General Patrick.

Senator Reed—As a matter of fact, we have spoken of 273 planes with fliers on the front with the army. We now have an army of 1,200,000 men. How many planes should we have?

General Kenly—I would have to figure that up. The program calls for 350 squadrons by next year. The original project contemplated two armies by next Summer. We have one there now. We ought to have about 175 squadrons instead of thirteen. That is what we would like to have.

Senator Reed—I am talking about the proper equipment. That would be about 175 times 20?

General Kenly—Yes.

Senator Reed—So that we ought to have about 3,500 instead of 273?

General Kenly—We have got men there.

Senator Reed—You are up on the man program, but back on the machine program?

General Kenly—Yes. We are really ahead on the man program. We have about that many pilots on the other side now—over 3,000 pilots now.

Blames Automobile Engineers.

Lieut. Col. T. H. Bane, expert of the Signal Corps, who has been assigned to the Aeronautical Department since October, 1916, testified that, in his opinion, aircraft production had been badly handled.

"I believe," said Colonel Bane, "the main and probably the most important reason is a lack of organization in handling such a big undertaking. Secondly, there is a lack of proper aeronautical engineering ability, or, at least, there is the fact that such aeronautical ability as exists has not been used to best advantage. It is a question of automobile engineers assuming they can manufacture airplanes without reference to men who are practical fliers and aeronautical engineers."

Senator New—Have we availed ourselves of such aeronautical engineering talent as we have in this country?

Colonel Bane—I think not, Sir.

Senator New—Would it not have been possible also for us to have availed ourselves of that kind of talent from our allies?

Colonel Bane—Yes, Sir. I am sure we could have obtained aeronautical engineers had we asked for them from England.

Senator New—But you think that one of our mistakes has been we have relied upon automobile engineers rather than upon aeronautical engineers?

Colonel Bane—Yes, Sir; automobile and other kindred trades. Mechanical engineers with no knowledge whatever of aircraft have been allowed to pass upon the same.

Lieut. Col. Bane spoke of the Bristol plane as having been the occasion of many fatal accidents. The wing fabric was not properly "doped," the rib spacing too great, the "fabric would come off," and heavy weight "aggravated the deficiencies in construction."

He recounted an accident this month in which a man named Hale was killed and a pilot named Sharpe severely injured, due to the wreck of a Bristol fighter at Buffalo. In June Pilot Rader and an observer were killed, while Pilot Doolittle was severely injured at the Wilbur Wright Field through the fabric coming off the left wing of the machine. Rader and Connors, whom Mr. Ryan had spoken of, were also killed by an accident similar to that which befell Doolittle, the witness testified.

Senator New—What was the result of the investigation you officers made of the Bristol?

Colonel Bane—We decided to recommend that they stop production at once of the Bristol fighter, and that the disposition of the Bristol fighters now practically completed be taken up.

Senator New—Can you tell how many of those machines there are?

Colonel Bane—We were told that 200 were practically completed and about 400 others were in various stages of completion.

Senator New—So that there are 600 of those machines that are to be put into the discard?

Colonel Bane—As far as the figures go, that is practically correct; I do not know the exact figure, however.

Asked his opinion of aircraft production abroad, the witness said:

"There is nothing mysterious about the construction of aircraft. It is perfectly standard. The British are probably head and shoulders ahead of the rest of the world, and we could not go far wrong in following their footsteps in view of the fact that we are so young at this game."

De Haviland-4 a Makeshift.

Major C. K. Reinhart of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, who has had experience throughout the war in flying airplanes, told the subcommittee of his experience with the De Haviland-4, which machine he characterized as "unsatisfactory because of its unreliability." He considered the De Haviland "unsafe and dangerous." The vibration of the engine, he said, almost invariably tore the canvas from the plane structure, while the fabric of the wings would rip off.

Major Reinhart spoke of his experts allowing only eight of thirty-two De Havilands at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., to be taken into the air, as they were afraid the others were too weak. And I do not think I will fly those eight any more because I do not consider them safe. I would not order a man to fly in a machine I would not fly in myself.

Senator New—Major, will you please tell us just what type of plane the De Haviland-4 is supposed to be?

Major Reinhart—My understanding is that the De Haviland plane is to be used for a bombing plane, for a double-seater fighting machine.

Senator New—Do you think, with your experience and with your observation of it, that it is fitted for either of those purposes?

Major Reinhart—I believe that it could be used for either of these purposes, though, in my opinion, it is not as good a machine for either purpose as a straight scout or straight double-seater fighter, or straight bombing plane. I believe that in bombing with this plane against enemy machines that I have read about you would do it at a disadvantage.

Senator Reed—When you say it can be used, you mean that it can be used in the absence of better machines?

Major Reinhart—Yes, Sir.

Senator Reed—Just like a lumber wagon could be used on the race track in lieu of a sulky if you had no sulky and had to have something; is that the idea?

Major Reinhart—Yes, Sir.

Senator Reed—You think that two men who went up in a De Haviland-4 and had to do battle in the air with a German machine would be at a disadvantage?

Major Reinhart—Yes, Sir; most decidedly.

Senator New—Then, Major, would you recommend the continued use of the De Haviland for either of those purposes, either as a bomb dropper or as a fighter?

Major Reinhart—I have never been abroad to see conditions on the other side, but from what I have learned by reading and talking to officers who have come back from the front, I believe that a better machine for both purposes could be built.

LAST AIRCRAFT STATEMENTS.

What War Department Said of the Bristol and De Haviland Planes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The official version of the reasons for the discontinuance of the production of the Bristol type of airplane was contained in a statement issued by the War Department, as coming from its Bureau of Aircraft Production on July 27 last. It read:

"Last year it was decided, when a demand for two-seater fighters was great, to put into production at the Curtiss Company an adaptation of the Bristol fighter, an English battleplane, fitted to a twelve-cylinder Liberty motor. Recent flying tests have demonstrated that this machine is overpowered and not of military value, lacking manoeuvreability and not having sufficient speed for war purposes. Inasmuch as the De Haviland-4 is in production and meets the requirements and can be produced as fast as engines can be supplied so that there will be no decrease in the number of planes going overseas, the Bureau of Aircraft Production is compelled to take the position that the country will be best served by discontinuing Bristol production. Every effort is being made to quickly put into production at the Curtiss Company the S. E.-5 and the Caproni. Both planes are well known and are not experimental in any way. The Bureau of Aircraft Production hopes to be able in the near future to re-employ the people who will of necessity have to be laid off under this order. Of the outlay on Bristol fighters thus far produced or in process of production a considerable percentage can be salvage. The exact expenditure is now being calculated.

General Pershing's cablegram criticising the De Havilland plane bore date of June 24, 1918. About the time of the order for discontinuance of the Bristols it leaked out that General Pershing had sent such a message. On July 30, 1918, in his daily press interview, Secretary Baker said:

"I have decided to say this to you about the De Haviland airplane: There are probably no perfect airplanes. Improvement in the best of them is constant and rapid, both as to types and succeeding numbers of the same type. This is true of the De Haviland as of all others. The latest machines made of that type are better than the earlier ones, and this improvement we hope will be constant. General Pershing has requested a large shipment of De Haviland planes (De Haviland-4) of the present type on the priority schedule for August.

"The purpose of this is to set at rest the statement which was made from some quarter that General Pershing had directed that no more De Havilands planes be shipped, because he has asked for a very large shipment of De Havilands of the present type.

"As to Caproni's statement in morning newspapers with regard to the superairplane, nobody is safe in being incredulous about the possibilities for development in heavier-than-air machines."

CUT OUT 3 GROUND SCHOOLS.

Will Concentrate Training Army Aviators at Four Universities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Concentration of all ground school training of army aviators at four universities has been determined upon by the Division of Military Aeronautics, according to an announcement made today by the War Department. The schools at Princeton University and at the Universities of California, Illinois, and Texas are to be retained, but those at Cornell, Ohio State University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be abandoned, their facilities being more urgently needed for other work.

Extensions on a large scale will be made at the four ground schools retained.

CHAIN OF LANDING FIELDS

Being Built Across Continent for Airmen, War Department States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Announcement is authorized by the War Department that a chain of landing fields for air pilots is being built across the continent. In a few States they already await the flyers, being established at intervals of 100 miles.

When completed, these well-marked, safe landing places will be to air pilots like water tanks to locomotive engineers or harbors to mariners. Besides oil and gas, the majority of the fields will supply to the pilots shelter and limited machine shop facilities, maps, charts, and barometer and thermometer ratings. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Texas, and California already have established lines of such landing fields. Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, New Mexico, and Nebraska will soon be equipped.

The value of permanent landing fields, sufficiently close together to establish well-defined air routes across country, was emphasized early in the training of American flyers. Flying by compass has now become an established practice, but landing fields, like beacon lights, help the pilot to pick his course, even though he has a compass. Most of the landings today are on army fields. Local Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and business men's associations in rival cities and towns work hard to compete for the location of sites.

Reports to the Division of Military Aeronautics from field officers say that this movement, like that which started good roads, is gaining momentum. It is predicted that before another year an aviator with a plane of moderate power will be able to make a transcontinental flight without difficulty or inconvenience.

AMERICAN AVIATORS WIN.

Jones, Bridgman, and Another in Fights in the Woevre.

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Aug. 23, (Associated Press.)—Three aerial combats were reported yesterday in the Woevre region. Lieutenant Jones attacked and apparently destroyed an Albatross biplane over Marre, northwest of Verdun.

Lieutenant Hugh Bridgman, while on a reconnoissance patrol, attacked two Fokkers which disappeared, seemingly falling to the ground.

Another airman saw a German machine going downward in a steep sideslip after it had been fired upon by each pilot of the American patrol.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 25, (Associated Press.)—An account of the aerial operations carried out by an American squadron over the German lines, from which Lieutenant John McArthur of Buffalo, N. Y., failed to return, shows that McArthur and his formation met superior German formations when almost thirty miles north of the American lines. They also encountered heavy anti-aircraft firing. The engagement took place north of the Aisne.

McArthur and one other airman failed to return to their lines. Three planes came back, but the pilot of one of them was so badly wounded that he died in the hospital. His name and that of the second aviator who failed to return have not been made public.

55 AMERICANS DECORATED.

High Allied Officers Assist at Brilliant Ceremony in France.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 25, (Associated Press.)—To fifty-five officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of a certain American division were awarded the Legion of Honor, the Military Medal, the War Cross, or Distinguished Service Cross this morning at the most brilliant decoration ceremony the American Army has held in France.

Similar decorations have been awarded to seventy-two others, who were unable to be present owing to the fact that they are in hospital. Most of the awards have been made for gallant conduct in the Marne battle.

The decorations and medals were personally pinned on the Americans by General ——, (name deleted,) who was accompanied by a large group of American, French, and British staff officers, as well as Major and Brigadier Generals.

After the decoration ceremony was completed regiments of infantry, engineers, French machine gunners, and American artillery, with colors flying, defiled past the men thus honored. Perfect weather added to the joy of the occasion, and the sound of the guns in an airplane battle overhead gave just the proper dramatic touch.

CLOTHES WILL BE DEARER.

British Expert Doubts They Will Ever Drop to Pre-War Prices.

LONDON, July 9.—Gone, never to return, are the cheap pre-war prices of clothes. That is the view of an expert writing in a British trade publication, and he predicts another rise soon.

Every shot fired from a twelve-inch gun, he says, uses up half a bale of cotton, and in three minutes a machine gun will squander a full bale.

The price of woolen cloth today is from two and three-quarters to three times greater than it was in July, 1914. Linen prices this year, it is stated, probably will keep at least 33 1-3 per cent. above those of 1917.

ACTS AGAINST PERU REBELS

Chamber of Deputies Votes to Suspend Individual Guarantees.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 25.—In view of the mutiny at Ancon, thirty miles from the capital, of 200 Peruvian troops headed by Major Armando Patino, the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies by 108 to 18, has voted to suspend individual guarantees throughout the republic.

BOMBS ON LUXEMBOURG.

British Airmen Report Railway Stations Were Hit.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—This bulletin was issued this evening by the Air Ministry:

"On the 25th instant our machines successfully attacked a hostile airdrome and the railway stations at Bettembourg and Luxembourg. Excellent results were obtained on the railway stations."

THE ONLY SAFE KIND

The Guaranteed Mortgage is the highest development of mortgage investment. It is the only safe kind for the inexperienced. The Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificate represents the latest improvement in this security.

It is available for all investors, even for those who wish to place so small an amount as $200 where it will be absolutely safe and will yield 5%, exempt from personal taxation in this State.

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Men's Low Shoes

$3.95

High cost styles from our regular stock reduced for quick selling to make room for Fall Footwear daily arriving.

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Ground Floor

THE FINAL WEEK

Midsummer Clearance Sale

Men's All Wool Suits

$23.75, $28.75, $32.75, $36.75

Still a fine selection of patterns and materials in a wide range of sizes; weights suitable for all-the-year round wear.

Priced Below Present Wholesale Cost.

No Charge for Alteration.

Fourth Floor

Men's Furnishings

At August Sale Prices

A select gathering made up especially to our order for this unusual event—presenting an exceptional opportunity to secure a season's supply.

Silk Shirts $3.65

Tub Silks in neat fancy stripes; also Shantung Silks with collars attached.

Shirts $1.55

These wanted shirts—arranged for at a price that enables us to offer them during our August Sale at about their present wholesale cost.

White Oxford and mercerized materials, cool and comfortable, for sport wear; collar attached.

Pajamas $1.65

Mercerized fabrics in plain colors; all sizes.

Ground Floor

Corn will help bring Victory and Peace

POST TOASTIES

are the most dependable and delicious form in which corn is served.

TOWNS, RIVERS, WOODS.

A landscape map, as part of the MIDWEEK PICTORIAL, shows the strategic points along the Western front. This pictorial map comprehensively portrays the entire front. Presented sectionally—second section in the current issue. Completed, its size is 21-6 by 3¼ feet. For sale at news stands, 10c a copy, $5.00 a year.

M'DONALD AND DERNELL WIN TWO TITLES EACH IN METROPOLITAN SENIOR MEET

PELHAM BAY TEAM TAKES TITLE MEET

Sailors Annex Five Championships in Senior Track Games at Bennett Field.

DERNELL DOUBLE WINNER

Sprinter Flashes to Front in Furlong and Quarter-Mile Run, Beating Fast Field.

New Metropolitan Champions.

*100-Yard Dash.—P. J. White, Salem Crescent A. C.
*220-Yard Dash.—George Dernell, Pelham Bay.
*440-Yard Run.—George Dernell, Pelham Bay.
220-Yard Low Hurdles.—A. Desch, Pelham Bay.
880-Yard Run.—Jack R. Sellers, unattached.
One-Mile Run.—William F. Gordon, Pelham Bay.
Five-Mile Run.—Charles Pores, Pelham Bay.
Three-Mile Walk.—Louis Labowitz, Pastime A. C.
Running High Jump.—Egon Erickson, Bronx Church House.
Running Broad Jump.—Dave Politzer, Mohawk A. C.
Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—K. Geist, unattached.
Putting 16-Pound Shot.—P. J. McDonald, unattached.
Throwing the Discus.—John Hellum, Pastime A. C.
Throwing the Javelin.—George A. Bronder, unattached.
Throwing the 56-Pound Weight.—P. J. McDonald, unattached.
Team Champions.—Pelham Bay.
*Champions of 1917.

George W. Dernell of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, and Patrick J. McDonald, the ponderous traffic policeman who dissects vehicular traffic at Broadway and 43d Street, emerged from the annual senior Metropolitan Association A. A. U. track and field championship meet, held yesterday at Bennett Field, Elizabethport, N. J., each with two titles.

Dernell was the king of the sprinters and emerged with his two 1917 titles undamaged, although they were assailed threateningly. The Pelham Bay sailor captured both the 220 and 440 yard competitions, his time for the furlong being 23 seconds, and for the quarter-mile 52 2-5 seconds.

McDonald, holder of Olympic and national titles, annexed the local sixteen-pound shot and fifty-six-pound weight championships. In both competitions the big policeman left no room for question as to his position at the head of his rivals. In the shot put McDonald "did" 46 feet 2¼ inches, almost five feet more than his nearest rival. In the weight test the Celt tossed the missile 34 feet 6 inches.

The participation of soldiers and sailors who formerly were prominent in local and national athletics lent a realistic wartime touch to the contests, and it seemed particularly fitting that the team supremacy of the local district should be won by representatives of one of Uncle Sam's fighting arms. The athletes of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station gained the team title with the convincing margin of 36 points for the fifteen events contested, and during the afternoon five of the titles fell to the sailor-runners from this station.

Pete White, the dusky flier of the Salem Crescent A. C., retained his century title by nosing out C. B. Clark, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, at the tape. In the furlong dash White pushed Dernell hard, while in the quarter-mile event Darnell had to travel fast to retain his title in the face of C. C. Shaughnessy's challenge.

Willie Gordon of Pelham Bay gained the one-mile title in an impressive race, which found him in the van by about ten yards at the finish, in 4:27 2-5. This race, incidentally, was the only one of the track events in which there was an improvement in time over the figures of last year.

Charley Pores, another Pelham Bay sailor, stamped himself the best by far of the local distance runners when he won the five-mile championship. Pores, opposed by a field of ten rivals, made up of the best runners of the district, ran an excellent race. He went to the front early and set a pace which forced his most formidable rivals to retire. These included Villar Kyronen, last year's champion; Eddie Mayo of Fort Slocum, and Terry Halpine, the young Morningside A. C. runner. The Pelham Bay star won by about ten yards in 26:54 4-5.

The other Pelham Bay sailor to gain a title was A. Desch, formerly of the Paulist A. C., who was victorious in the 220-yard low hurdles.

The summaries:

TRACK EVENTS.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by P. J. White, Salem Crescent A. C.; C. B. Clark, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, second; Roy F. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C., third; P. K. Walters, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Jack Sellers, unattached; S. Evans, Salem Crescent A. C., second; J. McCabe, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, third; N. Brown, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, fourth. Time—1:59 4-5.

Three-Mile Walk.—Won by Louis Labowitz, Pastime A. C.; Kurt Zulch, American Walkers' Association, second; Kyron Hearns, Pastime A. C., third; Alex Jessup, Morningside A. C., fourth. Time—23:07 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Wm. F. Gordon, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; E. J. Garvey, Paulist A. C., second; E. Mayo, Fort Slocum, third; A. Craw, Brooklyn A. A., fourth. Time—4:27 2-5.

440-Yard Run—Won by George Dernell, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; C. C. Shaughnessy, Federal Rendezvous, second; P. P. Hauser, Federal Rendezvous, third; A. J. Howard, unattached, fourth. Time—0:52 2-5.

220-Yard Dash—Won by George Dernell, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; P. J. White, Salem Crescent A. C., second; C. B. Clark, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, third; P. Verwayen, Salem Crescent A. C., fourth. Time—0:23.

220-Yard Low Hurdles Race—Won by A. Desch, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; E. S. Traung, Swedish-American A. C., second; E. Perelman, Glencoe A. C., third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Five-Mile Run—Won by Charles Pores, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., second; James Plant, Morningside A. C., third. Time—26:54 4-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Running High Jump.—Won by Egon Erickson, Bronx Church House, with 6 feet; L. Watson, Alpha P. C. C., 5 feet 11 inches, second; J. Toomey, Paulist A. C., 5 feet 8 inches, third; William Boston, Alpha P. C. C., 5 feet 8 inches, fourth. (Toomey won on jump-off.)

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Dave Politzer, Mohawk A. C., with 22 feet 9½ inches; Paul Courtois, Mohawk A. C., 22 feet 1⅛ inches, second; E. A. Anderson, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, 22 feet 1⅜ inches, third; D. Brown, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, 21 feet 11¾ inches, fourth.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by K. Geist, unattached, with 44 feet 4⅝ inches; E. Erickson, Bronx Church House, 44 feet 1¼ inches, second; William Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., 43 feet 7⅛ inches, third; S. S. Lehrer, Pastime A. C., 43 feet 4½ inches, fourth.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by P. J. McDonald, unattached, with 46 feet 2¼ inches; H. Correll, Pastime A. C., 41 feet 5 inches, second; G. A. Bronder, School of Military Aeronautics, Princeton, 40 feet 10½ inches, third; J. J. Cahill, unattached, 40 feet 7¾ inches, fourth.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by John Hellum, Pastime A. C., with 122 feet 11½ inches; J. J. Cahill, unattached, 122 feet 2 inches, second; Nick Yiahnis, Pastime A. C., 115 feet 5½ inches, third; T. Anderson, St. Christopher Club, 113 feet 10 inches, fourth.

Throwing the Javelin.—Won by G. A. Bronder, School of Military Aeronautics, Princeton, with 164 feet; John Hellum, Pastime A. C., 152 feet 7 inches, second; J. R. Fritts, unattached, 151 feet 2 inches, third; Henry M. Lund, Bergan A. C., 148 feet 3¾ inches, fourth.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight.—Won by P. J. McDonald, unattached, 34 feet 6 inches; T. Anderson, St. Christopher Club, 29 feet 8½ inches, second; J. J. Cahill, unattached, 29 feet 5 inches, third; Jack Conway, unattached, 28 feet 8½ inches, fourth.

Point Score—Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, 36 points; Pastime A. C., 21; Salem-Crescent A. C., 14; Paulist A. C., 9; Bronx Church House, 8; Mohawk A. C., 8; School of Military Aeronautics, Princeton, 7; Federal Rendezvous, 5; Glencoe A. C., 4; Alpha P. C. C., 4; St. Christopher Club, 4; Swedish-American A. C., 3; Morningside A. C., 3; American Walkers' Association, 3; Fort Slocum, 2; Bergan A. C., 1; Brooklyn A. A., 1; unattached, 30.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 6; Chicago, 0. (First game.)
Washington, 5; Chicago, 3. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis, (Rain.)
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 3. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1. (Second game.)
Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 7. (First game, ten innings.)
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 0. (Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	70	47	.598
Cleveland	67	52	.563
Washington	67	54	.554
New York	56	57	.496
Chicago	57	62	.479
St. Louis	54	61	.470
Detroit	50	66	.431
Philadelphia	48	70	.407

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	79	41	.658
New York	65	50	.565
Pittsburgh	63	55	.534
Cincinnati	61	57	.517
Brooklyn	54	65	.454
Philadelphia	50	65	.435
Boston	50	68	.424
St. Louis	50	71	.413

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

AT CINCINNATI.

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Herzog,2b	5	0	2	2	2	Groh,3b	5	0	2	1	2
Taggart,lf	6	1	2	5	1	Neale,lf	5	1	2	2	0
Chadb're,cf	6	0	0	0	0	Roush,cf	3	1	2	5	0
Terry,ss	5	3	3	2	3	S. Magee,1b	5	1	1	10	0
Smith,3b	4	2	3	1	1	Griffith,rf	5	2	3	1	0
Konet'hy,1b	5	1	3	12	0	Cueto,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner,c	5	0	2	5	2	L.Magee,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Rawlings,rf	5	0	1	3	1	Blackb'e,ss	4	0	2	2	4
Ragan,p	3	0	1	0	3	Wingo,c	5	1	3	6	1
Crandall,p	2	0	1	0	0	Eller,p	3	1	1	0	0
aNehf	0	1	0	0	0	Ring,p	0	0	0	0	0
Northrop,p	1	0	0	0	1	bArcher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	47	8	18	30	14	Total	40	7	17	*29	12

a Ran for Crandall in ninth.
b Batted for Ring in tenth.
* Wagner out, hit by batted ball.

Errors — Taggart, Chadbourne, Wagner, Groh, Blackburne.

Boston	0 0 0	1 0 1	1 0 4	1	—8
Cincinnati	0 0 1	0 5 0	1 0 0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Wingo, Taggart, Smith. Three-base hits—Roush, Konetchy. Home run—Griffith. Stolen base—Groh. Sacrifice hits—Groh, L. Magee, Blackburne, Eller, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Double plays—Rawlings and Herzog; Terry and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 16; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Eller, 4; Ragan, 2. Hits—Off Eller, 16 in 9 1-3 innings; Ring, 2 in 2-3; Ragan, 16 in 7; Crandall, 1 in 1; Northrop, 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Eller, 1. Struck out—By Eller, 5; Ring, 1; Ragan, 2. Winning pitcher—Northrop. Losing pitcher—Eller.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	1	1	2	1	Herzog,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Neale,lf	2	0	1	2	0	Taggart,lf	2	0	1	3	0
Roush,cf	2	0	1	2	0	Chadb'ne,cf	2	0	0	1	1
S.Magee,1b	3	0	0	5	1	Terry,ss	2	0	1	0	1
Cueto,rf	2	1	2	1	0	Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	3
L.Magee,2b	3	0	1	2	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Blackb'ne,ss	2	0	1	1	4	Wilson,c	2	0	1	4	1
Archer,c	3	0	1	6	3	Wagner,c	1	0	0	0	0
Ring,p	3	0	0	0	1	Rawlings,rf	3	0	1	3	1
						Nehf,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	23	2	8	21	10	Total	22	0	4	21	11

Error—Ring.

Cincinnati	0 0 1	0 0 1	0	—2
Boston	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Wilson. Three-base hit—L. Magee. Sacrifice hits—Neale, Roush, (2,) Chadbourne, Nehf. Double plays—Groh, Archer, and S. Magee; Chadbourne and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 8. First base on balls—Off Ring, 4; Nehf, 5. Struck out—By Ring, 6; Nehf, 3.

AT WASHINGTON.

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	4	2	2	3	0	Good,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Foster,3b	3	1	1	1	1	Leibold,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Judge,1b	3	0	0	7	0	Weaver,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Milan,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Murphy,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Schulte,rf	4	2	1	0	0	Collins,1b	3	0	1	6	0
Shanks,2b	4	0	2	0	1	Devormer,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	4	5	Pinelli,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Picinich,c	3	1	1	11	1	Schalk,c	3	0	1	8	2
Shaw,p	3	0	0	1	1	Russell,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	9	27	9	Total	30	0	4	24	9

Errors—Leibold, Murphy.

Washington	3 2 1	0 0 0	0 0 ..	—6
Chicago	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	—0

Two-base hit—Picinich. Three-base hit—Shotton. Stolen base—Shotton. Double play—Picinich, Lavan, and Judge. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 2; Shaw, 1. Struck out—By Shaw, 9; Russell, 7.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	1	3	0	Good,cf	4	1	0	3	1
Foster,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Leibold,lf	3	1	1	3	1
Judge,1b	3	1	0	6	0	Weaver,ss	4	0	2	1	2
Milan,cf	3	1	0	2	1	Murphy,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Schulte,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Collins,1b	3	1	1	6	1
Shanks,2b	3	1	1	5	3	Russell,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Lavan,ss	4	1	4	1	0	Pinelli,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Picnich,c	4	1	2	6	1	Schalk,c	3	0	0	6	2
Johnson,p	3	0	1	1	1	Shellenb'k,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	5	9	27	7	Totals	29	3	4	24	12

Errors—Foster, Lavan, 2; Murphy, Collins, 2.

Washington	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 ..	—5
Chicago	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 0 0	—3

Two-base hit—Picinich. Three-base hit—Collins. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Schulte. Sacrifice flies—Shanks, Murphy. Double plays—Milan, Shanks, and Judge; Shanks and Judge. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; Washington, 6. First on errors—Washington, 3; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Shellenback, 2; Johnson, 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 6; Shellenback, 2.

NONPAREIL OARSMEN WIN.

Have Margin of Two Feet in Half-Mile Race.

A spurt in the last 100 yards gave the Nonpareil Boat Club's centipede crew a victory over the oarsmen of the Metropolitan Rowing Club yesterday in a half-mile race on the Harlem river. The victorious crew registered led by about two feet, after trailing the Metropolitan crew over the greater part of the course.

A number of races closed to members of the First Bohemian Boat Club were on the program and all furnished keen competition.

DEFEAT OF DODGERS GIVES CUBS TITLE

Chicago Clinches the National League Pennant by Splitting Double-Header.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Chicago Nationals today clinched the National League pennant by breaking even with Brooklyn while New York, the runner-up, remained idle. If Chicago loses all its remaining games while New York wins all its games left on the abbreviated schedule they cannot overtake the locals, who are eleven and a half games in front.

Chicago won the first game, 5 to 3, with the aid of erratic playing by Brooklyn, but lost the second, 1 to 2, when Brooklyn bunched hits in the fourth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Johnson,rf	4	1	1	0	1
Holl'c'er,ss	2	1	1	5	6	Olson,ss	4	2	2	2	6
Mann,lf	4	0	0	0	0	Daubert,1b	3	0	2	9	0
Paskert,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Z. Wheat,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	10	0	Myers,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Deal,3b	3	1	1	1	0	O'Mara,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Zeider,2b	2	1	0	1	1	Doolan,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Killifer,c	4	0	2	7	2	M. Wheat,c	3	0	0	6	0
Walker,p	3	0	0	0	4	Marquard,p	3	0	1	0	1
						aMiller	1	0	0	0	0
						bCoombs	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	7	27	13	Total	32	3	8	24	12

a Batted for M. Wheat in ninth.
b Batted for Marquard in ninth.

Errors—Flack, Hollocher, Daubert, (2,) Doolan, M. Wheat.

Chicago	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 ..	—5
Brooklyn	1 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 0	—3

Two-base hit—Olson. Three-base hit—Flack. Stolen bases—Hollocher, Deal. Sacrifice hits—Hollocher, O'Mara, Walker. Double plays—Hollocher and Merkle, 2; Daubert, unassisted. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 7. First on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 5; Walker, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Walker, (Z. Wheat.) Struck out—By Walker, 6; Marquard, 3.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Olson,ss	3	1	1	0	2	Holl'c'er,ss	4	0	1	5	1
Daubert,1b	2	0	1	11	0	Mann,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Z. Wheat,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Paskert,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Myers,cf	4	1	1	5	1	Merkle,1b	3	0	0	12	1
O'Mara,3b	4	0	2	0	2	Deal,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Doolan,2b	4	0	1	3	4	McCabe,2b	3	0	1	3	7
Miller,c	4	0	1	5	0	O'Farrell,c	3	0	1	3	2
Smith,p	3	0	0	0	3	Tyler,p	2	0	0	0	4
						aBarber	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	8	27	12	Total	29	1	5	27	18

a Batted for Tyler in ninth.

Brooklyn	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	—2
Chicago	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	—1

Two-base hits—Hollocher, Paskert, Doolan. Three-base hit—O'Mara. Stolen bases—Johnston, Olson. Sacrifice hit—Daubert. Double plays—Myers and Doolan; Merkle and Hollocher. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Tyler, 3. Struck out—By Smith, 4, Tyler, 2. Passed ball—O'Farrell.

AMATEURS BEATEN AT GOLF.

Travers and Guilford Lose at Second Extra Hole.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 25.—It took Alex Smith and Tom McNamara two extra holes to defeat Jerome D. Travers and Jesse Guilford on the links of the Shenecossett Country Club today. Smith sank a fifteen-foot putt at the second extra hole for a birdie 3 and the match was over. Guilford had a try for his 3, but missed by two inches. It was the Boston golfer that squared the match on the eighteenth hole by running down a twelve-footer for a 3.

Travers was the best of the amateurs, getting a 74, while Guilford required a 76. McNamara took a 74 and Smith a 76.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

News from Paris is to the effect that skirts are to be higher. And what Paris does, all Allied femininity will do, as a matter of course. Domestic fashion notes regarding men's clothes indicate that they will generally be worn longer.

—*N. Y. World.*

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OBJECTS TO DATES OF WORLD'S SERIES

Frazee Says Schedule of Games Given Out Is Not Acceptable to Red Sox.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The Boston American League Club will refuse to abide by the schedule arrangements for the world series as given out by President B. B. Johnson of the American League in Chicago on Saturday, President H. H. Frazee of the Boston team announced tonight. President Frazee said the proposal to play the first three games in Chicago was unfair to the Boston team.

He suggested as an ideal arrangement, the first two games, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 4 and 5, in Boston, and the next two, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 7 and 8, in Chicago. He did not refer to the other games of the series if any are required.

"If the Boston club wins the American League pennant I will refuse to abide by the schedule arrangements for the world series as given out by President Johnson in Chicago on Saturday," Mr. Frazee said. "Such schedule is not only unfair to the Boston club, but it is an insult to Boston fans.

"While it has been the custom for the contending club owners to toss a coin to decide upon the place of the opening of the series, I do not mind waiving that formality and playing the first two games in Chicago and then coming to Boston for two games. But I am absolutely opposed to playing three games in Chicago and then, as President Johnson says, playing the remaining games, if any, (whatever that means,) in Boston.

"The schedule as given out by Mr. Johnson will necessitate the passing up of both the Saturday and Sunday dates, which I think is a big mistake. The series should be so arranged that each club shall have an equal chance to win. The expense of an extra trip between the two cities should not be considered at all. There is absolutely no reason for curtailing the series."

International League.

Baltimore, 5; Jersey City, 3.
Baltimore, 4; Jersey City, 3.
Newark, 3; Rochester, 2.
Newark, 2; Rochester, 0.
Buffalo, 10; Hamilton, 2.
Buffalo, 7; Hamilton, 4.

LIGHT BREEZE AIDS MARS II.

Percival Pilots Yacht Home First in Interclub Race.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 25.—Skillfully handled by its owner, the Mars II., with L. A. D. Percival at the helm, outsailed the old rivals, Hydra and Altair, in one of the interclub races of the Star class in Manhasset Bay, over the course of the Port Washington Yacht Club, this afternoon, and came home a winner by 1 minute and 20 seconds over the Hyde yacht.

So close was the finish between the Hydra and the Altair that it was difficult to separate them. The judges ruled that the Hydra crossed the line one-quarter of a second ahead of the Altair.

The summaries:

INTERCLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.—STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Mars II., L. A. D. Percival	5:18:12	2:03:12
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:19:32	2:04:32
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:19:32¼	2:04:32¼
Little Dipper, George A. Corry	5:20:07	2:05:07
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	5:21:24	2:06:24
Taurus, B. L. Linkfield	5:21:52	2:06:52
Zete, George W. Elder, Jr.	5:22:06	2:07:06
Half Moon, T. R. Pell	5:22:40	2:07:40
Aria, George Abbott	5:22:48	2:07:48
Shooting Star, Donald Cowl	5:24:19	2:09:19
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:24:30	2:09:30
Banshee, Egerton & McLean	5:25:04	2:10:04
Draco, G. A. Scheiren, Jr.	5:27:09	2:12:09
North Star, G. Bourquart	5:31:16	2:16:16

KRAMER TAKES LONG RACE.

Cycling Champion Rides Around Big Field to Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 25.—Frank Kramer won the twenty-five-mile middle distance championship at the Velodrome here this afternoon. With a lap to go Kramer did not appear to have a chance, but at the first turn Kramer let go and with a mad sprint gradually passed one after another until there was only Francisco Verri, the speedy Italian sprinter, left. Kramer let out another notch, and putting everything he had in the sprint down the home stretch nipped Verri at the tape. Alf Grenda was third, Reggie McNamara fourth, Menus Bedell fifth, and Fred Hill sixth.

NET EXPERTS BEGIN TITLE PLAY TODAY

Murray and Tilden Installed Favorites for National Tennis Championship.

Play in the premier tennis event of the country, the thirty-seventh holding of the national singles championship, will begin this afternoon on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club, with a host of leading players striving for the title. In other years it has been customary for the champion to rule as the favorite, but this season there is no defending champion, something which has probably never before happened in a national singles tournament.

The present champion, Richard Norris Williams, 2d, who won the laurels in 1916, is now in France, so the question as to the crowning of some new champion is removed. The nearest approach to a defender of the title is Robert Lindley Murray, the famous California expert, who won the patriotic tournament a year ago, when titles were abolished by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

Who the new champion will be has aroused much speculation in tennis circles, and even now there is a wide variety of opinion. The victory of William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia in the Meadow Club tournament, where he defeated Murray in an early round, brought the Quaker City contender to the forefront as a possible favorite. However, the field shows men capable of the best tennis, and Tilden in the lower half of the draw, where lies the greatest strength, will have to extend himself to the utmost to advance to the final round. There, should success crown his earlier efforts, he may again meet Murray.

Tilden has shown some wonderful tennis, but there is a disposition on the part of many to believe that he is overplayed. If Murray attains his best tennis, which seems likely, these two should rule equal favorites, although it is generally expected that many surprises are in store in the present event after the first round, which hardly affords much chance for the leaders to lose.

Some of the players who are in the upper half of the draw with Murray are Lieutenant Craig Biddle, S. Howard Voshell, Vincent Richards, Elliott Binzen, Nathaniel W. Niles, Frederick B. Alexander, Ralph H. Burdick, Harold Throckmorton and T. R. Pell.

In the lower half are Sergeant Alex Graven of California, Fred C. Anderson, Beals C. Wright, Ichyia Kumagae, Lieutenant William A. Horrell, Conrad B. Doyle, William T. Tilden 2d, Walter T. Hayes and Walter Merrill Hall.

Play will be held daily, beginning at 1:30 each afternoon, and will continue through until Labor Day, when the final match will be staged, weather permitting. Twenty-three matches are scheduled for the opening round today with forty-one players holding places in the second round by virtue of drawing byes.

The tournament this year is being played for the benefit of the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities. Walter Camp representing the Navy and Joseph E. Raycroft representing the Army are expected to be present for the opening of the tournament.

The matches scheduled for today are:

Matches on Championship Courts.

At 1:30 P. M., on Court No. 3, R. Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls against Jack Dudley of Washington, D. C.

At 3 P. M., on Court No. 1, Sergeant Harold Throckmorton of Elizabeth, N. J., against Harold L. Taylor of Brooklyn.

At 4:30 P. M., on Court No. 2, Lieutenant William A. Horrell of Washington, D. C., against Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, D. C.

MATCHES AT 1:30 P. M.

Court 5, Robert Wabraushek against George S. Groesbeck; 6, Nat W. Niles against A. Man; 7, Fred C. Anderson against Seiichiro Kashio; 8, George W. Wightman against W. J. Whelan; 9, H. L. Bowman against R. H. Burdick; 10, Beals C. Wright against Robert L. James; 11, G. O. Wagner against F. B. Alexander; 12, Eugene Czintz against A. H. Chapin, Sr.; 13, A. H. Chapin, Jr., against Burghard; 14, H. B. O'Boyle against Thomas; 15, R. N. Dana against Alex Iller; 16, J. W. Anderson against Lieutenant H. G. M. Kelleher; 17, Lieutenant L. F. Gilbert against Augustine Healy; 18, R. A. Johnson against W. J. Gallon; 19, Dr. B. F. Drake against Percy Kynaston.

MATCHES AT 3 P. M.

Court 5, Axel Graven against Lyle E. Mahan; 6, Lieutenant E. P. Larned against F. C. Baggs; 9, G. A. L. Dionne against Frank A. Fall; 10, Paul W. Gibbons against W. T. Tilden, 2d; 11, T. R. Pell against J. B. Hughes; 12, H. S. Parker against H. R. Burroughs; 13, Herbert Vails against R. A. Pope; 14, R. B. Gatcombe against Gerald Emerson; 15, E. H. Binzen against F. T. Fox; 16, A. C. Nielson against C. G. Burrows; 17, E. H. Hendricksen against A. H. Behr; 18, I. C. Wright against H. J. Kaltenbach, Jr.; 19, E. B. Cumming against W. T. Hayes; 20, J. P. Stockton against Dr. H. J. K. Morgenthaler.

MATCHES AT 4:30 P. M.

Court 6, Ichyia Kumagae against W. L. Pate; 7, H. H. Bassford against George King; 8, Cecil Donaldson against W. M. Hall; 9, S. H. Voshell against R. D. Richey; 10, J. S. O'Boyle against A. S. Cassils; 11, Lieutenant Craig Biddle against J. D. Ewing; 12, Dr. William Rosenbaum against E. C. Simmons; 17, G. W. Pike against H. V. Miller; 18, H. B. Bretz against T. C. Fulton; 19 Vincent Richards against R. F. Nathan, Jr., 20, H. D. Keresey against Frank T. Anderson.

Train Service to Forest Hills.

Special service on the Long Island Railroad has been arranged for the championship, with trains leaving the Pennsylvania Station at Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue at 11:05 A. M., 12 noon, 12:30, 12:51, 1:31, 2:06, 3, 3:18, 3:45, 4:03, 4:28 P. M. Returning, trains leave Forest Hills at 2:47, 3:49, 4:18, 4:55, 5:04, 5:46, 6:06, 6:32, 7 P. M.

APPLIED THRIFT

Does it mean anything to you that the number of *individual* boxholders has increased within the last six months? It ought to. It means that other people are *applying* the principles of thrift and, saving the war is teaching them.

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PROS DIVIDE LAURELS.

Two Golf Matches Bring Out Fine Play at Sunningdale.

Professional golfers divided honors in two fourball matches at the Sunningdale Country Club yesterday. In the morning Gordon Smith, the home "pro," paired with Peter O'Hara of Haworth, played against Carl Anderson and A. W. Chiappa of Richmond County, and the first named pair won by 2 up.

Two Yachts in Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Aug. 25.—Because of the light wind only two yachts started in the Indian Harbor one-design class today over the five and one-half mile course of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. The Solony, owned by H. N. Whittelsey, was the winner over the Hinheehee, owned by J. H. Lewis.

Rip Van Winkle was not perfect

Neither was the Old Fashioned Razor—But—

RIP lacked some of those qualities which society demands—yet, year after year, people kept the great and good Joseph Jefferson playing the part of that lovable vagabond.

Like Rip, the old-fashioned razor was not perfect either—but it was a real razor—an efficient shaving tool developed by centuries of use and workmanship, and entitled to be kept for its good points. In fact, it was old-fashioned only in that it lacked two modern things—the two-edged, detachable blade and—safety.

To add these, but to retain the good of the old is real progress in razor development.

The razor that has *both* what the old style had *and* what it lacked is the

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An *evolution*, not a *revolution* in razors—all the good points of the *new idea*, all the good points of the *old*. The shape, balance and blade-angle-on-the-face of the old style razor have always been recognized as unbeatable. To these, the Durham-Duplex adds a *guarded, detachable, double-edged* blade—the longest, strongest, keenest blade on earth.

Furthermore, it is the *best-tempered* blade you can buy. There is also a stropping attachment that gives you the luxury of a fresh edge at a moment's notice. These advantages *added* to the conceded virtues of the old-style razor have led Seven Million Shavers to change from other razors to the Durham-Duplex. Why don't you, too, change—*today?*

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This set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with white American ivory handle, safety guard, stropping attachment and package of 3 Durham-Duplex double-edged blades (6 shaving edges)—all in a handsome leather kit. Get it from your dealer or from us direct.

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'HUN WITHIN' HAS THRILL FOR RIALTO

Dorothy Gish and G. Fawcett Among the Loyal Ones in Latest War Movie.

BARRYMORE, STRAND STAR

John, of Famous Family, Comes Back to Film Activities in "On the Quiet."

It is not often that spectators in a motion picture theatre are held as tensely and stirred as frequently to spontaneous applause as were those who witnessed "The Hun Within," a Paramount-Artcraft special, at the Rialto yesterday afternoon. The photoplay deals with German plotting in the United States, the Kaiser's agents and those who opposed them here. A German-American father, loyal to his adopted country; his disloyal son, an American girl, and an American youth are the principal characters, through whom the action develops from situations at least approximately like those existing here about the time of the nation's entrance into the war, to a frankly fictitious melodramatic conclusion, not only acceptable, but stirringly convincing—at least for the moment—to those who are not repelled by the inherent nature of melodrama.

The play is highly colored by the temper of the time, but it is free from the too prevalent buncombe and bombast by which some producers are turning the passions of the people into dollars for themselves without giving anything worth while in return, and, apart from its relation to the war, it possesses elements of photodramatic excellence that put it far above the average of all productions. Its plot is a plot, not a series of loosely linked episodes arranged for whatever effect they individually may have, and several of its characters are screen personalities that one will remember.

Dorothy Gish, as the American girl, will conquer new worlds o motion-picture spectators, and George Fawcett's realistically sympathetic portrayal of the German-American father whose loyalty never falters, but who does not throw off the old ties lightly, is bound to breed respect and understanding such as he gains in actual life. Charles Gerard plays with skill the part of the disloyal son, and Douglas MacLean as the American youth brings the atmosphere of his rôle into what he does. Not the least among those to be credited with contributions to the production of the play are Chester Withey, the director, and Granville Warwick, the author of the scenario.

In emphatic, and, in one respect, regrettable contrast with "The Hun Within," is Cecil B. De Mille's "Till I Come Back to You," at the Rivoli. There are few directors in this country who have Mr. De Mille's ability to make pictures. He knows what the camera can do, and how to make it do its best. "Till I Come Back to You" reveals his power in a succession of amusing, beautiful, vivid pictures that would make any photoplay worth seeing. Pictorially Mr. De Mille's production is superior to "The Hun Within," and almost every other screen play presented in recent months. And there is nothing to be complained of in the acting. Bryant Washburn, as an American Captain in Flanders, and Florence Vidor as the loyal Belgian wife of a Prussian officer, meet the demands of their parts satisfactorily, while Georgie Stone, as Jacques, a Belgian boy, shows really remarkable talent. G. Butler Clonbough, as the Prussian officer, gives every appearance of being the ugly real thing, and the others in the cast are good.

But the photoplay itself is rubbish. What presents itself as a plot is just a series of incidents, some effective enough in themselves, but helplessly attached to absurd impossibilities that break through the permissible, even in melodrama, and seem to have been borrowed from some sobered-up farce. One's joy in Mr. De Mille's picture is all but destroyed by the incongruous setting in which they are shown.

At the Strand, John Barrymore in "On the Quiet" is back in his amusing manner of farce, and one just sits and enjoys him. His play is nothing—a series of nonsensicalities that give him opportunities for his face and feet and hands, but he misses none of the opportunities, and the spectators laugh, as they are intended to.

The Official Allied War Review is at the Strand and Rivoli, and has a number of especially interesting pictures. The various topical reviews and animated pictorials illustrate many things in which people are interested, and other numbers on the three programs fulfil promises of entertainment.

PHOTOPLAY AT THE CASINO.

Florence Reed in "Wives of Men" Joins Silent Stars.

"Wives of Men," with Florence Reed in the leading rôle, was presented last night at the Casino Theatre by the Pioneer Film Company. It is a photoplay of the type that sticks closely to the conventions of the stage, with all of the scenes in a few sets, most of them interiors, and the action what it would be behind the footlights, with subtitles injected wherever it would be unintelligible.

The plot of the play is somewhat skillfully contrived, but artificial throughout, acceptable as entertainment, perhaps, to those who like the "popular novel" kind of story, in which players pretend to be human beings for an evening, but never risk becoming so. The story opens with a wedding, and when the bride, after changing from her marriage dress to street attire, returns to her new husband, she finds him looking at the photograph of another woman who had addressed him on the back of the picture as her husband.

The bride does nothing except register emotions, and immediately the story jumps twelve years, when the two are found still living together, but both miserable. Apparently, the incident of the photograph has been constantly fresh in the wife's mind ever since her wedding day, but she has done nothing about it except be unhappy. One is left to conjecture what has happened in those deleted years.

One conjecture crowds out another as developments seem to justify first this and then that probability. When the full truth is known, and it is discovered that the husband has been faithful throughout the whole twelve years, that the other woman had never been his wife, but had figured in a romance that ended when the man married, and that he had learned to love his wife without her knowing it, one is forced to the conclusion that there is no probability to the thing at all.

Other elements introduced into the play enliven it, especially the acting, though overdone in places, of Edgar P. Lewis as Jimmy Hawkins, and Grace Davison as the other woman. Miss Reed plays an emotional part according to the accepted traditions of the stage and screen, and Frank Mills, as the husband, does all he can to be convincing, without much success, largely because of the play.

The feature is preceded by some magnificent views of Niagara Falls, which were enjoyed by at least one person present, more than the photoplay.

MOVING PICTURES AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY

National Association Hears Its Work Is So Classed Under Special War Rules.

The Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board has declared moving pictures to be entitled to the treatment of an "essential industry," with certain limitations, as announced here last night by the National Association of the Motion-Picture Industry. The decision was reached in Washington on Friday, following a conference between a committee from the industry, headed by W. A. Brady, and a committee of the board, headed by Judge Edwin B. Parker. Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the board, approved the decision, it was said.

In declaring the industry essential, the board imposed the following regulations, according to the statement:

Each member of the industry will pledge himself to discontinue all nonessential production and eliminate all wasteful methods. Old film must be scrapped and reclaimed and returned to the manufacturers for use in the manufacture of new films.

Only wholesome pictures are to be produced. To save chemicals used in the production of explosives, only one negative of a single picture will be made unless the picture is for export, when two will be permitted.

Permits for the erection of new theatre buildings and equipment for new theatres will be denied during the war. Where localities are over theatred, no new theatre will be permitted to replace those retiring from business.

Manufacturers will encourage the repair of existing machines, projection machines, rather than the purchase of new ones. The manufacture of new iron and tin containers for film will be discontinued and substitutes used to conserve metals.

When these regulations and others to be announced later are complied with the industry will be granted the priorities necessary for its continued activity, it is understood.

LAUNCH LIGHT OPERA

Commonwealth Appeals for Start to be Made Now, Says Sousa.

Lieutenant John Philip Sousa has signed a newly issued appeal of the Commonwealth Opera Company, of which he is President, and on behalf of which he now aims to complete a working organization before Sept. 1. The appeal is as follows:

1. To offset any reports to the contrary, it can be definitely stated that the Commonwealth Opera Company will begin productions early this Fall. Prior to announcing our opening date we must complete our organization and toward this end we invite the lovers of light and comic opera to become subscribers.

2. Commonwealth is a sure investment, an investment in American singers and American music. American composers, too long neglected, have only recently been fostered by contemporary conductors and opera companies. The plans of the Commonwealth (originally The Stewart Opera Company,) formulated long before America entered the war, made provision for native talent. No light and comic opera organization, however, can afford to overlook Gilbert and Sullivan especially so during these critical times.

3. Commonwealth is the one and only—more so because of its financial plan, which is as great an asset as its personnel. Opera by and for the people is our goal and in the next few days we must gather in our remaining subscriptions so that we may be quick to realize our hopes. To become a founder one must pay $100 of which $25 must accompany the pledge. Founders are entitled to many privileges during the season.

The appeal closes by saying that any further details as to founders and subscribers may be had by applying, either in person or by mail, to the Commonwealth Opera Association, Fulton Theatre Building, 46th Street and Broadway, New York City.

SAN CARLO SINGERS.

Three Weeks' Season at Shubert to Open a Week from Tonight.

Next Monday night at the Shubert Theatre occurs the first of a series of twenty-four performances by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, for which the management has just announced the casts. Tickets for the first week of the engagement will go on sale today.

Impresario Fortune Gallo will open with "Aida," sung by Amsden, Royer, and Salazar, and led for the first time by Merola, former conductor at Hammerstein's. Miss Craft will appear for three special performances, and Miss Mario, a pupil of Mme. Sembrich, will share with Mme. Vaccari the coloratura rôles.

Concerts at the Hippodrome.

The Hippodrome is again to have Sunday concerts this coming Winter, when appearances have been arranged for John McCormack, Galli-Curci, Rosa Raisa, Anna Fitziu, Eva Didur, Frances Alda, Cantor Rosenblatt, Martinelli, Lazar, De Luca, Adam Didur, Nahan Franko's orchestra, and the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra under Eugene Ysaye.

Music in the Parks.

Eugen Ysaye, Nahan Franko, and others concerned in the recent Belgian festival in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, are to repeat that evening's music on the Mall in Central Park, Manhattan, next Thursday. While the performance is announced as given by the Park Board in the Mayor Hylan People's Concerts, the orchestra is a paid one and its cost is defrayed by Special Deputy Park Commissioner Philip Berolzheimer.

Coney's Long Season Prospers.

Luna Park will continue its season a month longer than usual this year, closing on Oct. 1 instead of early in September. It is probable that several other of the Coney Island amusement enterprises will follow suit, as the season has been one of the most prosperous in several years.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A free performance of "Allegiance" was given at the Maxine Elliott Theatre last night for soldiers and sailors. Next Sunday night "The Blue Pearl" will be played.

Beth Martin, daughter of Riccardo Martin, the Metropolitan opera singer, is a member of the cast of "Lightnin'," which will have its first performance at the Gaiety tonight.

Layman and Cling, dancers, have been added to the cast of "Fiddlers Three," coming to the Cort next week.

"The Haunted Pajamas," a novel by Francis Perry Elliott, is being dramatized by George C. Hazleton, and will be produced by Klaw & Erlanger and Edgar McGregor.

Edith Taliaferro will play Fay Bainter's role in "The Kiss Burglar" when that piece begins a road tour next week. Walter Catlett will also be in the cast.

George Parsons has been engaged for Klaw & Erlanger's musical comedy, "She Took a Chance," which will open in Atlantic City on Sept. 9.

Harold de Becker has been engaged for "Mr. Barnum," in which Thomas A. Wise will be seen at the Criterion next month.

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TELLS OF TURKISH CRUELTY TO GREEKS

Germany Instigated Persecutions, Says Head of Commission, Now Here, in Address.

RELY ON SUPPORT OF ALLIES

Four Millions of Race Now Under Slavery in Asia Minor—Look with Hope to Wilson.

In their first official appearance before their Greek compatriots in this country, the members of the newly arrived commission representing the cause of "enslaved Hellenism" made a strong appeal at a luncheon in the Central Park Casino yesterday for American and allied support for the liberation of 4,000,000 oppressed Greeks now languishing in Asia Minor under the tyranny of Turkish and Bulgarian rule.

Nicholas G. Kyriakides, head of the commission and President of the Central Committee of Unredeemed Greeks, said it would be the purpose of his mission to arouse in this country such sympathy and interest in the sufferings of the enslaved Greeks as would cause public opinion to recognize their liberation as absolutely essential to the achievement of the ideals of democracy and humanity in Europe.

Mr. Kyriakides was joined in his plea by his associate on the commission, C. Vassilakakis, a member of the Greek Parliament, and the Greek Minister to the United States, George Roussos.

Tells of Systematic Persecution.

The luncheon was given in honor of the commission by the Society of Marmorians, an organization of natives from that part of Asia Minor, where the Greeks are still under Turkish rule. George Kyriakides, son of the head of the Greek Commission, as President of the society delivered the address of welcome, to which the elder Kyriakides, speaking in English, replied in part as follows:

"Systematic, methodical, and synchronized persecutions of which even the darkest period of history has no record were and are still inflicted upon our oppressed brothers in Asia Minor, Thrace, and Eastern Macedonia, by the Young Turks and Bulgars, instigated by the scientific barbarism of Germany.

"Nothing else is heard from our unfortunate and enslaved country excepting reports of rapacious atrocities, slaughters, massacres, deaths, premeditated and calculated starvation, deportations on a wholesale scale, long marches, night and day, exhaustion, terrorism, suppression of the liberties of our Patriarchate, all committed by the criminal Governments of Turkey and Bulgaria.

"Louis Einstein, late Special Agent of the American Embassy at Constantinople, writing on the 28th of July, 1915, on the persecutions of our brothers, reports in his book, entitled 'Inside Constantinople,' the following:

"'The persecutions of the Greeks are assuming unexpected proportions. Only a fortnight ago they were reassured and told that the measures taken against the Greek villages in Marmora were temporary and not comparable with those against the Armenians. Now it looks as if there is equality in suffering and that the intention existed to uproot and destroy both peaceful communities.

"'The poor Greeks are obliged to leave their homes often without any notice, compelled to march night and day without food or water, and when they cry for this the Turkish guards point to the mosque and tell them the high road to the comforts lies in Islam. Their cattle are requisitioned, and they are obliged to nourish them when they themselves starve.'

"The above is the report of Louis Einstein about the Marmosa Islands and vicinity. But do not lose courage; do not despair; do not faint at the hearing of these astrocities, oppressions, and persecutions. Let us rely upon the vitality of our race and upon the support of our noble alliance and that of our mother country.

Race Destined to Live.

"Our race is destined to live and will live. Sixty thousand of our enslaved brothers, who took refuge in Greece, independent, faithful to our national traditions, are now fighting at the Balkan front side by side with the gallant armies of our allies for a common cause, for the same ideals and for our national restoration.

"About twenty thousand Greeks have already joined the American Army and are now fighting under the Stars and Stripes against the German barbarism on the western front. The great American Republic, faithful to its ideals and its traditions, has gallantly undertaken, together with the Allies, to defend the cause of all the small nations under yoke, of liberty and justice.

"We can look forward to a brighter day, strengthened in our assurance for the future, now that President Wilson has become for the whole world the eloquent champion of democracy and humanity as against the ancient menace of oppression and autocracy."

Other speakers at the luncheon were John D. Stephanidis, Chairman of the Committee of Enslaved Greeks, and two ecclesiastical members of the commission, Archimandritis A. Papadopoulos, Secretary of the Holy Synod, and Chrisostomos Papadopoulos, Professor of Theology in the University of Athens.

C. Vassilakakis, Deputy of the Greek Parliament, appealed for strong union and organization of the Greeks in this country, declaring that only in the strength of their organization would they be able to assist the liberation of their oppressed compatriots in Asia Minor. George Roussos, the Greek Minister, paid a tribute to the members of the commission for undertaking the great purpose of which they were the champions.

Among the other prominent Greeks present were Stephen Pantelidis, Attaché of the Greek Ministry in this country; Alexander Vouros, Consular representative, and S. G. Taylor, one of the leaders in the organization of the Marmorian Society.

Prior to the luncheon, the guests attended the first appearance at the Greek Church in this city of the Primate of Greece, Archbishop Meletios of Athens, who came over with the commission. Several thousand Greek residents of New York thronged the church and participated with great enthusiasm in the reception to the Archbishop.

KIND TO SCORPION'S MEN.

Interned Gunboat's Crew Well Treated by Turkish Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Officers and enlisted men of the U. S. S. Scorpion, interned at Constantinople by the Turkish Government since April 11, 1917, are receiving excellent treatment and all are in good health, the Navy Department announced tonight upon receipt of a report through the Swedish Legation at Constantinople. The report, which tells of the conditions of living of the three officers and fifty-six men of the Scorpion's crew, was the first detailed word received since the gunboat was interned for failure to leave Turkish waters before the twenty-four-hour period expired.

The crew of the Scorpion receive wholesome and abundant food, the report states. Football games on the drill grounds of the Turkish Minister of Marine, visits under escort to Constantinople, daily newspapers and books are allowed to the Americans. A healthier anchorage for the Scorpion has been provided, and men have been permitted to visit dentists in the city.

BORGLUM HOLDS FETE FOR CZECHOSLOVAKS

Sale of Drawings at Training Camp on His Estate Nets $1,500 for the Men.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Aug. 25.—The fête today for the Czechoslovak soldiers that are training at Gutzon Borglum's estate here netted $1,500. It was arranged by Miss Margaret Sargent, the Boston artist; George B. Luks, and Mr. Borglum. One of the principal scenes represented a Bohemian village, with Mr. Luks and Mr. Borglum posing as artists selling cartoons and drawings that would not be termed pro-Touton.

Prussian guards stopped them and seized their drawings. They were about to be shot when a troop of Czechoslovak cavalry rode to their rescue.

One of the drawings that figured in this scene, "The Czecho's Are Coming," by Mr. Borglum, was afterward sold at auction to J. W. Fuller of Briarcliff Manor for $500. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer gave $500 for a copy of it.

The spirit of French womanhood was portrayed in thrilling manner by Miss Sargent in two dramatic title sketches of her own composition, in which she impersonated a French woman who had been robbed by the Huns. There were folk dances and speeches by Mr. Borglum and Lieutenant Frank Danielovsky of the Czechoslovak Army, who has just arrived here from Siberia; the presentation of a Czechoslovak flag to the camp by Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, who made a speech, and an auction of drawings by Miss Sargent, Mr. Luks, and Mr. Borglum.

During the afternoon a stray dog wandered into the camp and Pilgrim, Miss Sargent's Irish terrier, objected to the mongrel's presence and presently was at its throat. One of Mr. Borglum's dogs got into the fight, and in a twinkling every dog on the place was in a battle royal. Nesdar, a bloodhound, owned by Miss Sargent, broke its leash and joined the fight. Miss Sargent grasped the bloodhound by the collar and tugged with all her strength to haul it away. It did not want to leave, and Miss Sargent was in danger of being bitten when a Czechoslovak recruit grabbed a dog that was trying to bite Nesdar. The soldier was bitten in the hand, but he held on and dragged the dog away. Other men took care of the other dogs, and Miss Sargent dragged Nesdar to a hut.

GOD FOR GERMAN REACTION.

Pastor Sees His Hand in Defeat of Equal Suffrage in Prussian Landtag

Writing in a recent issue of the Reichs-Gottes-Boten, a German religious publication, the Rev. Pastor Böhmerle gave expression as follows to his satisfaction at the defeat of the proposal to grant equal suffrage to the male subjects of the King of Prussia:

"It was a grand thing when a majority of fifty-two men of different parties was found in the Prussian Landtag for the rejection of universal and equal suffrage. We cannot regard it as anything else than a saving act of God. In this matter we have no partisan interests, nor even political viewpoints, but only the interests of faith. We believe that it is in opposition to every divine order to value all men upon an equal basis, and that such an act of irreligion would be bound to bring a curse upon us.

"Furthermore, we believe that it is a gross injustice to force through such an important decision now in midst of the severe world conflict. And finally, we know very well that this suffrage law would put the reins of power into the hands of the anti-Christian spirits, and we should like to see our people safeguarded from this as long as possible, because of our most profound and pure love for our people."

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

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SENATOR LODGE ON A JUST PEACE.

Senator LODGE is now formally, what his intellect, his experience, and his large knowledge of foreign affairs had made him actually, the Republican leader of the Senate. His speech of Friday was made after consultation with his Republican colleagues. It is to be taken as expressing the purpose of the Senate Republicans, all save the narrow sect of pacifists and well-wishers to Germany.

In his resolute insistence upon a peace dictated by the Allies, in his appreciation of the fatal results of a patched-up barter and negotiation such as Germany hopes for, and of the danger of a German propaganda for a false peace, such a propaganda as is going on in Washington now under astute direction, assisted by excellent blind innocents; in his moderate statement of "the irreducible minimum" of just peace terms, Mr. LODGE has spoken not merely the voice of a party, but of all Americans, of all the allied peoples who understand at last what Germany is, and that

> there is only one way to obtain this security of the nations, this preservation of freedom and civilization, and that is by reducing Germany to a condition where by no possibility can she precipitate another war of conquest.

Victory must be won inside of Germany. Once won, we must not be duped by pacifist sentimentalities or German propaganda. Our tremendous sacrifices must not have been in vain. Let the Germans stick to their Government, if they choose, just as they have supported all its savageries and its plans of conquest. But let us see to it that this highway robber among the nations doesn't carry off the spoil, or, by a peace of negotiation, be in a position to resume its old occupation. Germany must be reduced "to a condition where she can by no "possibility precipitate another war "for universal conquest."

Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine must be given back, of course. The former is but a "pawn." The coal and iron, the fortresses, the strategic advantages, the industrial development of Alsace-Lorraine, are as bricks to the Pitt diamond compared with the incalculable resources, the immense populations, of Russia. There, foiled in the west, Germany could build an empire that could subjugate the world. Eastward and southward run the roads to the Pacific, to Central Asia, to the Adriatic, the Black Sea, the Aegean, the Mediterranean, the Caspian, the Persian Gulf, and India. Against Middle Europe, incredibly enlarged, stretching over Asia, must democracy be made safe. The Russias grabbed by the Germans by kind assistance of the Bolsheviki must be surrendered. The Baltic and the Black Sea must not be German lakes. There must be "an independent Poland."

This, though Mr. LODGE doesn't go into details, must include all the Polish lands, Danzig, the mouth of the Vistula, the Polish part of the Baltic coastline. Without access to the sea Poland would be subject to Germany and Austria. A properly reconstituted Poland will be a barrier against German designs on Lithuania and the Ukraine. Czechoslovakia, a sister independent State, will also need that outlet to the sea. Rumania restored to her just boundaries will cut the link between Germany-Austria and Bulgaria, two roads to Constantinople and the East, while the Jugoslavs and Serbia, with Montenegro and reclaimed East Adriatic Italia, will protect the road to Saloniki and the Adriatic, shutting off Austria.

Jugoslavs, Italians, Czechoslovaks, Poles have "pooled" their nationality "issues." The Pact of Corfu, the Congress of Rome, the Czechoslovak epic in Siberia, are all stations on the way to a just peace. Their programs of nationality are entirely consonant with Mr. WILSON's "settlement of "every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic "arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free "acceptance of that settlement by "the people immediately concerned."

Mr. LODGE holds that Constantinople must be taken from Turkey, made a free port in the hands of the Allies, to "bar Germany's way to the East and "hold the Dardanelles open for the "benefit of mankind." That is necessary, and a good deal more than that, as Mr. LODGE says. The Turk should be driven out of Europe, where he has been a curse too long. Thrace, were it not for deportation and massacre, would be no Turkish region ethnographically. The Turk is an Asian. Leave him in Asia, under bonds—which he will break—for good behavior. Palestine—why not Syria and Mesopotamia?—must not go back to Turkey. Syrians and Armenians "must be safe." The disposition of Russian Armenia, the Caucasus, and Transcaucasus is not included definitely in Mr. LODGE's terms.

Especially to be praised, and sorely needed at this time, is Mr. LODGE's compliment to the two Arcadians:

> We must not be beguiled into concessions to Turkey in the hope of separating her from Germany. It would be a miserable outcome to have Turkey retained in Europe, a curse to her subjects and neighbors, a plague spot, and a breeder of war. Her massacres must not under any pretense be condoned, nor her iniquities be rewarded. Let Turkey and Bulgaria share the fate of their master, and be so treated that they will be unable again to trouble the peace of the world.

Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria, three robbers and assassins. Why pretend that the two latter are any better than the first?

GARFIELD'S EXAMPLE.

"Cut the ulcer to the bone" was GARFIELD's order to his Attorney General in the beginning of the inquiry into the Star Route frauds. President GARFIELD, struck down by the hand of the assassin, died too soon to make sure that his order that the malefactors be exposed and retribution be exacted would be enforced. Under the succeeding Administration the procedure against the Star Route thieves was not conducted in the stern spirit of GARFIELD's order, and the Republican Party suffered hurt thereby, as it had suffered a decade earlier in consequence of the Crédit Mobilier scandal.

The depredations of the Star Route ring were inconsequential in comparison with the colossal waste of the people's money through the failure of the airplane production program. The "embalmed beef" scandal during ALGER's administration of the War Department twenty years ago seems a petty and negligible matter when we set it over against the conditions exposed in the report of the Senate Sub-Committee on Military Affairs. The great sum of $640,000,000 was available for the Production Board; a very large part of it was "practically wasted." The report tells the people what they have to show for it. The siphoning of this vast sum out of the public treasury into somebody's pockets with so very slight a visible result takes rank with the greatest historic wastages of public funds.

The committee declares that the business of supplying airplanes should be committed to the hands of one man, and that the appointed head of that branch of the war service should be a member of the President's Cabinet, independent, responsible. Is it conceivable that under a Cabinet Minister, giving his time and attention exclusively to the construction of airplanes, this appalling record of prodigal waste and unequaled inefficiency could have been made? Would a member of the Cabinet, personally responsible to the President and to the people for the expenditure of that great appropriation, and with no other duties to occupy his mind, have failed to observe that, although money was spent by hundreds of millions, practically no aircraft were produced? Would a Minister, responsible for that department and for nothing else, have accepted complacently without investigation and have passed on to the public with his official sanction those optimistic reports of progress which the committee so severely condemns, not merely as misleading but as unfounded?

This Administration should make GARFIELD's command its own. "Cut the ulcer to the bone." That is the only path of honor and safety. The people will carefully note and not forget that millions upon millions of dollars of their money have gone into the hands of persons as yet unnamed who have made no due return for their rich emoluments. They will observe with indignation that in that branch of war service in which, because of American priority in invention, we should have excelled all other nations, we have registered the most disastrous failure of the war; that we have denied to our soldiers at the front the immeasurably important aid and support of an adequate air service. Who is to blame?

The Congressional elections are approaching. The party of the Administration will be confronted in the campaign by the report of the Senate Committee, soon to be followed by Mr. HUGHES's report. These terrific indictments cannot be answered in stump speeches, or upon the pages of the campaign textbook. There is but one effective answer: Expose and punish the men responsible for this waste and failure. "Cut the ulcer to the bone."

THE NAVY AND THE TRAWLER.

Senator MCCUMBER of North Dakota fails to understand why the navy, "with all its might, has been unable to seek out this little trawler," meaning the Triumph, which recently was seized and turned into an armed raider by the commander of a U-boat on the Atlantic Coast. "It cannot go under the water and hide," says the Senator of the raiding trawler, as if that settled the question. Has he heard of the exploits of the converted merchantman Möwe, which several times ran the gauntlet of the strong and vigilant British patrol in the North Sea and Channel, and in two cruises sank 57,000 and 112,000 tons of shipping respectively? Did the Senator make a note of the annoying activity of the German raiders, Wolf and Wolf's Cub, which played havoc with Government as well as with merchant ships in the Gulf of Aden, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and other waters, finally reaching the North Sea, and in the case of the Wolf, Kiel, without being intercepted? One of the Wolf's victims was the British mine-laying steamer Turritella of 5,528 tons.

The Seeadler, formerly the American ship Pass of Balmaha, led a merry life for seven months as a German raider, until she was stranded on one of the Society Islands; but as she confined her depredations to the Pacific, she is not so good an example. None of these adventurers could "go under the water and hide," but can a North Dakota Senator be expected to understand that compared with the dimensions of a trawler the Atlantic Ocean is quite spacious? There must be a long list of German raiders that have played hide and seek successfully with the British, French, and Italian navies.

"Why cannot the navy," demands Mr. MCCUMBER, "use some of its fleet to capture this little trawler?" Give the navy time, Senator, the little trawler has not been out very long under the enemy's flag. Moreover, our navy, what with convoying transports, helping the British and French to hunt submarines on the other side of the Atlantic, and co-operating with the British battle fleet in readiness for a sea fight with the German Navy, has other business to do of greater importance than ending the career of a small lone raider prowling about the Western Atlantic. Some of our keen naval officers are on the job now, and if Mr. MCCUMBER will resign himself to waiting he may hear some morning that the little trawler has been sunk or captured—perhaps, through a ruse, which would seem to be in order.

AUTOMOBILE USE INCREASING.

The automobile industry, despite the enforced curtailment in production caused by war conditions and the prospect of a still more considerable reduction, may justly congratulate itself upon the proof of the essential value of the motor car as presented in the fact that up to June 1 650,000 more motor vehicles were in use in the United States than during the entire year of 1917. The total registration to June 1, representing less than half of the year, was 5,460,000 cars, while the total 1917 registration for the country was slightly over 4,810,000. The present year's figures do not, of course, include several thousand motor trucks, ambulances, and passenger cars purchased by the Government for shipment overseas.

The prices of automobiles, tires, parts, everything connected with automotive use, have steadily advanced since the first of the year. This large increase is by no means due to the enhanced use of motor trucks, although transportation and business interests are employing more of those vehicles than ever before. Numerically, passenger cars continue to lead, but proportionately the advantage is with the commercial vehicles. This fact was well illustrated in the figures recently given by Secretary of State HUGO, showing that, in New York State, from the first of the year to July 1 there was an increase of over 44,000 passenger cars and 22,000 motor trucks over the corresponding period of the previous year, the total automobile registration in the State being over 422,000 cars, exceeding all other States in the Union.

Of the 4,810,000 automobiles in use at the end of 1917, only about 400,000 were motor trucks. Transportation and war needs have given a great impetus to their manufacture, but, on the basis of the first three months' production, GEORGE M. GRAHAM, Chairman of the Motor Truck Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, tells the War Industries Board that about 275,000 motor trucks would be produced if sufficient material could be obtained. Of this number, Mr. GRAHAM said that 50,000 would go into war service in Europe, leaving barely 200,000, as many of the new ones will replace worn-out vehicles for the increased demands at home. One of the new fields which the transportation needs of the country have opened for the motor truck is in the rural express service, and this is being supplemented in the wide extension of the motor parcel post system in agricultural communities by the Post Office Department.

The passenger car has, very justly, ceased to be regarded solely as a pleasure vehicle. It is as much a public utility as was the horse and wagon in the days preceding the advent of the horseless carriage. It is interesting to note in the increased registration for the first five months of this year that States in the Middle West and South show a higher gain over 1917 than those in any other part of the Union. New Jersey is a notable exception, with a 47 per cent. increase, but West Virginia has a similar gain.

NAME THEM.

Mayor HYLAN asserts or implies that the unfeeling inhabitants of this city devoured the members of the National Association of City Editors who held their annual convention here last week.

"The people of New York," he says, "are highly honored to have such distinguished men in their midst." The ceremonies of this cannibal hospitality, however, can hardly have been so painful to the physical sensibilities of the victims as the strange welcome addressed to them by the Mayor himself must have been offensive to their sense of honor and self-respect.

In his letter to the President of the association, read at the dinner on Friday evening, Mr. HYLAN told the gentlemen of the city desks that the confidence of the people in the newspapers has been shaken by "misrepresentation, biased and untruthful news "and editorials"; they have come to believe that "a policy of the paper is controlled and influenced" by selfish interests:

> In many instances this is true, brought about, no doubt, by the financial condition of a particular paper, whose owners are unable to secure sufficient revenue from their paper to make a profit, and who are compelled to rely upon the subsidy furnished in one form or another by certain interests who are profiteering upon the people. This makes the paper a pliant tool of the interests and is used to mislead the people.

The Mayor should have named these subsidized newspapers. He makes the charge as of personal knowledge. "In many instances this is true," he writes. It is most unseemly for him "to abuse the superstitious credulity of mankind" like the priest of a pagan cult. The faithful performance of a specific duty would become him better than the malicious pleasures of general accusation. If he knows that any newspaper is deceiving the public by false reports and biased editorial opinion, in return for financial assistance rendered by interests that are preying upon the people, it is his duty as a Magistrate to expose the offender.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Pacifist Ably Answered.

A reader of The Christian Work—who certainly is no credit to that paper if he must be considered a product of its teachings—has written to its editor, asking him if he approves of calling the Germans "Huns" and inquiring if he, also, is not pained when he hears "a note of joy in some sermons over the defeat of the Germans."

The editor's reply is admirable. While opposed on general principles to the use of epithets or appellations indicative of hatred and contempt, he sees at least two fairly adequate justifications for applying the name of "Hun" to the Germans. The first is that it accurately describes them—that they have thoroughly earned it by the innumerable acts of systematic atrocity committed by them throughout the whole course of the war. The second is that, long before this war began, the Kaiser himself, in his famous, or infamous, instructions to the troops he sent into China after the Boxer rebellion, explicitly mentioned ATTILA the Hun as the model they should copy in dealing with the Chinese population.

That they obeyed his orders to the letter, and beyond it, and that they did so with no more reluctance than they showed for obeying like orders in Belgium and the occupied parts of France, is the testimony of everybody else, officers and men, who took part in that expedition. Told to act like Huns, they did it, and as to act like Huns is to be Huns, why not call them Huns?

And to think that anybody should regret that in "some sermons" there is heard a note of joy over German reverses! The critic of that "note" admits that German militarism must be crushed, "but," he asks, "can it be done by killing Germans?" Wisely, he attempts to suggest no alternative method, contenting himself, instead, with declaring that we should rather be saddened by the thought of killing men, and should always be trying to find some other way of turning them from evil ways. This amiable plea breaks down because of the appearance in it of the word "always."

Nobody, unless it be Germans, takes pleasure in killing men, but to go on endlessly trying to avoid that repulsive task would be to abandon the world to German rule, for the Germans have conclusively proved that, if their militarism cannot be crushed by killing them, it cannot be crushed at all.

Anything to Avoid Examinations.

Firmly fixed in the politician's mind, even at this late day, is the belief that public employment is a favor to be bestowed, not because of competence to do the work for which the wage or salary is nominally paid, but as a reward for services entirely different or as a form of charity. Only the survival of this belief from the dark ages of party politics can account for the fact that there was introduced in the House of Representatives as an amendment to the Man Power bill a section providing that the wives and mothers of men serving in the army or navy should be exempted from examination when they applied for positions under the Government.

As it is obvious that a woman can be the wife or mother of a soldier or sailor and still be entirely unqualified for the public service, the proposed exemption simply reveals the old indifference as to whether the Government's business is well or ill done—either that, or the old illusion that it can be as well carried on by one person as by another.

That decent and adequate provision for the maintenance of the dependents of our fighting men should be made is beyond reasonable question, and nobody, so far as known, does question it. By no means does it follow, however, that the country's obligation to these mothers and wives should be met by giving them Government positions regardless of whether they can fill them or not. To do it would be in the end no real favor to the women or to their sons and husbands, and the latter would inevitably be sufferers if work on which their welfare and safety so largely depend were intrusted to incompetent hands.

There is no disgrace in accepting an allotment from public funds when it is given because the natural supporter of her to whom it is made has been set at another task by his Government, and can no longer meet the needs of his family. But the allotment should be direct, not oblique. That is what the old school politicians will not see. Probably they cannot, so it is no use to scold them.

He Did Not Bless the Kaiser.

How do the Kaiser and his people like the promptness and the emphasis with which the Pope has contradicted the report that, in response to greetings from the All-Highest War Lord, the head of the Roman Church had sent back his benediction on the work the All-Highest War Lord is doing? The deductions necessarily to be drawn from that formal and official contradiction cannot be pleasing to the Germans.

The Pope is not chary of his blessings—he gives them when he can to those who ask for them or even show a willingness to receive them. To deny that he has returned a benediction for a sovereign's greeting and good wishes is, in effect, a condemnation of that sovereign, his conduct and his character, as stern as condemnation could be without taking the form of anathema, solemn and explicit.

It is admitted, however, by the Vatican organ that the Pope did thank the Kaiser for his greetings and his appreciation of the Pope's efforts to bring peace back to the world. Even that was carrying charity far, and it was more than the Kaiser had a right to expect after what his armies have done to the injury of the Church in Belgium and France. The Holy Father cannot have forgotten who bombarded his cathedrals, who persecuted Cardinal MERCIER, who burned Louvain, who shot priests old and young, and subjected nuns to ultimate desecrations.

The Waste of Boxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The corrugated box situation is critical. One must beg manufacturers to accept orders, at from five to eight months' delivery, sometimes at open prices. The Winter will bring increased difficulties, with the threat that the supply of corrugated for some months will be cut off entirely. With these facts in mind, it has been positively galling to make the rounds of the city and see perfectly good boxes, costing from 5 to 70 cents, thrown away as waste. These corrugated boxes can be used again, and should be used again. I know of one small organization that uses 200,000 boxes a year, 80 per cent. of which, conservatively speaking, could be used two or three times. The larger users of corrugated boxes should get together in a co-operative organization, whose job it shall be to collect, sift out and distribute back to the user corrugated boxes that can be shipped out again. Millions of dollars could be saved in this way, increased facilities for the manufacture of corrugated could be placed at the disposal of the Government, and producers relieved of the worry whether they will be able to ship out their goods.

ARTHUR LAZARUS.
Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1918.

A Tax on Vehicles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You certainly hit the nail on the head when you asked why all vehicles of transportation and their equipment should not be taxed. Unfortunately, the average members of our State Legislature, and many of these men are now in Congress, have never had the backbone or courage to do the right and square thing in the matter of legislation. They have been afraid to tax the horse-drawn vehicle because of the farmer's vote. It may be, however, that we will see a change in this situation, inasmuch as the horse is rapidly passing out as a means of utility for the farmer and the motor car is taking its place, so that the farmer will not be exempted in the matter of taxation.

GARFORD MOTOR TRUCK CO.
S. M. WILLIAMS,
General Sales Manager.
Lima, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1918.

Terms for Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The charge by Lord Robert Cecil that Germany is "unfit to rule colonies" reminds us in an admirably straightforward manner of a pertinent truth. Likewise, the demand of Senator Lodge for "a dictated peace won by victory" has an appropriate ring of finality. It would be a distinct gain if the meaning of all this could somehow be implanted in the German mind. Possibly those historic words "unconditional surrender" might help. And why not? I have never seen a Judge bargaining with a convicted criminal.

EDWARD JEROME WEBSTER.
New Haven, Conn., Aug. 24, 1918.

RETRIBUTION.

The aged and feeble ones fall by the way,
No rest for their night and no shelter by day;
The cries of the children who hunger for bread
Are mingled with sobs of those mourning their dead.
And it's woes, woes, for Germany, woes,
For even a nation must reap what she sows.

Devastation and ruin and sickness and pain,
With mem'ries of days that will ne'er come again,
The groans of the wounded ascend to the sky,
The heavens look down where the dead soldiers lie;
And it's woes, woes, for Germany, woes,
For always a nation must reap what she sows.

The faces of babies, all waxen, that lie
On the ocean's broad wave, and the last anguished cry
Of the mother who once pressed her babe to her breast
And who follows him now to his watery rest,
Bring woes, woes, to Germany, woes,
For surely a nation must reap what she sows.

The wounded and helpless on sea and on land,
Who are sought and destroyed by a treacherous hand,
The rape of the women, the crucified ones,
Those blinded and mangled by blows of the Huns,
To Heaven they cry, and the answer is Woes,
For Germany surely must reap what she sows.

And why all this horror? What is the need?
A nation athirst with ambition and greed!
Desire for conquest! Desire for power!
But, hastening on, comes the reckoning hour
With woes, woes, for Germany, woes,
When guilty and innocent reap what she sows.

S. W. B.

SCHEIDEMANN'S GUILT.

The German Socialist Leader as a Tool of the Kaiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago a correspondent suggested that when Germany is finally crushed certain individuals, the plotters and originators of this war, be held personally responsible for the outrage and murder that they have willed and caused. He mentions the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, some prominent Generals, and a few politicians. Other correspondents took up the subject and added Bernstorff and a few more politicians to the list of culprits.

How is it that your correspondents fail to mention the name of the blackest of all the traitors in the entire sinister clique; the strongest and deadliest arm of the Kaiser, through whose machinations Germany is able to hold out so long against a world of enemies? I refer to Philip Scheidemann. Surely, he above all others deserves a prominent place on the "list of honor."

Two auxiliary weapons has Germany employed for the attainment of her diabolical aims—bribery and socialism. The first was too crude for enlightened nations, so she employed it with complete success in the Czar's Russia (any one who has lived in Petrograd can testify to that.) But the second one she employed very cautiously and very deftly in all European countries, in America, and in "free" Russia. She had to create the impression that the German Socialists were pacifists, internationalists, anti-Kaiserites; and never, never would they permit the Junkers to unsheathe the sword. It was necessary to foment—outside of Germany—a strong anti-war sentiment by preaching universal brotherhood and exposing the wickedness and uselessness of wars. And who could do this work better than a respectable German Socialist? Of course, Scheidemann was selected—a well-known educated leader of the German Socialists.

It was Scheidemann who for years was preaching resistance to Junkerism in all lands, and while his country was secretly and feverishly preparing for war to the last button he was lulling his foreign comrades to sleep by asserting that Germany would never dare to declare war, that the first rattle of the sword would be the signal for a nation-wide strike in industrial Germany, that the Socialist Party was so strong and so well drilled that the Kaiser would not even dream of antagonizing it, and that it was the duty of every Socialist and every radical to hinder as much as possible the warlike preparations in their respective countries. How well he succeeded is proved by the fact that not a single country, not even France, was fully prepared for the war. How great his influence was over the American Socialists is clearly indicated by their infamous St. Louis manifesto, in which our entrance into the war on the side of the Allies is branded as "the greatest crime in history." Even now they are "unalterably opposed to it"—vide Berger's promise "to get the boys out of the trenches," if elected.

But Scheidemann's activity was not terminated by these trifles. There was more important work ahead. Free Russia was looming large on the horizon as a Socialist State. Who knows, they might perchance succeed—a condition more dangerous to the Kaiser's welfare than a western disaster. "Go forth, Scheidemann, unloose your oratorical bolts, employ all the cunning you have proved yourself to be such a master of, and thwart their designs!" And again Scheidemann obeyed. He was overcome with joy, he was full of enthusiasm for the "first Socialist republic." Most effusively did he embrace Comrades Lenine and Trotzky. He would go back to Germany and foment a series of industrial strikes; openly and covertly he and his adherents would preach to the soldiers the crime of fighting their own comrades; rather should they join hands with the Russians and make common cause. "Now, comrades, do the same in your country. Disband your armies and send them home to do useful work, while I and my trusties are exerting ourselves to the same end." And the Russian armies were disbanded and sent home.

And Scheidemann? Well, he did inaugurate a few strikes — no doubt with the O. K. of his master. But somehow he did not succeed in "getting the boys out of the trenches." Instead, these "boys" swooped down upon Russia, now that she was utterly defenseless, letting loose upon her their unbridled Schrecklichkeit. Of course, Scheidemann cursed and swore at the perfidy of the Junkers, and with a frothy mouth he administered severe flagellations to the Imperial German Government. It was so effective!

These are the achievements of Philip Scheidemann. Will any one dispute his rightful claim to walk hand in hand with the Kaiser—to the blank wall?

THEODORE ARISON.
New York, Aug. 24, 1918.

A Map for Subway Travelers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest, and without surprise, of the confusion which attended the opening of the new subway system. While resident in New York, it often occurred to me that strangers or people unacquainted with the subway, must have had difficulty in determining what station would allow them to reach the nearest point to their destination. I had such trouble myself until becoming familiar with the routes.

Might I suggest that the adoption of the plan in use in the London underground railways would obviate much uncertainty on this point. In the London trains each carriage has one or more maps fixed in a prominent place showing the particular line on which the train is running, with the stations clearly marked, and also—in less heavy type—the routes and stations of connecting lines. It is true that maps are fixed in the subway stations, but travelers are likely to overlook these, even supposing they had time to study them.

Without some such guide, those unacquainted with the subway routes and stations will frequently find themselves in trouble, and there is no doubt ample room to fix, say four of such maps in each car where, at present, advertisements hold undisputed sway.

W. J. KIRKCALDIE.
Orizaba, Mexico, Aug. 13, 1918.

An Opinion of the Militants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That there should be a difference of opinion among rightminded women as to the expediency of the different States granting the suffrage to the women I can imagine, for, though personally I am opposed to women's suffrage, I can entirely respect a woman who believes in it, but how anybody can respect or tolerate the women who in the present world crisis break the laws of Washington, annoy the President, disobey the police, and then whine because they are put in prison, I cannot see. I wish they could be turned out of our country as traitors, and I hope the effect of their unlawful actions will be to disgust all men and women with their doings. I am a citizen of Massachusetts, who neither wishes nor desires to vote.

A. S.
Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 22, 1918.

MORE NEWSPRINT SAVING.

War Board Restricts Country Editions of Metropolitan Dailies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Regulations for the conservation of print paper used in the country editions of metropolitan dailies, published either weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly, and "mail order" weeklies have been issued by the War Industries Board, through its Pulp and Paper Section, of which Thomas E. Donnelly is chief.

The regulations are expected to reduce the tonnage of paper used in these editions 15 per cent. as compared with that used during the six months Jan. 1 to June 30, inclusive, of the present year, and go into effect Sept. 9. They suggest the abolition of a number of practices which are considered wasteful or unbusinesslike during war conditions.

Publishers affected are requested to report on their publications for last year as to the total paper tonnage used, quality and weight of paper, size, average number of pages and average number of copies issued. The regulations provide that the selling of advertising upon a guarantee of circulation requiring a rebate if circulation falls below a guaranteed amount shall be discontinued and that "no new publications may be established during the period of the war unless it can be shown that such new publication is an absolute necessity."

GIVES HOSPITAL FOR FLIERS.

War Department Accepts E. S. Clark's Cooperstown Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The War Department has accepted the offer of Edward S. Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., to use the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital and Pathological Laboratory at Cooperstown for the period of the war and one year after. It will become a general hospital, where special attention will be given to nervous conditions among aviators.

The hospital, which is being erected at the present time, will be ready for use early in 1919. It is a stone building of fireproof construction, consisting of one main building and wards with accommodations for 185 patients, power house, nurses' home, pathological laboratory, garage, and employes' dormitory, all situated in a large tract of ground.

Mr. Clark's only stipulation as to the use of the hospital and grounds was that the Government should not intentionally bring in any patients suffering from contagious diseases, and that the property should be returned in as good condition as when taken, making allowances for ordinary wear and tear.

One hundred beds and full equipment necessary for caring for that number of patients will be provided by Mr. Clark. The balance of the equipment is to be furnished by the Government. In the event the hospital is finished before the other buildings are ready, Mr. Clark has placed at the disposal of the Government a small hotel, to be used till the buildings are ready.

SALUTE WOUNDED MARINES.

General Barnett Approves Custom That Has Grown Up in the Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Wounded Marines who return from France will receive a "salute" from their comrades, whether entitled to it by regulations or not. This custom of saluting the wounded enlisted men originated among the Marines themselves, and has received the approbation of Major Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the corps.

Three Marines out walking met a private who was hobbling along on crutches, having lost a leg in service in France. The three stopped and saluted, paying an instinctive tribute to the wounded veteran. This was the beginning of a custom that is gaining so rapidly that it was brought to the attention of General Barnett, who said:

"It is a beautiful tribute to the spirit which prompted the wounded man's sacrifice, and I readily give my approval. While no official order will be issued on the subject, I shall be glad to see the members of the Marine Corps thus show respect to their wounded comrades."

The wounded man will not be expected to return the salute, a nod of the head, a smile, or the mere recognition of the fact that he is being saluted being sufficient acknowledgement.

PLEADS FOR STRONG UNION.

Telegraphers Told to Prepare for Return of Wires to Companies.

S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, in an address before several hundred telegraph and telephone operators at Arlington Hall yesterday urged all to unite in a strong organization so that the possible return of the telegraph and telephone wires to private control at the end of the war might not find the employes "helpless to protect the rights which they have acquired and the rights which they still expect to acquire."

"These days," he said, "it doesn't pay to be an industrial pacifist. You must be a militarist, if you expect to get anywhere. The industrial pacifist will be praised by the employers for being a nice and a good fellow, but the industrial pacifist is also the man who will get his cheek smitten rather often. Consequently you must fight—you must develop your solidarity, you must acquire that strength which will make you capable of fighting, and that strength lies in organization."

As for the formulation of a definite wage scale, Mr. Konenkamp said he had thus far stood for $5 a day minimum, but that he was now inclined to regard that as too conservative in view of the constantly rising cost of living.

"Government control of telegraphs and telephones is going to change many things," he said, "and Government control will last some years. Our mission is to effect a thorough organization by that time of all employes who will see to it that Government control will end then in Government ownership."

HURD REPLIES TO DU PONT.

Denies Americans Will Do Business with Germany After the War.

Richard M. Hurd, who is in charge of the trade boycott campaign of the American Defense Society, issued a statement yesterday taking issue with Alfred T. du Pont, who was quoted as saying, in his announcement of an Industrial Exposition in 1920, to be held in this city, that after the war the people of the United States would do "business as usual" with Germany.

"Can it be possible that American business men are willing to grasp the blood-stained hands of the German business men who now form the German Army and who are the identical men who are murdering, robbing, and pillaging?" said Mr. Hurd. "Does Mr. du Pont believe that 'Made in Germany' will help the sale of an article in the United States and that 'business as usual' will go on after the war between America and Germany? Such a belief is an insult to the men who are fighting and dying that America may be free and an insult to those left behind who will never forget the crimes of Germany, who will never admit to their friendship the degenerate German beasts who have proved themselves a scourge to the world."

Big Gains in Life Insurance.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—An increase in the business of the thirty-eight life insurance companies authorized in New York State in 1917 over the previous year was shown in a State insurance department report made public tonight. Admitted assets of the companies showed an increase of $322,975,960, and the number of "ordinary" policies written were 120,860 more than in 1916.

MAY HAVE TO REVISE WAR REVENUE BILL

If Nation Goes Dry in January Breakfast Necessities May Have to be Taxed.

$1,000,000,000 FROM DRINKS

House Committee Agrees on Definition of Capital for Impost on Income and Excess Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—If the nation becomes dry next January by Congressional action it will be necessary to revamp the $8,000,000,000 War Revenue bill about to be reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee. More than one-eighth of the revenues to be raised by the bill as drafted will come from taxes on beverages and alcoholic stimulants. It was pointed out tonight by a member of the Ways and Means Committee that if Congress passed the Prohibition bill a heavy consumption tax on breakfast necessities—tea, coffee, sugar, and cocoa—might be substituted for the tax on stimulants.

It is expected that the Ways and Means Committee will complete all the points now in dispute and report the bill to the House by next Wednesday at least.

In its session Saturday the committee agreed upon a definition of capital which probably will not be materially amended. In effect it is provided that for the purpose of computing corporation income taxes and war excess profit taxes, capital shall include the following:

Actual cash paid for shares of stock;

Cash value of tangible property, not including cash paid in for stock at the time of such payment, but this value is not to exceed the par value of the original shares of stock issued therefor unless the value of such tangible property at the time it is paid is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to have been clearly and substantially in excess of such par value, in which case such excess shall be treated as paid-in surplus, but this surplus in any case shall not exceed 25 per cent.;

Paid-in or earned surplus and undivided profits, not including, however, surplus and undivided profits earned during the taxable year, and not including the increase in the value of any asset above the original cost until by sale such increase is actually realized;

Intangible property bona fide paid in for stock or shares before March 3, 1917, in an amount not exceeding (A) the actual cash value of such property at the time paid in; (B) the par value of the stock or shares issued therefor, or (C) in the aggregate 20 per cent. of the par value of the total stock or shares of corporation outstanding on March 3, 1917, whichever of (A,) (B,) or (C) is lowest shall be applied.

Invested capital shall not be construed to include capital invested in "inadmissible assets" or borrowed capital.

In the opinion of dominant members of the committee the above definition of invested capital will be finally adopted by the Ways and Means Committee today.

More than a billion dollars is to be raised by the taxes on beverages. These taxes are placed at high rates in the hope that advocates of prohibition will accept them rather than force a substitute tax on coffee, tea, sugar, and cocoa.

The tax on whisky withdrawn from bond for beverage purposes is placed at $8 a gallon and the tax on whisky in bond is raised to $4.40 a gallon. If the tax for withdrawn whisky has already been paid a floor tax of $2.20 a gallon is imposed. The tax on wine is graduated according to the alcoholic content. For each wine gallon, the tax is: Less than 14 per cent. alcohol, 16 cents; 14 per cent. to 21 per cent. alcohol, 40 cents; 21 per cent. to 24 per cent. alcohol, $1, and over 24 per cent., distilled liquor rates apply.

WILSON THANKS BOY SCOUTS

President Calls on Them for Renewed Efforts in Next Liberty Loan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Boy Scouts of America, with a membership of approximately 450,000, were called upon by President Wilson in a letter just made public to put forth their utmost efforts to make the Fourth Liberty Loan a success. In replying to the President, Colin H. Livingstone, President of the National Council of the organization, pledged the Boy Scouts to "even greater service than heretofore."

After commenting upon the record of the Boy Scouts in the three previous Liberty Loans, in which they sold $203,139,000 worth of bonds in subscriptions numbering 1,322,319, or one out of every twenty-three subscriptions obtained, the President in his letter says:

"I beg every member of the Boy Scouts of America to realise that the service rendered by the boys has been greatly appreciated by the whole nation, and that not only the officials of the Treasury and of the various Liberty Loan Committees are looking to them for effective work in the fourth campaign, but that the whole country, which is already proud of them, expects it. There is no better way in which they can show their desire to help win the war."

Secretary McAdoo, it is announced, has written to the Governors of Federal Reserve Banks and Chairmen of Liberty Loan Committees urging that the services of the Boy Scouts be taken advantage of to the fullest possible extent.

TRAINING FOR PROMOTION.

Draft Men Receive Instruction to Aid Them in the Army.

Several hundred men in deferred classes under the first draft and liable to call under the new draft legislation are receiving military instruction under officers of regular army experience at the 71st Regiment armory at 34th Street and Park Avenue and under instructors from the 71st Regiment of the New York Guard at the City College Stadium.

Men anxious for rapid promotion after they are drafted may receive instruction from trained soldiers by applying tonight and tomorrow night at the 71st Regiment. More than 1,000 men have been trained and sent to the National Army from this regiment in the past year and most of them were made Corporals and Sergeants on arrival at camp. A number who received preliminary instruction within the last year with this organization are now officers in the regular army. Men may join the training corps at City College under Lieutenant John C. Lillienthal by appearing at 7:30 on Thursday night or at 9:30 next Sunday morning. There is no fee or obligation in either case.

ROOSEVELT GIVES PEACE PRIZE TO WAR

Distributes Nobel Gift Among Activities That Aim to Ease Hardships of the Allies.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO ITALY

Recognizes Japan's Efforts — Remembers Christians Under the Rule of Turkey.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 25. — Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today made public the amounts of money he is to give to war charities from the Nobel Peace Prize which was awarded to him for his connection with the peace of Portsmouth, which closed the Russo-Japanese war. When the Colonel received the prize he turned it over to the Government, with the idea of establishing a peace commission. Nothing was done with this suggestion, and several weeks ago Colonel Roosevelt asked Congress to return the money to him. This was done last week, and the Colonel immediately turned it over to war charities.

He tells what he did in a letter addressed to Congressman James A. Gallivan, which follows:

In accordance with the terms of the Congressional resolution introduced by you in the House of Representatives, and by Senator Johnson, acting for Senator Williams, in the Senate, Secretary Redfield, for the commission, returned to me the Nobel Peace Prize Fund. The securities when sold, plus the cash in hand, amounted to $45,482.83. I have disposed of this sum as follows:

To the American Red Cross, through the Treasurer, John Skelton Williams, $6,900. The American Red Cross, and possibly some other war charities or war activities, will receive further sums of money from my royalties on certain scenarios of motion pictures to be shortly produced by the McClure Company. All the royalties I receive from the pictures in question during the period of the war will be thus used.

To Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., now working in the Y. M. C. A. in France, $5,000. As Mrs. Roosevelt is working in the Y. M. C. A., I suppose that some or most of the money will be used in connection therewith, but the disposal is absolutely at her discretion.

$4,000 for Y. M. C. A.

To the Young Men's Christian Association National War Work Council, through the Treasurer, Cleveland H. Dodge, $4,000.

To the Knights of Columbus War Activities Committee, through the Treasurer, William J. Mulligan, $4,000.

To the Jewish Welfare Board for War Activities, through the Treasurer, Walter E. Sachs, $4,000.

To the Salvation Army War Fund, Treasurer G. S. Reinhardsen, $4,000. I have sent this check through Major Atkins, who has been doing admirable work in the battalion of the 26th Infantry, in which my sons, Theodore, Jr., and Archibald, have been serving.

To the Young Women's Christian Association War Work Council, colored, through Mrs. Henry P. Davison, $4,000. I have asked that Miss Eva Bolles be consulted in the disbursal of this item. My wife and I were very much struck with the work of Miss Bolles in connection with the colored Hostess House at Camp Upton, and I have requested that the money be used for the Hostess House for colored troops and in work among colored women and girls in and about the camps and cantonments.

To Miss Emily Tyler Carrow, at Porto Maurizo, Italy, for work in connection with the Italian Red Cross, $1,000. I send this sum merely as a token of my admiration of the high gallantry and efficiency of Italy's action.

To Langdon Warner, Acting American Vice Consul at Harbin and Vladivostock, for the Czechoslovaks, the extraordinary nature of whose great and heroic feat is literally unparalleled, so far as I know, in ancient or modern warfare, $1,000. In this case, as in all the cases that follow, the value of the money contribution amounts to so little that it seems hardly worth sending, but the money was given to me by the Nobel Peace Prize Committee for my action in connection with the peace of Portsmouth, which closed the Russo-Japanese war, and I wish to use it in part to show my admiration for the high heroism of the peoples who have done most and suffered most in this great war to secure liberty for all those nations, big or little, which lead self-respecting and orderly lives and act justly and fairly by others.

To Mme. Major Botchkareva for use as she deems wise, as a token by my respect for those Russians who have refused to follow the Bolsheviki in their betrayal to Germany of Russia, of the Allies, and of the cause of liberty throughout the world, $1,000.

To Help the Belgians.

To Herbert C. Hoover, for use in Belgium, $1,000.

To the Belgian Minister for use among the Belgium refugees in Holland, $1,000. In Holland the burden of caring for the Belgian victims of the German horror has been very heavy. I suggest, but do not direct, that the money be expended through the committees to which Miss Vander Flier belongs.

To the Serbian Minister, for the Serbian sufferers, $1,000.

To Paul Shimmon for use among the Armenians and Assyrian Christians, $1,000. I send this through Mr. Shimmon because, so far as I know, he has never sought to excuse or justify what I regard as our inexcusable derelection in duty in having failed to declare war on Turkey and therefore in having failed to play a manly part in the effort permanently to remedy the hideous wrongs of the subjects of the Turk in the only really effective way, by destroying Turkish rule.

To M. L. Mirman, Prefect of Meurthe-et-Moselle, the lamentable sufferings of the people of whose prefecture happen to have been brought intimately before us, $500.

To Mrs. Mary Cadwallader Jones, for further similar work in France, $500.

To Count Ishi Ijishii, the Japanese Ambassador, for the Japanese Red Cross, $500. The Japanese Red Cross, like the American Red Cross, has raised large sums of money for use in the allied countries. I send this merely as a very slight token of my admiration for the part the Japanese people have taken in this war.

To Leslie M. Tarlton, Nairobi, for any war activity or war charity in Uganda or British East Africa, $500. I was in Africa with Mr. Tarlton, who is an Australian. I send this merely as a token of my admiration of what has been done by the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and Africanders both of Boer and British blood.

To Mrs. Stewart Jobson, for reconstruction work for wounded soldiers in England, $500.

For Wounded in Ireland.

To Judge Joseph L. Nunan, of Georgetown, Demerara, for wounded soldiers and their families in Ireland, $500. I send this through Mr. Nunan because he believes in Home Rule within the Empire and stands uncompromisingly for prosecuting the war against Germany with all possible efficiency until the enemy is overthrown.

To Henry P. Davison, to be used when possible for the Rumanians, $500.

To Henry P. Davison, to be used when possible for the Montenegrins, $500.

To Robert M. Thompson, for the Comfort Committee of the Navy League, $500.

To Speaker Champ Clark, for war activities or charities, $500. I suggest but do not stipulate that this be used in Missouri.

To Mrs. James A. Gallivan, for war activities or charities, $500. I suggest but do not stipulate that this be used in Mrs. Gallivan's own neighborhood in Massachusetts.

To Mrs. John A. Williams, for similar use, $500. I suggest but do not stipulate that this be used in Mississippi.

To Mrs. Hiram Johnson, for similar use, $500. I suggest but do not stipulate that this be used in California.

For cabling and other expenses in connection thereof, $82.63.

I wish to express my obligation to Secretary Redfield and his associates for the promptness with which they acted.

Colonel Roosevelt's distribution is looked upon as giving recognition to all the principal agencies that are aiming at the material and moral comfort and sustenance of the allied cause.

SUGAR SOON TO COST A CENT A POUND MORE

Food Administration to Equalize Price Between Old and New Crops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Prospects for a slightly higher price for sugar to the consumer in the near future was forecast by the Food Administration today in announcing that the Sugar Equalization Board, in order to minimize inequalities between prices of the old and new crops, will purchase all sugar at the old price and resell to the holders at the new price. The increase to the consumers, it has been said, will not amount to more than a cent a pound.

Neither the exact date on which the new price will become effective, nor what the new price will be has been determined. The price difficulty which this action is designed to meet resulted from the overlapping of Cuban sugar and domestic sugar in the market. The Food Administration has agreed with domestic producers that an increase of price was justified on the new crop.

Through this plan the extra profit which would otherwise accrue to the refiners, who bought at the old price and would sell on the basis of the new, will be absorbed by the Sugar Equalization Board, which is charged with equalization of sugar prices, and is handling the machinery of American sugar distribution.

All distributers or manufacturers of sugar, also refiners, are being notified by the Food Administration of the impending change. Distributers and manufacturers are warned that all their contracts should be made subject to any change in price that is authorized. Distributers are being reminded of the rule that requires them to sell on the basis of invoice cost, without regard to market or replacement value.

The Food Administration also announces that when the new sugar price becomes effective refiners will be allowed an increased margin for cost and profit over the present margin of $1.30 a hundred pounds. The new margin will be $1.45 per hundred and will be retroactive, dating from Aug. 1. The increase is granted on the evidence that from Aug. 1, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919, the refiners will operate at a greatly reduced capacity, bringing about an increased cost per unit, due to a shorter supply of raw sugar and increased cost of labor, material, and containers.

TO OPEN K. OF C. FETE.

President Will Press Button to Turn on Coney Island Lights.

"Knights of Columbus Week" at Coney Island will be opened officially tonight by President Wilson, who will press a button in the White House at 8:20 o'clock, illuminating the island from the Concourse opposite the Hotel Shelburne down to Sea Gate. At this moment fifteen bands on the island will begin playing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

This will be followed by a series of parades, pageants, and celebrations in which Governor Whitman, officials of the city, army and navy officers, wounded veterans of the American Army in France and thousands of others will participate.

At least 50,000 soldiers and sailors in the city temporarily will visit the island during the week as guests of the Knights of Columbus. They will receive free tickets entitling them to admission to most of the attractions. Civilian visitors may buy omnibus tickets for $1, admitting them to shows whose ordinary admission fees would total more than twice as much.

OPENS RANGES TO CITIZENS.

Daniels Invites Them to Take Navy Course in Shooting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—In a letter sent to the Governors of all the States Secretary Daniels today called attention to the fact that all naval rifle ranges, except when within the limits of a station, are open to State troops and civilians for purposes of practice, and he expresses the hope that as many citizens as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity.

The services of naval instructors are placed at the disposal of those using the ranges, the courses of instruction being the same as laid down for the regulars.

Records of firing will be maintained, and individuals will be furnished with official certificates of qualification. Where facilities exist, civilians may stay on the ranges for the entire course.

STEAM YACHT UNDER GUARD

The Zega Seized for Examination of Foreigners in Crew.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 25.—Naval authorities late today brought the steam yacht Zega into port and placed her under an armed guard, pending an investigation of the status of several foreigners among her crew. Activities of enemy submarines along the Atlantic Coast, naval officials said, have caused a strict examination of all craft with persons of foreign birth on board. The Zega, it is understood, was bound from New London, Conn., for Eastport, Me. Further information as to the owner of the craft, the names of those on board, and other details was refused by the naval officials.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 25.—While this city was holding its annual memorial service today for the fishermen lost at sea, there was rejoicing over the safe return of forty-seven men whose vessels were sunk by the trawler Triumph, manned by the crew of a German submarine. The schooners were the Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., and the A. Platt Andrew, which were destroyed Tuesday morning, and the Sylvania, which was sent down on the day following. Others of the crew are expected later.

FIND THREE MORE BODIES.

Four of Victims of Canoe Tragedy Now Recovered—12 Still Missing.

Bodies of three more victims of the canoe tragedy last Wednesday were recovered in Jamaica Bay yesterday, making a total of four recovered. Twelve are still missing. A fleet of searching motor boats patrolled the bay all yesterday.

The bodies recovered were those of Miss Olga Best, 19, of 155 Madison Street, Brooklyn, found by Charles Gersten of 1,241 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, who was a telephone operator at the Prospect Exchange, Brooklyn; John I. Monteleone, who was employed by the Atlantic Potash Company and lived at 435 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and a body thought to be that of Thomas Corley, husband of Julia Corley, whose body was the only one that had been recovered up to yesterday. Corley lived at 545 Futnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

SHOEMAKERS END STRIKE.

War Labor Board Induces Brockton Men to Return to Work.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Fifteen hundred striking shoemakers here voted tonight to report for work tomorrow. Strike leaders said the action was prompted by a telegram from the War Labor Board urging the men to go back and stating that it would not be necessary for them to pay reinstatement dues in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, that senior labor organization here with which most of the factories have contracts.

Most of the strikers left the ranks of the union and formed an independent organization. Members of the older body said tonight if the strikers returned under their present status they would precipitate another strike.

It was announced here tonight that a hearing on the labor troubles in this city would be held in Washington next Wednesday.

PASTOR TELLS WAY TO PUNISH GERMANY

Would Bar Her from Peace Table and Execute Officers Responsible for Her Crimes.

HIS "TEN COMMANDMENTS"

Applause Fills Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—War Profiteers Also Excoriated.

The Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews of Seattle, Wash., preaching yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, stirred his large audience to frequent and enthusiastic applause when he outlined "ten commandments" under which peace shall be dictated to Germany, as follows:

"1. Germany shall not sit at the peace table. She has forfeited every right to sit at a table where gentlemen of integrity and honor preside. She has outlawed herself, is unworthy of belief, trust, and confidence. She may watch the procedure at the peace table from her seat in the cage of culprits.

"2. The peace table shall be preceded by the court-martial which shall forever prevent Germany and any other nation from committing the outrages which Germany has committed. We must first ascertain from Germany the commanding officer in charge of the submarines at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania. He must be court-martialed and shot. Who were the officers in command when Red Cross boats were destroyed, hospitals bombed, nurses killed, and Belgium raped? These commanding officers must be court-martialed and shot. Every officer in command of division or corps, and who had authority to order or prevent the outrages committed, must be court-martialed and shot.

Must Surrender Her Sword.

"3. Germany shall surrender her sword, demobilize her army, and surrender her navy. She must not be permitted to have any army or navy. She may answer that she needs an army and a navy for protection. The Allies will guarantee her ample police protection.

"4. She shall restore Belgium, repair every injury and repay, in adequate financial compensation, for every ruin she has wrought. She must return Alsace and Lorraine, free Poland, restore Rumania, Serbia, and all parts of Italy and France injured or held by her. She must relinquish all claims on Russia and restore to Russia everything claimed in the recent farcial treaty with Russia.

"5. She shall relinquish all hopes of ever again possessing her colonies; they shall never be restored to her. She is incapable of self-government, because she does not believe in government by the consent of the governed. She believes in government by force, regardless of the consent or objection of the governed. She is not competent to govern her colonies. Her control over them has been detrimental and disastrous. Palestine and Asia Minor shall be free of Germany and the bloody Turk. Constantinople and the Dardanelles shall be freed from all German and Turkish power. They shall be free to all the world.

"6. Germany shall live on herself, within herself, and to herself. She shall remain in isolation, in sackcloth and ashes for 100 years. She shall not have during that period entrance to the political and commercial league of nations. Her crimes have barred her from membership in the league of nations.

"7. She shall be cut off from the commercial confidence of the world. She shall not be recognized as a trader among the civilized nations. Any merchant, or any person, a citizen of this Government or of the Governments of our allies, who buys an article made in Germany for the next 100 years ought to be court-martialed and shot as a traitor to humanity and righteousness. It is a crime against humanity for any one to trade with an outlaw.

Must Be Saved From Herself.

"8. Germany shall submit to a protectorate over her mind and conscience for an indefinite period—at least for twenty-five years, or until we have trained the mind of a new generation. Germany organized her present murderous mind through her universities. She must be saved from herself and for the world's safety.

"9. The Kaiser shall be exiled to some lonely isle, there to spend the rest of his life, and be made to read only literature which tells of the success, triumph, peace, and prosperity of America and her allies.

"10. The seas shall be free. The world shall enjoy liberty. Militarism shall be crushed and representative, righteous government shall be established on the earth."

As the preacher drove home each of his ten mandates for peace, burst after burst of applause, mixed with a hum of approbation, greeted them.

Dealing with the many peace feelers of the Central Powers prior to laying down his "Ten Commandments," Dr. Matthews said:

"Every peace proposal heretofore suggested has been German-made, regardless of the pious or uniform lips or pens through which it has been filtered. There never shall be a negotiated peace, a propaganda peace, nor shall the insidious propaganda for negotiated peace be considered. I dare say, though, that right here today there are some who, when the opportunity offered, would speak favorably of a negotiated peace, but such people would be materialistic and would be merely seeking to put dollars in their own pockets.

"The Vatican shall not have a seat at the peace table. It has no right to such a place unless it were to frankly admit that it is one of the belligerents; if on the side of Germany, for that reason alone, as well as others, it shall never have a seat at the peace table. It is not an intermediary, cannot be, and has no right to be claimed as such.

"Germany shall be crushed and made to submit to terms of peace dictated to her by America and her allies. It is right to destroy a mad dog; you would not negotiate with him, would you? Remember, the German people are just as much to blame as the Kaiser and his war lords. Therefore, there shall be no peace except that which follows absolute victory and the establishment of righteousness."

Dr. Matthews also spoke of the war profiteers, whom he referred to as "infamous traitors who should be so treated." Turning to the report of the aircraft production situation, he said:

"Every one found guilty in the airplane fiasco should be court-martialed and given the severest sort of penalty. I have no sympathy for any one when he jeopardizes your boys and mine in order to satisfy a profiteering spirit."

Allusions to nation-wide prohibition and the necessity for "co-partnership" instead of strife between capital and labor also were followed by applause. It was said it was the first time in many years that a preacher had received so demonstrative a reception in the staid old Fifth Avenue Church.

Stage War Aid at Sleepy Hollow.

A benefit performance in aid of the Stage Women's War Relief is arranged for Labor Day, Sept. 2, at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough-on-Hudson. Francis Wilson and others are to appear in "The Little Father of the Wilderness," by Austin Strong, and Mabel Taliaferro and her company are to play "Best Sellers," by Kenneth and Ray Webb. Julia Arthur is to open the performance by reciting "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Christy McDonald and Edward Martindale are to sing. Irvin Cobb has been asked to serve as master of ceremonies. The Entertainment Committee is made up of Oswald C. Hering, Charles E. Horrmann, and J. Frederick Hahn.

CARDINAL FARLEY STILL IN CRITICAL CONDITION

Three Physicians Issue Statement After Consultation — Conscious Part of the Time.

The condition of Cardinal Farley, who is ill at his home in Mamaroneck, was still critical last night, according to a statement issued by the attending physicians. His condition has not changed in the last few days. It was reported last night that the Cardinal was resting fairly well and that he was conscious part of the time. It was said that he seemed cheerful.

No bulletin was issued yesterday, but last night the attending physicians issued this statement:

After consultation this afternoon, the physicians attending Cardinal Farley still consider his condition very critical.

DR. THOMAS McPARLAN.
DR. ERNEST FAHNESTOCK.
DR. JOHN DORNING.

One of the frequent visitors to the bedside of the aged prelate is Mgr. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was accompanied yesterday by the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York and now Chaplain General for the Catholics in the army and navy. Cardinal Farley partook of holy communion from Bishop Hayes.

DROWNED AT OLD FORGE.

H. C. Reimer Lost as Canoe Upsets —Wife Narrowly Rescued.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—While going in a canoe across Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, to church this morning, Henry Clay Reimer of the New York office of the United States Steel Corporation, was drowned. He and his wife were overturned by swells of a passing motorboat.

Mrs. Reimer clung to the canoe until help arrived. Mr. Reimer sank at once and his body has not been recovered. Their home is at 48 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. A brother, R. Reimer, lives at 31 Cooke Avenue, Brooklyn.

ARLO BATES DIES.

Author of Many Books and Teacher at Institute of Technology.

Arlo Bates, author of many books and professor of English literature in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1893, died yesterday at his home in Boston. Born in East Machias, Me., Dec. 16, 1850, he was a teacher for several years before graduating at Bowdoin College in 1876. In that year he established himself in an attic in Boston and by persistent effort won recognition as a writer. He became editor of The Boston Courier in 1880 and continued in that post for thirteen years.

His first novel, published in the "Round Robin" series in 1881, was followed by "A Wheel of Fire," "The Philistines," "The Puritans," "Diary of a Saint," "Talks on Teaching Literature," and others. "Sonnets in Shadow" was in memory of his wife, Harriet L. Vose, who was also a writer under the pen name of Eleanor Putnam, and daughter of Professor George L. Vose of Brunswick, Me. She died in 1886, leaving a son. Her husband later edited a volume of her sketches, "Old Salem."

DRYDEN IN HOSPITAL.

President of the Prudential Undergoes Operation.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 25.—Forrest Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company, is recovering in the Memorial Hospital from an operation performed on Friday last.

It was said at the hospital tonight that Mr. Dryden was resting comfortably and his rapid recovery was predicted, although he will probably remain at the hospital two weeks.

Mr. Dryden was spending a few days at Spring Lake, and after an ocean bath he noticed an irritation in his head, as though something had entered through one of his nostrils or ears while he was in the surf. The trouble became painful, and on Friday last Mr. Dryden accepted the advice of his physicians and came here for the operation.

MASS FOR JOYCE KILMER.

New Rochelle Knights of Columbus Attend Special Services.

More than 300 members of New Rochelle Council 339, Knights of Columbus, attended mass yesterday at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, and received communion, offering it for the repose of the soul of Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, who was killed in action while serving with the 165th Infantry, formerly the 69th Infantry.

Sergeant Kilmer, a former member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, had been a member of the New Rochelle council for three years, and had taken the third degree in the organization.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

GUTTCHEN—ELISCU.—Ralph Guttchen to Naomi Eliscu, on Aug. 24, 1918.

HARRAH—SHEPHERD.—On Saturday, Aug. 24, at Sunnymead, Narragansett Pier, R. I., by the Rev. Philip M. Prescott, Ernest Harrah to Miss Maude Gwynne Shepherd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd.

LEDERER—LEVY.—Mrs. Annie Levy, 167 East 111th St., announces marriage of her daughter, Carrie, to Albert Lederer.

LOBDELL—HAMILTON.—On Aug. 20, at the bride's home at Alpena, Mich., Gladys Hamilton to Edward James Lobdell, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn.

Died.

ABEEL.—On Saturday, Aug. 24, 1918, Captain Edward M. Abeel, in his 94th year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 3,008 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 26, at 4 P. M. Syracuse papers please copy.

ADAMS.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, 1918, Mary Louise, wife of the late Frederick M. Adams. Funeral service at her late residence, 150 West Ninety-second Street, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock.

AJELLO.—Suddenly, Aug. 22, 1918, at his residence, 29 West 26th St., Joseph Ajello, age 63 years. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Monday, 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood. Automobile cortege.

BADGER.—At Freeport, L. I., Aug. 23, Elizabeth Carman, wife of Horace D. Badger, and daughter of the late George W. Bergen of Brooklyn and Freeport, in her 79th year. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 194 Smith St., Freeport, L. I., Monday, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BENEDICT.—On Friday evening, Aug. 23, 1918, at her home, 150 West 13th St., after a long illness, Sarah E. Benedict, (nee Hatfield,) beloved wife of Charles A. Benedict and mother of Clarence H. Benedict. Funeral service private. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

BOSCHEN.—Entered into eternal rest, Ottilie M. Heuer, dearly beloved wife of John H. Boschen, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1918. Funeral services at her late home, 416 West 154th St., Tuesday evening, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock.

BRAUTIGAM.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday morning, Aug. 25, 1918, Sophie S., wife of Frederick A. Brautigam, and daughter of the late Richard and Sophia Stone Sears. Funeral private.

BREW.—Zachary Taylor, suddenly, Aug. 23, at Newburyport, Mass. Funeral Tuesday, 9 A. M., from the residence of his brother, A. C. Brew, 28 Clarkson St., Brooklyn, thence to the Church of the Holy Cross, Rogers and Church Avs.

COHEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, at the New Monterey Hotel, North Asbury Park, N. J., Justina, wife of the late Mendes Cohen of Baltimore, and daughter of the late Benjamin and Emily Grace Nathan. Interment in Baltimore, Md.

CONRAD.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, 1918, Nettie Conrad, age 58, beloved wife of William Conrad. Funeral services from Mount Sinai Hospital Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment Mount Hebron Cemetery.

CURTIS.—Joseph Story, son of the late George Ticknor Curtis and the late Mary Oliver Story Curtis, in the 73d year of his age, at Johannesburg, South Africa, July 6, 1918. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DELGADO.—Philip M., at Waverly, Mass., Aug. 23, 1918, son of Joaquin M. and Ella H. Delgado, aged 38 years. Interment private, from Frank Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday afternoon, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock.

DE MARTINI.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, Paul Michael De Martini, beloved son of John De Martini, in his 21st year. Funeral from his late residence, 375 Arlington Av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 10 A. M., to the Church of St. Patrick, on Grand St., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in family plot in Calvary Cemetery.

DEUTSCH.—Alexander, suddenly at his residence, beloved father of Gladys and Ethel, brother of Mrs. E. Schottick. Funeral private.

DEVINE.—Catherine T., on Saturday, Aug. 24, beloved mother of Elizabeth A. Devine. Funeral from her late residence, 2,461 Elm Place, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., near Fordham Road. Interment Calvary.

DRURY.—On Aug. 25, Elizabeth C., (Lila,) beloved daughter of the late Hugh and Ellen Drury and sister of the Rev. Martin J. Drury. Funeral from her late residence, 339 East 141st St., Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Jerome's Church, 138th St. and Alexander Av.

FAUSS.—At Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, Daniel Fauss, father of Dennis C. and Albert J. Fauss, in his 86th year. Solemn requiem mass at St. James Church, Red Bank, Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 10 A. M.

HAUCK.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, 1918, at Malverne, L. I., Louisa, (nee Grunig.) Notice of funeral later.

HILL.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, at her residence, 126 West 94th St., Caroline Gertrude, daughter of the late Charles Montgomery and Caroline Gertrude Hamilton Hill. Funeral services at Pottsville, Penn., on Tuesday, Aug. 27.

HOLMES.—At St. Luke's Hospital on Thursday evening, Aug. 22, Dr. David H. Holmes, late teacher in the Eastern District High School. Funeral services at the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Monday morning, Aug. 26, at 11 o'clock.

LANSBERG.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, Minnie, beloved sister of Bessie Lansberg and Mrs. Joseph Stern. Funeral from Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Avenue, Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Died.

LONG.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1918, Clara G., widow of Dr. Monroe B. Long. Services at her late residence, 819 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

MAIGNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, 1918, Joseph C. Maigne of 1,112 Dean St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

MAY.—Simon, dearly beloved father of Barbara Jacob, in his 90th year. Funeral from his late residence, 2,250 Grand Concourse, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.

REES.—At Alexandria Bay, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 23, 1918, Marguerite E., beloved wife of Charles S. Rees. Funeral services held at country home, Bella Vista, on the St. Lawrence River, Sunday, Aug. 25. Interment private, from her late residence, 170 West 73d St., N. Y. C., Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1918, at 3 P. M.

REIMER.—Suddenly, at Old Forge, N. Y., Henry Clay Reimer of 48 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

SIMON.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, Mrs. Laura Simon, (nee Lowenthal,) beloved wife of the late Tobias Simon, and beloved mother of Estelle and Irma. Funeral from her late residence, 68 Washington Av., Cedarhurst, L. I., at 1:30 P. M. Tuesday, Aug. 27. Interment at Salem Fields.

SIMPSON.—Helen Bonham, daughter of the late John L. and Theresa C. Bonham, entered into rest Saturday, Aug. 24, 1918. Funeral from the residence of Dr. J. J. Baumann, South Nyack, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, on arrival of train leaving Erie Depot, Jersey City, at 10:05 A. M.

STEVENSON.—Mrs. John M., at her home, 102 South St., Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 24. Funeral will be held at the house, Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 2:30 o'clock.

SWIFT.—On Saturday, Aug. 24, 1918, Ellen M., (nee Bates,) in her 81st year, widow of Dr. William Swift. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 54 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 26, at 7:30 P. M.

VAN SAMT.—Suddenly at his residence, 163 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1918, Horatio M. Van Samt, in the 59th year of his age. Notice of funeral later.

WOODRUFF.—Sergeant Henry Gilbert Woodruff, beloved son of Estelle T. Woodruff and the late Henry Gilbert Woodruff of St. George, Staten Island, N. Y., died Aug. 10, 1918, in the service of his country in France. Notice of memorial services later.

WORTMANN.—In Glenrock, N. J., Aug. 25, 1918, Maria B. Wortmann, in her 88th year, mother of Edward and August Wortmann. Funeral services on Aug. 27, at 3 P. M., at the New York and New Jersey Crematory Chapel, North Bergen, N. J.

WRIGHT.—Aug. 25, after a brief illness of pneumonia at his home, 85 Maple Av., White Plains, John G. Wright, New York manager of the Hooven Owens Rentschler Co., and Treasurer of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club. Notice of funeral later.

In Memoriam.

LANG.—For the happy repose of the soul of Norman C. Lang an anniversary mass, Suffern, N. Y., Aug. 26. Died Aug. 26, 1913.

WATSON.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Louis de Cordie Watson, who died Aug. 26, 1917.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. MARGUERITE E. REES, wife of Charles S. Rees, of 170 West Seventy-third Street, died yesterday at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

HUGO MENZEL, a retired real estate broker and operator of Newark, died Friday at his home in Hilton, N. J., where he lived for fifty years. He was 79 years old, born in Germany, and came to this country early in life.

Mrs. JUSTINA COHEN, widow of Mendes Cohen of Baltimore, for many years a prominent civil engineer in charge of railroad construction projects, died yesterday at the New Monterey Hotel, North Asbury Park, N. J.

CHARLES OLSEN, a native of Sweden and for some years a sugar plantation owner of Porto Rico, died yesterday at the Hotel Nassau, 56 East Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan. He was 35 years old, and came here some weeks ago for medical attention.

JOHN G. WRIGHT, New York manager of the Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Company, dealers in engines, died yesterday at his home, 85 Maple Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was Treasurer of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club.

GEORGE SELLECK, 75 years old, who for more than fifty years conducted a blacksmith shop in Stanwich, Conn., died at his home there Saturday. He was a member of the Greenwich Board of Estimate and Taxation and a descendant of one of the early settlers of Stanwich.

Mrs. CLARA GOODMAN LONG, 72 years old, widow of Dr. Monroe B. Long, died at her home, 819 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., Saturday night. She was born in Brooklyn, and was a member of the Colonial Dames, Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Women's Auxiliary of Muhlenberg Hospital.

JULIUS M. FOOTE, head of the Strieby & Foote Company of Newark, manufacturers of drop forgings, died yesterday in Los Angeles, Cal., where he went last Spring for his health. He was 75 years old, member of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, the Essex County Country Club, Newark Camera, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

DURING the Summer months we make a specialty of floral designs, $1.00 and up. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59th St. and 3d Av.

50 Horses Replaced By 10 Electrics

One of New York's large bottling works has substituted 10 electric trucks for 25 trucks drawn by 50 horses. Thus they are conserving man power, lessening the use of grain for feed and lessening traffic upon the streets and at the terminals of the city

Incidentally, they save money and increase the delivery radius

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500 firms in 100 industries are using 3,300 electric trucks and delivery wagons in New York and vicinity

"Morale is Winning the War"

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Sign of Welcome to Soldiers, Sailors and Marines

AMERICA'S FIGHTERS are going forth to war clad with an invisible armor, made invulnerable in the forge of the united spirit of service of civilians to our men in uniform, inspiring an unconquerable morale. Morale cannot be inculcated alone through military training in camps and cantonments; its greatest alloy is the friendliness, hospitality and protection of the "folks at home."

The desire of the "folks at home" to be of real service to our fighters has been organized and co-ordinated in the work of War Camp Community Service.

WHAT WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE is—

An integral part of the system established by the government of the United States for training and preparing soldiers, sailors and marines in its camps and naval stations. It is carried on by the Playground and Recreation Association of America at the request of the Commissions on Training Camp Activities, appointed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The War Camp Community Service work is entirely outside of the camps and in no way duplicates that of any other organization. It is an official interpretation of community hospitality.

WHAT WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE does—

It translates into friendly service to the nation's fighters the love of all the people for their boys in Khaki and Blue, and provides wholesome and stimulating recreation, home hospitality and a square deal for our men in uniform. This friendly service is manifested in clubs, canteens, hotels—wholesome forms of entertainment, athletics, invitations to home dinners and in organizing local agencies for work.

WHERE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE operates—

In all communities surrounding camps and training stations and at all points where men in service gather for transfer or embarkation. Villages, towns and cities are organized to secure the utmost cooperation with all local organizations in promoting the welfare of our fighters. *There are more than six hundred localities in which War Camp Community is successfully established.*

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE represents America's answer to the demand that its armies comprise the clean, vigorous, healthy-minded young manhood of the nation. It also constitutes an announcement to the world that it is our purpose to send these young men to the front as an organization in which fine, patriotic fervor has not been dimmed by neglect, and in which all the organizations and factors that have made the American home the cornerstone of democracy are an energizing influence.

If you know or meet any Soldiers, Sailors or Marines, send them to

No. 15 East 40th Street,
New York War Camp Community Service Hotel,
Enlisted Men's Headquarters.

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE
National Headquarters
No. 1 Madison Ave.

Short-Term Notes or Long-Term Bonds

Which Do You Prefer?

If you are attracted by Short-Term Notes, you can buy them at prices to yield around 6% to 7¾%.

If you prefer Long-Term Bonds, you can buy even those of a very conservative character to yield around 5½% to 6%.

Send for our Letter No. 1213, which mentions several attractive issues of Short-Term Notes and Long-Term Bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY — NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING — NEW YORK

Short Term Securities

YOU can buy from us short term obligations of the Pennsylvania Railroad to yield more than six per cent.

Our current offerings include the notes of several other leading railroads, of some of our foremost industrial corporations, and of the strongest foreign governments. The yields range up to well over seven per cent.

Send for Circular AG-177

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in 30 Cities
Bonds-Short Term Notes-Acceptances

Short Time Bonds and Notes Yielding 6 to 8¼%

Governments, municipalities, and corporations are issuing short time securities in preference to paying present high interest rates over a long period.

This enables the investor to obtain sound security coupled with a high rate of interest.

We shall be glad to send you our special list of "short time" securities containing issues yielding from 6 to 8¼% which we recommend for conservative investment.

Ask for List No. 77

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

CITY OF **CLEVELAND** OHIO

5% Bonds

Due June 1, 1921—1968

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS

Prices to yield 4.625%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

New Jersey Securities

Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. Tel. 20 Montgomery

Municipal Bonds
Exempt from Federal Taxes
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.
100 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1356 Rector.
Cincinnati Cleveland Chicago

New York State Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. Specialists. New York.

Current Market Review
Sent on Request

Toole, Henry & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange
Equitable Bldg., New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The Stock Exchange and Public Needs

Once more an effort has been made to put the Stock Exchange on trial for its life. The charge has been brought, by indirection, that it is a nonessential in these days when business must prove its interdependence with some branch of war activity, or be denied financial support. The whole world is crying for capital; there is not enough money in circulation to provide for all needs, and the question has been raised as to the right of brokers to obtain funds from banks to enable them to finance customers' purchases of securities. The question would answer itself if people agreed as to what the business of the Stock Exchange is. In many quarters the old prejudice fostered in the palmy days of the muck-raking magazine still persists in lieu of a definition. The Pujo investigation and the committee's report are brought in evidence as showing that the Exchange is an institution inimical to the country's welfare; the same authorities are cited by friends of the institution to prove that it performs a necessary and valuable service. It is maintained under the guise of an investment market for the use of speculators, for gamblers in stocks, according to one view; it is primarily a meeting place for those wishing to buy or sell securities, of which advantage is taken by speculators, according to another. As a matter of fact, there are always two markets on the Stock Exchange. The owner of securities must have a place where he can convert them into cash at a moment's notice, and the man with funds for investment must have an open market in which he can buy them to the best advantage. A corporation, a municipality, the Government itself, could not sell securities if the intending purchaser did not know that at need he could find a ready market for them at their current value. He knows that the time may come when he must convert certificates back into money or credit. A bank lends on such securities because it can exchange them for cash if the loan is not taken up when it is due. Destroy the open market and you dry up credit.

A bona fide investment market is necessary, critics of the Exchange admit, but why permit speculation to flourish under its protection? Because without speculation there would often be no market for the investor. In time of panic nine people out of ten are sellers; in prosperous days the majority have funds for investment and are buyers on a rising market. Speculation furnishes the volume on which investments are made or liquidated. There must be a fairly active market if the holder of securities is to be assured of a buyer near the quotations last recorded, or the buyer an opportunity to purchase at the figures quoted. Yet there is a point at which speculation and not actual buying and selling for investment account dominates the market; when gambling is the real essence of dealings, and investment only incidental. Then it is that loans on Stock Exchange collateral expand, sometimes to the injury of commercial borrowers. A rise in money rates usually follows, and eventually causes contraction in speculative activities. The trader finds that it is costing him too much over the dividend or interest return to carry his securities, and seeks relief through a reduction in his commitments. There is another way of checking speculation when it becomes dangerous, which operates more quickly. The bankers begin to call their loans and to limit the sums offered in the call market. That expedient has been used with remarkably prompt results. Under the pressure of war requirements the method has been refined through an understanding among the banks that a committee shall have power to call upon the institutions for money to be loaned from a central pool, the amount to be increased or decreased according to the committee's diagnosis of market and business conditions. This plan has been in good working order for months past. It has kept speculation down to narrow limits, while permitting a free investment market. It has not been necessary for the committee to define collateral loans as essential or unessential. They know that they are essential to a volume that insures a constant market. There is a tacit understanding in the Street that in acting as it has done the bankers' committee has fully met the wishes of the Federal Reserve Board.

Secretary McAdoo's condemnatory utterance on the practice of irresponsible promoters in offering to trade mining and oil stocks for Liberty bonds will perhaps have a restraining influence on investors, who do not realize that in many instances the proposed exchange involves the surrender of the substance for the shadow of wealth, but its only effect on the swindlers will be to make them more circuitous in their methods. The abuse is widespread. The conscience of the bondholder who would consider it unpatriotic to sell his Liberty bond first and then put the cash into a private speculation is salved by the offer of exchange, though it should occur to him if he stopped to think that his bond is not given time to gather dust in the strong box of the promoter before it is thrown on the market. Such a transaction is bad for the Government, but doubly bad for the investor, for in almost every case the security, or alleged security, offered in the exchange has been either of doubtful value or of no value whatever. There are few real safeguards protecting the buyer of stocks provided by law. While "blue-sky" laws have been adopted by some of the States they have worked almost as much hindrance against the offering of high-class issues as against fraudulent offerings at which aimed.

The rise on the Stock Exchange has been so gradual that few people have been aware of the amount of ground covered. The spurt which closed this week was a demonstration of the latent buying buyer which has been held in check by the close rein held on money. The combination of cheering war news and the preparations making for the lending of call money to bankers and bill brokers on acceptances, at the acceptance rate, brought about a quick rally in the final session of the week. The following issues all made new high records for the year during the week's trading, most of them in the final two-hour session: American Agricultural Chemical, Hide and Leather common and preferred, American Steel Foundries, Canadian Pacific, St. Paul common and preferred, Rock Island common, 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. preferred, Railway Steel Springs common and preferred, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, U. S. Rubber, U. S. Steel, and Virginia Carolina Chemical.

FAVORS CALL MONEY RATE.

Discount House Says It Insures a Stable Market In This Country.

The discount house of Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, members of the New York Stock Exchange, has issued a statement declaring that the establishment of a preferential call money rate for bankers' acceptances insures a broad and stable open discount market in this country.

"Bankers' eligible acceptances provide not only the safest form of available short-term investment," says the firm, "but, by reason of their immediate resalability, they are liquid to a degree unequaled by any other security, and, therefore, specially adapted for the employment of temporary idle funds of banking institutions, corporations, merchants, manufacturers and all classes of investors."

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-new'ls.
Aug. 19	6	6	6	6
Aug. 20	6	6	6	6
Aug. 21	6	6	6	6
Aug. 22	6	6	6	6
Aug. 23	6	6	6	6
Aug. 24	6	6	6	6
Week's range—High			6	6
Low			6	6
Same week last year—High			8	8
Low			2¼	2¼
Year to date—High			6	6
Low			2	2
Same period last year—High			10	6
Low			1¼	1¼

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 19	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 20	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 21	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 22	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 23	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 24	5¾@6	6	6
Week's range—High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Same week last year—High	4½	4½	5
Low	4	4½	4¾
Year to date—High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4⅜@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5½@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days....6
4 to 6 months....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4¾	4¾
New York	4	4¾	4¾
Philadelphia	4	4¾	4¾
Cleveland	4½	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4½	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4	4¾	4¾
Chicago	4	4¾	5
St. Louis	4	4¾	4¾
Minneapolis	4	4¾	5
Kansas City	4	4¾	4¾
Dallas	4	4¾	5
San Francisco	4	4¾	4¾

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 90 Days, Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5¼	4	4½
Richmond	5	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Chicago	5½	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 19	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Aug. 20	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Aug. 21	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Aug. 22	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Aug. 23	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Aug. 24	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
Aug. 19	2½@3	3½	26f 90c
Aug. 20	3	3½	26f 99c
Aug. 21	3	3½	26f 94½c
Aug. 22	3	3½	26f 84c
Aug. 23	3	3½	26f 75c
Aug. 24	3	3½	26f 75c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Paris Rentes.
Aug. 19	56¾	62f 70c
Aug. 20	56¾	62f 70c
Aug. 21	56¾	62f 80c
Aug. 22	56¾	62f 80c
Aug. 23	56¾	62f 80c
Aug. 24	56¾	62f 80c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Aug. 19	48⅞d	$1.01½
Aug. 20	48⅞d	1.01½
Aug. 21	49½d	1.01½
Aug. 22	49½d	1.01½
Aug. 23	49½d	1.01½
Aug. 24	49½d	1.01½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 24, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,322,554	86,385,645
Same period a year ago	2,915,988	123,271,697

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	73.91	72.55	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago	79.69	76.96	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,400	ADVANCE RUMELY	17⅝	17	17	— ⅝
3,100	Advance Rumely pf.	46	45	46	+1
4,000	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5,700	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4,100	Allis-Chalmers	34	33	33½	..
1,200	Allis-Chalmers pf	85	83¼	85	+1¼
3,600	Am. Ag. Chem.	99¾	96	99¾	+3¾
500	Am. Beet Sugar	69¾	69¼	69¼	— ¼
6,000	Am. Can	47¼	46¾	47¼	+1
700	Am. Can pf.	93¾	93½	93½	+ ½
3,900	Am. Car & Foundry	86	84½	86	+1½
200	Am. Car & Foundry pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅝
5,200	Am. Cotton Oil	42⅝	40¼	42⅝	+ ⅝
34,600	Am. Hide & Leather	21⅞	19	21⅞	+2⅞
23,500	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	94½	85¼	94½	+9½
1,100	Am. Ice	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅞
300	Am. Ice pf.	50¼	50	50¼	— ⅜
2,520	Am. International	55¼	54¼	54¼	..
2,100	Am. Linseed	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅛
3,000	Am. Linseed pf.	78⅛	78	78	— 1½
3,700	Am. Locomotive	67⅞	66⅝	67⅞	+1
3,100	Am. Smelting	78⅞	76⅝	*77⅞	+1⅝
100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	105	105	105	— ⅝
200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅞
4,900	Am. Steel Foundry	75½	72	75½	+2⅞
3,766	Am. Sugar Ref.	110⅝	108⅞	110⅜	+ ⅜
300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109½	109¼	109¼	+ ¾
20,900	Am. Sumatra Tob.	129	125	128½	+2⅝
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	90	90	90	— 5
8,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	97¼	94⅝	97¼	+3
1,000	Am. Tobacco	160	157½	159½	+ ½
300	Am. Tobacco pf. new	93	93	93	— 2½
1,500	Am. Woolen	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	+ ¾
270	Am. Woolen pf.	95⅞	95½	95⅞	+ ⅜
4,600	Am. Writing Paper pf.	36¼	32¼	36¼	+1¼
1,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	18	17¼	17⅞	— 1⅛
11,100	Anaconda Copper	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	+1
100	Associated Dry Goods	15	15	15	..
320	Associated Oil	65	64½	65	+3
3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87⅛	85¾	87	+1¼
1,020	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82	81⅞	82	..
200	Atlantic Coast	97	96	96	+ ⅞
1,300	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	104	102⅞	103½	— ½
42,050	BALDWIN LOCO.	95⅝	92⅝	94⅞	+1½
3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	56½	54⅞	56¼	+1¼
100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	56	56	56	— 1
400	Barrett Co.	94	93½	93¾	+ ⅞
670	Barrett Co. pf.	101½	100⅞	101	— ⅝
400	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
600	Bethlehem Steel	85	83⅞	85	..
17,000	Bethlehem S., Class B	85½	83	85¼	+2
1,300	Bethlehem S. 8 p. c. pf.	102⅞	102⅝	103	..
300	Booth Fisheries	26	25⅞	26	— ½
1,600	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	39¾	39	39	— ½
8	Brooklyn Union Gas	78	78	78	..
100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	11	11	11	..
5,000	Burns Brothers	145½	143¼	145½	+1½
2,000	Butte Copper & Zinc	11⅝	11½	11½	..
3,000	Butte & Superior	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
200	CAL. PACKING	42½	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅝
300	Cal. Petroleum	19¾	19⅜	18¾	+ ¼
300	Cal. Petroleum pf	61½	60⅝	61½	+1
31,900	Canadian Pacific	172⅞	157	170	+13½
200	Central Foundry pf.	46	45	46	+3
4,300	Central Leather Co.	69¾	68¼	69½	+1¼
102	Central Leather Co. pf.	103	103	103	— ½
1,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper	35	33⅜	*33⅜	+ ⅜
100	Chandler Motor	88	88	88	+ ⅝
2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	57¼	58⅞	+1⅝
300	Chi. Great Western	7⅞	7½	7⅝	..
300	Chi. Great Western pf.	24½	24	24½	— ¼
33,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	51	47¾	50⅞	+3
8,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	80⅞	78	80¼	+1⅜
500	Chi. & Northwestern	93½	92½	93½	+ ½
200	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	128	127½	128	+ ½
11,600	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	26½	25	26½	+1
2,300	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf.	79	76½	78⅞	+2⅝
4,200	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf.	67⅞	65⅝	67⅞	+2
500	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	70	70	70	— 1½
1,200	Chile Copper	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
1,300	Chino Copper	39	38⅜	38⅞	— ⅛
400	Clev., Cin., C. & St. L.	33	32¼	33	..
100	Clev., Cin., C. & St. L. pf	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	+2⅛
100	Cluett, Peabody	53	53	53	+1
2,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47⅝	46	47⅝	+ ⅝
200	Colorado Southern	22	21	21	— 1
100	Colorado South'n 1st pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ½
9,100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	37⅛	34⅝	35⅜	+ ½
1,200	Consolidated Gas	90½	89½	90½	+ ½
100	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	9	9	9	— ½
200	Continental Can	72¼	72	72¼	+1¼
7,500	Corn Products Ref.	43⅝	42⅝	43½	+ ¼
500	Corn Products Ref. pf.	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	..
10,600	Crucible Steel	69½	67½	69½	+1⅝
100	Crucible Steel pf.	91	91	91	+ ½
3,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	30⅛	29½	30	— ⅜
1,515	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81	80½	80½	..
100	Cuban-American Sugar	136	136	136	—13½
700	DEL. & HUDSON	110½	109⅝	110	..
250	Del., Lack. & Western	176	175	175	..
200	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
10,600	Distillers Securities	59⅝	58⅝	59	+ ⅜
800	Dome Mines	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅝
10	Electric Storage Battery	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
900	ELK HORN COAL	30¼	30	30	..
2,700	Erie	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ¾
1,200	Erie 1st pf.	32½	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
300	Erie 2d pf.	23½	23	23½	— ⅜
100	FEDERAL M. & S.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅝
1,400	Federal M. & S. pf.	36½	34¾	36½	+2½
200	Fisher Body	36½	36½	36½	— ½
100	Fisher Body pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅝
400	GASTON, WM. & W.	29⅝	29	29	— ½
200	General Cigar	51	49¼	49¼	— 3½
1,800	General Electric	147¼	145⅝	147¼	+1¼
11,800	General Motors	164	155½	162¼	+6¾
1,000	General Motors pf.	82	81½	81⅝	..
700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45¼	45	45	— ½
200	Goodrich pf.	100	100	100	..
900	Granby Consol.	80½	80	80	— 1½
1,800	Great Northern pf.	93	92	93	+ ½
1,850	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	31⅞	31½	31⅝	— ½
400	Greene-Cananea Copper	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ½
500	Gulf States Steel	84	83½	83½	— 2
500	HASKELL & BARKER	47	45½	45½	— 2
300	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96	95½	95½	— 1
8,400	Inspiration Copper	51⅜	51	51⅜	+ ⅛
1,700	Interboro Consol.	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ½
800	Interboro Consol. pf.	37	36½	36½	— ½
300	Inter. Agricultural	17¾	17	17¾	+ ½
3,000	Inter. Agricultural pf.	62½	59⅜	62½	+1½
2,000	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	127	125½	126⅜	— ⅜
100	Inter. Hav., N. J., pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— 3⅜
400	Inter. Harvester Corp.	64½	64	64½	..
23,500	Inter. Mer. Marine	28½	27	27½	..
114,200	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	103⅜	100⅜	102¼	+1¼
3,900	Inter. Nickel	30	29½	30	+ ½
3,400	Inter. Paper	35⅜	34	35	+ ½
250	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped.	61½	61	61	— ¼
1,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ¼
425	Kelly-Springfield Tire	48½	48	48	— 1
2,900	Kennecott Copper	33½	33⅛	33⅜	..
132	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	87	87	87	..
100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	95	95	95	..
1,000	LACK. STEEL	84⅝	83½	84⅝	— ⅛
200	Lake Erie & Western	7½	7½	7½	— ½
1,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	21½	18½	19	— 2⅝
200	Lehigh Valley	59¾	59	59¾	+ ¾
300	Liggett & Myers	165	165	165	..
300	Liggett & Myers pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	28	27½	27½	— 1⅜
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	144½	144½	144½	—11½
12,542	Lorillard (P.) Co. rights	17⅛	14⅞	15	— 2⅛
300	Louisville & Nashville	116	114¾	116	+ ½
200	MANHATTAN ELEV.	98½	98	98	..
100	Manhattan Shirt	65	65	65	..
1,200	Maxwell Motors	26¾	25⅞	26	— ⅛
1,100	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	57⅝	56½	56¾	+ ¼
600	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	21	20	20½	+ ½
300	May Dept. Stores	51¼	51	51¼	+ ½
19,800	Mexican Petroleum	102	99¼	102	+1¼
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	96	96	96	..
800	Miami Copper	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
12,600	Midvale Steel	53½	52½	53½	+ ⅞
875	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	92⅝	89⅝	92⅝	+2⅞
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	9½	9½	9½	..
6,300	Mo. Pacific	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅝
900	Mo. Pacific pf.	57¼	55½	57¼	+1¼
100	Montana Power	70	70	70	..
100	Montana Power pf.	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
100	NATIONAL ACME	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
100	National Cloak & Suit	60	60	60	..
100	National Cloak & S. pf.	100	100	100	..
1,100	National Cond. & Cable	17¾	17	17	— 1¼
300	National Enam. & S.	51	51	51	— ⅛
900	National Lead	59¼	58	59¼	+1
300	National Lead pf.	103½	101⅝	*101⅝	— ⅞
400	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	5	5	5	— ½
3,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ¼
200	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	127	123¼	127	— 1
9,600	N. Y. Central	74¾	72½	74¾	+ 1¾
67,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	44½	42	44⅝	+ 2½
200	N. Y., O. & W.	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
1,100	Norfolk & West.	108	106½	108	+ 1½
100	North American	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅝
3,100	Northern Pacific	91	89⅝	90¾	+1
500	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	66	65	65	— 3
5,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	38¼	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅝
600	Ohio Fuel Supply	44¼	42	42	— 1¼
600	Ontario Mining	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
800	Owens Bottle Machine	66½	60	66¼	+ 6¼
100	Owens Bottle Mach. pf.	109	109	109	+2
900	PACIFIC MAIL	32½	31¾	32½	+ ½
3,100	Pacific Mail rights	2¼	2	2¼	..
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	19	19	19	— 1
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	91	91	91	— ½
4,900	Pennsylvania Railroad	44⅞	43⅝	44½	+ ½
300	People's Gas, Chicago	44½	44	44½	+ ½
200	Peoria & Eastern	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
800	Pere Marquette	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
400	Pere Marquette prior pf.	60	59	60	+1⅝
200	Philadelphia Co.	27	27	27	..
900	Pierce-Arrow	39⅝	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
320	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	52⅞	50	52⅞	+1⅞
1,000	Pitts. Coal	51½	50⅝	51½	— ½
400	Pitts. Coal pf.	82⅞	82	82⅞	+1⅝
8,000	Pitts. & West Va.	37¼	35⅛	37¼	+1¾
600	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	81	79	81	..
1,400	Pressed Steel Car	70⅞	69½	70⅞	+1⅛
13	Public Service, N. J.	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
400	Pullman Co.	112	111⅛	112	..
21,900	RY. STEEL SPRING	67⅝	61⅝	67¼	+ 5⅛
500	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	101½	101	101½	+ ⅝
3,330	Ray Consol. Copper	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
25,700	Reading	91⅝	89	91½	+1⅞
9,400	Republic Iron & Steel	93½	91	93½	+2
100	Republic Iron & S. pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅝
1,176	Royal Dutch tr. recta.	105	103	105	+1
700	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
200	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	28½	28	28½	+ ⅝
100	St. L. Southwestern	20	20	20	..
3,600	Saxon Motor	7½	4¾	7½	+ ½
100	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½
300	Shattuck-Arizona	15½	15½	15½	..
4,600	Sinclair Oil Refining	32½	31¼	32	+ ¼
1,000	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	61¼	59½	61¼	+ ¼
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	92	92	92	— 1¼
9,300	Southern Pacific	88⅞	86¾	88¾	+ 1⅞
10,200	Southern Railway	24⅝	23	24⅝	+ ⅞
2,800	Southern Railway pf.	64¾	63½	64¾	+ 1½
2,600	Studebaker Co.	45	43¼	44¼	— ½
100	Studebaker Co. pf.	90	90	90	+ 5⅛
5,775	TENN. COPPER	19⅝	18	18¾	— ⅛
5,500	Texas Co.	153	149¾	153	+1
300	Texas & Pacific	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
61	Tidewater Oil	180	180	180	..
10,700	Tobacco Products	72½	71	72¼	+ 1⅛
800	Tol., St. Louis & West.	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ½
200	Twin City Rap. Tran.	43⅛	43	43	— 1¼
400	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	105	105	105	..
500	Union Bag & Paper	75	73½	75	+ 5
27,700	Union Pacific	128	123⅞	128	+ 3⅞
300	Union Pacific	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅝
500	United Alloy Steel	39	38½	39	..
11,200	United Cigar Stores	103¾	101¾	103¾	+ 1¾
100	United Cigar Stores pf.	106	106	106	+ 4
700	United Fruit	130½	125½	130½	+ 4½
200	United Rys. Invest.	8	8	8	— ¼
300	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	13½	13½	13½	— ½
100	U. S. Cast I P. & F. pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
100	U. S. Express	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
2,600	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	128¾	127½	128¾	+1
100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	16½	16½	16½	— ⅞
5,200	U. S. Rubber	63½	61⅛	63⅜	+ 2⅞
400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105	104¾	105	..
100	U. S. Smelt. Ref. & M.	42	42	42	— ½
312,480	U. S. Steel	114½	110⅝	114½	+ 3⅞
2,100	U. S. Steel pf.	110¾	110	110½	..
2,100	Utah Copper	81¾	80	81¾	+ 1¾
100	Utah Securities	12	12	12	— ½
18,800	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	56	51	55⅝	+ 4⅝
300	Virginia Iron, Coal & C.	73	73	73	..
1,200	WABASH	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
7,700	Wabash pf., A.	40	38	40	+ 1½
500	Wabash pf., B.	24½	24	24½	+ ½
200	Wells Fargo Express	70	70	70	— ½
200	Western Maryland	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
100	Western Pacific	19	19	19	— 1
2,200	Western Union Tel.	83	80¼	82½	+ 2½
4,800	Westinghouse E. & M.	43¾	42⅞	43½	+ ½
400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	8¾	8¾	— ½
1,000	White Motor	46½	45½	46	— ⅝
500	Wilson & Co.	59¼	57½	59¼	+ 1½
6,300	Willys-Overland	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ¼
1,000	Willys-Overland pf.	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
1,800	Wisconsin Central	38¾	35½	38⅜	+ 2⅞
1,100	Worthington Pump	63½	63	63½	+ 1½
100	Worthington P. pf., B.	69	69	69	+ ½

*Ex dividend.

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TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

COTTON

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, on the 28th day of August 1918, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., on the second floor of the building 13 Market Square, Providence, R. I., will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder, all, or any part, as shall be determined at the sale, of 950 bales of Cotton, more or less, now located at the Warehouse of the Terminal Warehouse Co. of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

For further information concerning terms and conditions of the above sale apply to Horace O. Kilbourn, Room 518, 110 West 42nd Street, New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,
Director of Sales

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Convertible Four and One-Half P. C. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

LAKE SUPERIOR PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Take notice that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, maturing Sept. 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal office of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at Toronto, Ont., or Montreal, Que., or at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

Dated at Toronto this 20th day of August, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant Secretary.

BONDS CALLED.
GWYDER SHIPPING CO., LTD.

The undersigned will receive tenders before September 1, 1918, of the First Mortgage 7% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds due February 15, 1921, of the above Company to an amount not exceeding $11,000 par value at a price not to exceed 103 and interest; preference being given to bonds offered at the lowest price.

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WAR BOARD NAMES REGIONAL ADVISERS

Divides Country into Twenty Districts, Each with a Chief and Various Sub-Chairmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The War Industries Board, of which Bernard M. Baruch is Chairman, has divided the country into twenty districts, each with a regional adviser, in an effort to organize the business men of the nation "to assist the Government in carrying out its war program." These regional advisers were announced today for the Boston, Bridgeport, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Atlanta, Birmingham, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Dallas, San Francisco, and Seattle districts.

The regional adviser, representing the Government through the War Industries Board and the sub-Regional Chairmen for the New York District are: William F. Morgan, Regional Adviser, Merchants Association of New York; Sub-Regional Chairmen: Robert Alfred Shaw, New York; Richard B. Aldcroft, Bronx; Ray Palmer, Long Island City; William V. Campbell, Yonkers; T. F. Chadwick, Newburg; H. A. Schatz, Poughkeepsie; Joseph Harbert, Kingston; James Eastwood, Paterson; Peter Campbell, Kearny; William Sefton, Elizabeth; Clarence M. Owens, Hoboken; A. H. Jameson, Bayonne; Chauncey C. Baldwin, Perth Amboy; Harry Welda, New Brunswick; H. Seydel, Jersey City.

For the Boston district the Regional Adviser and sub-regional Chairmen are: Stuart W. Webb, Regional Adviser, Boston Chamber of Commerce; sub-regional Chairmen: E. W. Cox, Portland, Me.; R. D. Reed, Manchester, N. H.; J. G. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.; G. S. Barton, Worcester; E. B. Kirth, Campello, Mass.; R. Grinnell, Providence, and E. N. Kimball, Boston.

In the Bridgeport district they are: B. D. Pierce, Regional Adviser, First Bridgeport National Bank Building; sub-regional Chairmen: C. E. Bilton, Bridgeport, Conn.; Colonel P. M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.; Charles L. Taylor, Hartford, Conn.; Carlos C. Peck, New London; William J. Shuart, Springfield, Mass., and Allen H. Bagg, Pittsfield, Mass.

It is explained that it will be their particular function "to keep in touch with business men and conditions and inform the Government as to the supply and industrial situation in their respective districts, in order that the Government purchasing agents may know where to get the best and quickest results on orders to meet war requirements."

It is the idea that these regional advisers shall serve "as the points of contact between the Government and the business men of the country," and that their reports shall serve as a basis of information to the Government and lead to the conversion to war work of "idle or partly idle factories throughout the country."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.
Aug. 19	4.7560	4.7555	4.7555
Aug. 20	4.7555	4.7550	4.7545
Aug. 21	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
Aug. 22	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼
Aug. 23	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½
Aug. 24	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½

	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
Aug. 19	4.7660	4.7655	4.7655
Aug. 20	4.7660	4.7660	4.7660
Aug. 21	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Aug. 22	4.7660	4.7665	4.7660
Aug. 23	4.7660	4.7660	4.7660
Aug. 24	4.7660	4.7660	4.7660

	Demand	Cables
Week's range—		
High	4.7560	4.7660
Low	4.7545	4.7650
Same week last year—		
High	4.7555	4.76¼
Low	4.7550	4.76¼
Year to date—		
High	4.76¼	4.77¼
Low	4.75½	4.76¼
Same period last year—		
High	4.7500	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7643¾

PARIS	Demand High.	Low.	Last.	Cables High.	Low.	Last.
Aug. 19	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.65	5.65	5.65
Aug. 20	5.67¼	5.67¼	5.67¼	5.66¼	5.66¼	5.66¼
Aug. 21	5.65¾	5.67	5.65¾	5.64¾	5.66	5.64¾
Aug. 22	5.64	5.65	5.64	5.63	5.64	5.63
Aug. 23	5.62½	5.62¼	5.62¼	5.61¼	5.61¼	5.61¼
Aug. 24	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.60	5.60	5.60
Week's range—						
High			5.61			5.60
Low			5.67¼			5.66¼
Same week last year—						
High			5.77½			5.76¾
Low			5.78			5.76¾
Year to date—						
High			5.60			5.61
Low			5.73¾			5.71¾
Same period last year—						
High			5.68¼			5.67¼
Low			5.85¾			5.84¾

	Switzerland Dem.	Cables	Holland Dem.	Cables	Italy Dem.	Cables
Aug. 19	4.06½	4.04½	51.625	52.125	7.50¼	7.50
Aug. 20	4.07	4.05	51.75	52.25	7.50¼	7.50
Aug. 21	4.13½	4.11½	51.75	52.25	7.50¼	7.50
Aug. 22	4.17	4.15	51.25	51.75	7.50¼	7.50
Aug. 23	4.20	4.18	50.75	51.25	7.50¼	7.50
Aug. 24	4.25	4.23	50.75	51.25	7.50¼	7.50
Week's range—						
High	4.06½	4.04½	51.75	52.25	7.50¼	7.50
Low	4.25	4.23	50.75	51.25	7.50¼	7.50
Same week last year—						
High	4.41	4.38	41.875	42.00	7.42	7.41
Low	4.44	4.41	41.8125	41.9375	7.46	7.45
Year to date—						
High	3.89	3.85	52.875	52.8125	7.50¼	7.50
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.87¼	43.25	9.15½	9.14
Same period last year—						
High	4.41	4.38	42.25	42.50	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.16½	5.15¾	40.75	40.81¼	7.46	7.45

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen Dem.	Cables	Stockholm Dem.	Cables	Christiania Dem.	Cables
Aug. 19	31.10	31.40	35.25	35.60	31.20	31.60
Aug. 20	31.10	31.45	35.25	35.65	31.20	31.65
Aug. 21	31.10	31.45	35.25	35.625	31.20	31.65
Aug. 22	31.10	31.375	35.20	35.60	31.20	31.60
Aug. 23	30.875	31.25	34.625	35.00	31.25	31.50
Aug. 24	30.875	31.25	34.625	35.00	31.25	31.50
Week's range—						
High	31.10	31.45	35.25	35.65	31.25	31.65
Low	30.875	31.25	34.625	35.00	31.20	31.50
Same week last year—						
High	30.45	30.65	33.25	33.45	30.50	30.75
Low	30.125	30.25	33.10	33.25	30.35	30.55
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	36.00	36.40	32.75	33.25
Low	29.75	30.37½	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Same period last year—						
High	30.45	30.65	33.35	33.65	31.00	31.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece Dem.	Cables	Rubles, 100 Bid.	Ask.	Rubles, 500 Bid.	Ask.
Aug. 19	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.55	13.30	13.45
Aug. 20	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.60	13.35	13.40
Aug. 21	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.60	13.20	13.50
Aug. 22	19.45	19.50	13.35	13.55	13.30	13.50
Aug. 23	19.45	19.50	13.35	13.55	13.30	13.50
Aug. 24	19.45	19.50	13.35	13.55	13.30	13.50
Week's range—						
High	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.60	13.35	13.50
Low	19.45	19.50	13.35	13.55	13.20	13.40
Same week last year—						
High	19.80	19.85	21.10	21.20		
Low	19.80	19.85	20.80	20.90		
Year to date—						
High	19.45	19.50	15.40	15.75		
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25		
Same period last year—						
High	20.05	20.65	29.90	29.50		
Low	19.70	19.75	20.80	20.90		

CHINA.

	Hongkong Dem.	Cables	Peking Dem.	Cables	Shanghai Dem.	Cables
Week's range—						
High	85.00	85.25	127.50	128.00	120.00	120.50
Low	84.00	84.25	127.50	128.00	120.00	120.50
Same week last year—						
High	75.00	75.25	110.50	110.75	104.00	104.25
Low	74.00	74.25	110.00	110.125	103.50	103.625
Year to date—						
High	84.00	84.25	127.50	128.00	120.00	120.50
Low	71.25	71.50	100.50	100.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	75.00	75.25	110.50	167.625	104.00	104.25
Low	35.00	35.10	35.50	35.62½	50.00	50.12½

INDIA.	Bombay Dem.	Cab's	Calcutta Dem.	Cab's	Philippine Islands, Manila Dem.	Cables
Week's range—						
High	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Low	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Low	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN Dem.	Cables	JAPAN Kobe Dem.	Cables	Yokohama Dem.	Cables
Week's range—						
High	24.80	25.00	53.50	53.75	53.50	53.75
Low	24.20	24.40	53.50	53.75	53.50	53.75
Same week last year—						
High	22.65	22.75	51.125	51.125	51.125	51.125
Low	22.40	22.55	51.00	51.125	51.00	51.125
Year to date—						
High	28.40	28.625	53.50	53.75	53.50	53.75
Low	24.50	24.70	51.90	52.00	51.00	52.00
Same period last year—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires Demand.	Cables.	Rio Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.50	44.75	24.75	25.00
Low	44.50	44.66	24.50	24.75
Same week last year—				
High	43.00	43.125	25.51	25.75
Low	42.95	43.05	25.25	25.48
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	22.90	23.00
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.87½
Low	42.95	43.05	23.50	23.60

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 24, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	176,423	268,783	863,831
Tuesday	191,274	407,404	1,820,649
Wednesday	211,325	774,951	1,094,555
Thursday	177,801	836,730	751,156
Friday	247,893	420,225	776,720
Saturday	320,738	113,895	253,302
Total wk.	1,322,554	2,915,988	5,000,292
Year to date	86,385,645	123,271,607	106,213,923

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	$6,251,000	$3,110,000	$2,169,500
Tuesday	7,583,500	3,126,000	5,553,800
Wednesday	8,432,500	2,242,500	4,024,000
Thursday	8,811,500	2,452,500	2,783,000
Friday	7,405,500	3,075,000	2,656,000
Saturday	5,881,000	891,500	1,028,000
Total wk.	$44,364,500	$14,897,500	$18,211,300
Year to date	995,386,500	627,875,450	687,005,750

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Aug. 24,'18.	Aug. 25,'17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$4,879,000	$5,412,000	*$533,000
Government	39,449,500	9,391,000	30,058,500
State	17,000	......	17,000
City	19,000	94,500	*75,500
Total all	$44,364,500	$14,897,500	$29,467,000

*Decrease.

FISHING STEAMER LOST.

The George Hudson Runs on Reef in Fog—The Crew Escape.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 25.—The fish laden steamer George Hudson ran onto a reef and sank in 41 feet of water during a thick fog off here today. Captain William D. Murray and his crew of thirty men reached shore in a seine boat.

The Hudson was bound for Mystic, Conn., from a New Jersey port with a cargo of one thousand barrels of menhaden. She was owned by the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, was of 149 gross tons and was valued at $80,00.

The reef that she struck marks the graveyard of many vessels. The last ship to be wrecked there was the Clyde Line freight Onondaga, on the night of June 28 of this year.

200 Barbers Go Back Today.

Harry P. Apgar, President of the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, Local 682, A. F. L., announced last night that in 100 shops in the city this morning the demands of the journeymen barbers would go into effect. Several hotel shops, including one of the largest in the city, he said, had agreed to the new wage scale and better working conditions. Mr. Apgar said he expected more than 200 shops in the financial district to fall into line today. The number of barbers on strike this morning would number approximately 500, said Mr. Apgar, as 200 would return to their chairs under the agreement.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues., local thunder showers in mountain districts.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., except showers in north.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair in west, thunder showers in east.

Ohio—Fair in north, local rains in south Mon. Tues. partly cloudy.

Ind.—Local rains in south, fair in north Mon. Tues. fair.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues.

Upper Mich.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Aug. 19	1.61¾	1.60¾	1.62¾	1.61¾
Aug. 20	1.64¾	1.62	1.65	1.61¾
Aug. 21	1.65½	1.63¼	1.66¼	1.63¾
Aug. 22	1.64¾	1.63¼	1.64¾	1.63¾
Aug. 23	1.63	1.60½	1.63½	1.60½
Aug. 24	1.60½	1.59¼	1.61	1.59
Week's range	1.65½	1.59¼	1.66¼	1.59

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 19	1.64	1.62¾
Aug. 20	1.66	1.63½
Aug. 21	1.67½	1.65
Aug. 22	1.66¼	1.64¾
Aug. 23	1.64½	1.62¾
Aug. 24	1.62¾	1.61
Week's range	1.67½	1.61

OATS.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 19	.71	.70¾	.71¾	.70¾	.73¼	.72½
Aug. 20	.72¾	.70¼	.73¼	.70¾	.74¾	.72¾
Aug. 21	.73	.71½	.73¾	.72¼	.75¼	.73¾
Aug. 22	.73	.72½	.73¾	.72¾	.75	.74½
Aug. 23	.73	.71	.73½	.71¾	.74¾	.72½
Aug. 24	.71	.70¾	.71¾	.70¾	.73¼	.72¾
W'k's rg.	.73	.70¼	.73¾	.70¾	.75¼	.72½

Provisions.

LARD.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 19	26.80	26.70	26.90	26.72
Aug. 20	26.80	26.77	26.97	26.87
Aug. 21	26.82	26.72	26.90	26.82
Aug. 22	26.77	26.72	26.92	26.85
Aug. 23	26.65	26.60	26.80	26.67
Aug. 24	26.72	26.72	26.90	26.82
Week's range	26.82	26.60	26.97	26.67

RIBS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 19	24.75	24.50	24.95	24.70
Aug. 20	25.02	24.85	25.22	25.00
Aug. 21	25.02	24.90	25.25	25.10
Aug. 22	24.97	24.87	25.20	25.10
Aug. 23	24.82	24.65	25.02	24.85
Aug. 24	24.70	24.60	24.91	24.90
Week's range	25.02	24.50	25.25	24.70

PORK.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 19	44.00	43.90	44.15	44.10
Aug. 20	..	..	44.90	44.60
Aug. 21	44.20	44.00	44.80	44.40
Aug. 22	..	..	44.70	44.50
Aug. 23	43.85	43.75	..	..
Aug. 24	..	..	..	..
Week's range	44.00	43.75	44.90	44.10

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 19	33.10	31.80	32.55	32.55
Aug. 20	32.47	31.60	..	..
Aug. 21	32.22	31.63	..	..
Aug. 22	32.45	31.70	31.83	31.83
Aug. 23	34.00	32.00	..	..
Aug. 24	34.70	33.05	..	..
Week's range	34.70	31.60	32.55	31.83

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March High.	March Low.
Aug. 19	32.75	31.15	32.60	31.10	32.50	31.10
Aug. 20	31.86	30.70	31.72	30.65	31.73	30.80
Aug. 21	31.72	31.10	31.58	31.04	31.48	30.89
Aug. 22	31.77	31.07	31.72	31.00	31.55	31.10
Aug. 23	34.25	31.41	34.05	31.30	34.05	31.23
Aug. 24	33.95	32.60	33.87	32.30	33.85	32.30
W'k's r'ge	34.25	30.70	34.05	30.65	34.05	30.80

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 24, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$44,364,500	$995,386,500
Same period last year	14,897,500	627,875,450

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.62	76.47	77.87	75.77
Same period a year ago.	82.49	82.14	89.48	82.14

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30	18½	2	ALASKA G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	25	25	25	+ ⅛
28	18	2	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	24	24	24	+ 2
98	97	58	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	98	96½	98	+ 2
101	98¾	10	Am. H. & L. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
99¼	98	1	Am. Dock & I. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	+ 1
89½	86¾	12	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	88	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
88½	77	16	A. T. & T. col. 4s.	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¼
94½	93	170	A. T. & T. cv. 6s, sub. recpts. full paid	94¼	93	94¼	+ ¾
95¼	86	15	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	87½	87¼	87½	+ ¼
91¼	82	1	Am. T.& T. cv. 4½s.	82	82	82	— ⅛
98	93	2	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s, p. p.	93	93	93	..
99¾	96¾	17	Am. Thread 4s	99¾	99¼	99¾	+ ¾
87	79	20	Am. Wr. Paper 5s.	86¾	86	86½	..
87	81¼	34	Armour & Co. 4½s.	82¾	81¾	82¾	— ⅛
88¾	80½	27	A. T. & S. F. gen.4s	81	80½	80¾	— ⅛
80½	76½	5	A. T. & S. F. Trans S. L. 4s	76½	76½	76½	+ ¾
78½	70	11	A., C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	72	71½	71½	— ⅛
83¾	77	10	At. C. L. 1st 4s.	79½	79½	79¾	+ ¼
78½	70	16	At C.L.L. & N.col.4s	72	71½	72	..
95	91	1	At. & Char. A. L. 1st 5s, Series B	92	92	92	..
78½	73¾	62	BALT. & O. gold 4s.	74½	73¾	73¾	— 1⅜
88½	77½	14	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s.	80¼	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
89½	85¾	4	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	86½	86	86	— ⅝
80¾	76½	16	B. & Ohio cv. 4½s.	76¾	76½	76¾	+ ⅛
85	82	1	B. & O., S. W. Div.	83½	83½	83½	— ⅜
99	93½	1	Beth. Steel ex. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	— ⅝
88¾	78½	36	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	82	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
93	89½	7	Braden Copper 6s.	91½	91	91	..
98½	92	6	B. R. T. 5s, 1918	96½	95½	96½	..
96	95	28½	B. R. T. 7s, '21	96	95	95½	..
97	96	6	B.R.T.cv.5s, t.r.op.A	96½	96	96½	+ ½
80¼	74	3	Bush. T. Bldg.gtd.5s	80½	80½	80¼	+ ¼
92	86¾	5	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	87¾	87½	87¾	+ ¼
97¼	93	13	Cent. Leather 5s.	94½	93¾	93¾	— ¼
104	100	8	C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
67½	65	3	Central Vt. 4s.	67½	67	67	..
84½	84¼	1	Cent.of Ga.,M.Div.5s	84½	84½	84½	+ ¾
90	85	7	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	90	86	90	+ 3½
82	76¾	2	Central Pacific 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
100¼	94¾	5	C. & O. con. 5s	95½	95½	95½	..
82¾	76	76	C. & O. conv. 5s	81¾	80	80¾	— ⅝
78	72	12	C. & O. gen. 4½s	76½	75½	75¾	— 1
77	67¼	22	C. & O. conv. 4½s	77	76½	77	..
100¼	98	3	Chi., Ind. & L.ref.6s	99¼	99¼	99¼	— 1
52	50	3	Chi. & Alton 3s	51	51	51	+ ½
47½	35¼	19	Chi. & Alton 3½s	40	39	40	+ 1
84¼	79¾	11	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	80¼	80	80	..
94¾	92	121	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	94	93¾	93¾	— ¼
94¾	90¾	1	C.,B.& Q.,Neb.Ext.4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¼
76	71¾	7	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	73	72	73	+ 1
87½	80½	9	C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	81¾	81¼	81¾	+ ¼
80¼	54	18	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s.	57¼	57	57	..
30	25	21	C. & E.Ill. r.& imp.4s	30	30	30	..
72	72	10	C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	72	72	72	..
73¼	70	10	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	67¾	67¼	67¾	— 3⅝
97	93	1	C. & N. W.deb.5s,'33	93	93	93	— ½
67	64	3	Chi. & W. Ind.con.4s	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
80	75	13	C., M. & St. P. cv.5s	80	79	80	+ 1
70	64¾	14	C., M.& St.P.ref.4½s	69	68½	69	..
77¾	71¼	74	C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s	77¼	76¾	77	..
79	71	11	C.,M.& St.P.gen.4s,A	71	70¾	70¾	— 1⅜
74	66¾	3	C., M. & St. P.4s,'34	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
68¾	62¼	45	C., R. I. & P. ref.4s	68¾	68	68¼	+ ⅝
77¾	73	18	C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	75½	75¼	75¼	+ 1
90	85	2	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s, B	85	85	85	— 1⅜
67	64	9	C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
..	..	2	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s, B	85	85	85	..
108¾	102¼	10	Chile Copper 7s	106	104¼	104¼	— 2
80	77¼	5	Chile Cop. col. tr.6s	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
80¼	73	3	Chile Cop.r.f.p.ex.6s	80	80	80	+ ⅛
80¼	73	33	Chile C. p. p. ext 6s	79	78¼	78¼	— 1
64¼	55	1	C.,C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s.	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
76	73	1	Col. Industrial 5s	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
73¼	68	16	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	73¾	73	73¾	..
85	85	2	C.R.& L.1st ref. 4½s	85	85	85	..
102	99	27	Con. G. s cv. 6s	99¾	99	99¼	..
99¾	95	45	Corn Pr. s. f. 5s,'34	99½	99¼	99½	..
88	80	1	DEL. & H. 1st ref.4s	80	80	80	..
56	48¼	31	D. & R.G. 1st & r.5s	54	53	54	+ ¾
69	60½	23	D. & R. G. cons. 4s.	67	66¾	67	..
71½	68	2	D. & R. G. cons. 4½s	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ½
88	75	3	Dist. Secur. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ 1½
78½	62	2	Det. U. Ry. con. 4½s	69½	69½	69¼	+ ¼
79	75½	9	ERIE col. tr. 4s	78½	78½	78½	+ ¼
57½	49½	41	Erie gen. 4s	53½	53	53½	— ⅛
50	42	8	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	48¼	48¾	48½	— ⅛
49¾	42½	28	Erie cv. 4s, Series B	49	48¾	49	— ⅛
56	48½	33	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	52¼	52	52	+ ½
98¼	96	1	FT. W.& D.C. 1st 6s	97	97	97	..
90	86½	8	GT. NORTH. ref.4½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ 1⅛
83	76	1	Gulf & Ship. I. 5s	76	76	76	..
99	81	2	G. R. & Ind. 1st 4½s	81	81	81	—18
62¼	48¾	44	HUD. & M. ref. 5s	59¾	59	59½	+ ½
25	14¼	101	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	20	19½	20	..
78	74½	11	Hock. Val. 4½s	75½	75½	75½	— ⅛
76½	71½	7	ILL. CENT. 4s, '53.	74	74	74	..
88	77½	6	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
91	85¼	13	Ill.C.,St.L.&N.O.jt.5s	86	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
97	94	6	Indiana Steel 5s	94¾	94¼	94¾	+ ⅛
57½	50	51	Inter-Met. 4½s	50½	50	50½	+ ½
75½	63¼	3	Int. Agricul. 5s	75½	75½	75½	+ ¼
85	77¾	66	Int. Rap. Tr. n. 5s.	79¾	78	78	..
102¾	90	1,065	Int. Mer. Marine 6s.	99¾	98	98¾	+ ¾
46½	40¼	55	Iowa Central ref. 4s	46	45½	46	+ ½
69	62	13	K. C., F. S. & M. 4s	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
102½	100	7	K. C., Ft. S. & M.6s.	100¾	100	100	..
80	78¾	5	Kan. City So. 5s	78½	77½	77½	— ¼
62¼	59	1	Kan. City So. 3s	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ 2¾
78	72¼	10	Kan. City Term. 4s.	78¼	78	78¼	+ ⅝
98¼	97¾	1	LACLEDE G. 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
94¾	88¾	9	Laclede Gas ref. 5s.	91	90¾	91	..
96½	94¾	2	Lack. Steel 5s, '23	95	95	95	— ½
87¼	82	113	Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85¼	84	85¼	+ ¼
96½	89	9	Lack. Steel 5s, '50	92	92	92	+ ⅛
86½	81¾	1	Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84	84	84	..
117	100⅞	3	Liggett & M. 7s	110	100⅞	109⅞	..
101	98¾	1	Leh. Val. Coal 5s	99	99	99	— 1
79	74¼	8	Leh. V. of Pa.con.4s	75	75	75	+ ⅝
96	91½	1	Lex. & E. 1st g. 5s	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
88¼	83	13	Louis. & Nash 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
77	70	1	Long Isl. deb. 5s,'37	71	71	71	..
96	83	7	Lorillard 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¼
115	110	2	Lorillard 7s	110¼	110	110¼	— ¼
101¼	100¼	5	L. & Nash. St. L.6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ 1¼
100¾	100¾	1	L. & N.Ev.H.& N.6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	— 3¼
80¼	71	6	L. & N. At.K.&C.4s	78	78	78	..
80¼	74¾	1	MAN. CON. 4s	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅝
92	80¼	5	M'vale Steel 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
46	41	8	M.&St.L.1st & ref.4s	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ 1¼
79¾	74	2	M. & St. L. con. 5s	79	79	79	+ 5
90	86	1	Mich. State Tel. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
102½	100¼	..	Mil.L.S. & N. 1st 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
63¾	60¼	4	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
92	90	20	Mo. P.1st& ref.5s,'23	90	90	90	— ⅛
79½	72¼	160	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	57¾	57½	57¾	— ⅛
92	88¾	3	Montana Power 5s	88½	88	88	— ⅛
102¼	101	4	Mob. & O. new 6s.	101	101	101	..
65	55	5	NASSAU EL. 4s	65	65	65	+ 5¼
49¾	40	8	N.O., T. & M. inc. 5s	45	45	45	— ½
64	60	1	N. O. Term. 4s	63	63	63	..
106	98	5	N.Y.Air B. 1st cv.6s	98	98	98	..
95	91¼	42	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94¼	93¾	94	— ½
85	80	3	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	80¾	80½	80¾	— ¼
81¼	74¾	6	N. Y. C. deb. 4s,'34.	77½	77½	77½	..
74½	69¾	22	N. Y. Cent. gen.3½s.	70	69⅝	69⅞	+ ⅛
75	69	13	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	69¼	69	69	— ¼
66⅝	66⅝	4	N. Y. Cent. reg. 4s.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	..
90	82	18	N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv. 6s	88½	85¼	88½	+ 4½
67	65	1	N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s, reg.	83½	83½	83½	..
61	55½	3	N.Y.,N.H. & H. non-conv. d. 4s, '56	59	59	59	..
90	86	3	N. Y. G. El. L. H. & P. 5s	87	86¾	86¾	— ¼
50	40	17	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	51¾	49⅝	49⅝	— 3¼
24½	17	50	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	22	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
89	85	75	N. Y. Teleph. 4½s	86	85½	85½	— ½
53	45	3	N.Y., W.S. & B. 4½s	53	53	53	..
98½	95	5	Niagara F. P. 1st 5s	92	92	92	— 6
85	80	15	N. & W. con. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
81¾	79½	46	Northern Pacific 4s.	81¼	80¾	80¾	— ¼
61½	56⅝	9	Northern Pacific 3s.	59	58	58	— ¾
87½	85½	10	ONT. PR. 1st S. F.5s	87	86½	86½	..
85½	81⅝	22	Oregon S. L. gtd. 4s.	82	81	81	+ 1
75	71	6	Ore. & W.1st & ref.4s	72¼	71½	72	..
97⅝	87	2	PAC. T. & T. 5s	87	87	87	— ⅝
92	86½	40	Penn. gen. 4½s	87	86¼	86¼	..
96½	94⅝	15	Penn. con. 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ¼
90	84¾	6	Penn. 4s, 1948	85	84½	84½	..
82⅝	79	15	Pere Marq. 1st 5s.	81	80	81	+ ⅞
81	71½	2	Peo. G. & C. ref. 5s	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+ 1⅜
92½	91½	2	P. C. C.& St.L.4½s,A	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	..
82½	73½	67	Public Service 5s	77¼	75⅝	77¼	+ ¾
104⅞	96½	6	RY. ST'L S.M.O. 5s.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ 5⅝
86	81	14	Reading gen. 4s	82½	82	82	— 1½
98½	92¼	14	Rep. I.&S.S.F.5s, '40	92¾	92¼	92¾	..
101½	101½	2	Ren. & Sar. 1st 7s.	101½	101½	101½	..
72	66½	7	ST.L.,I.M.& S.R.G.4s	71½	71½	71½	..
94½	90½	1	St.L.,I.M.& S.gen.5s.	91½	91½	91½	— 2
76¾	72½	11	St.L.,I.M.& S. un. 4s	75	74½	75	— 1
61	55½	57	St. L.&S. F. P. L.4s	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	+ ⅛
75	66	13	St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
68	60	7	St. L. & S. F. adj.6s	68⅝	68½	68½	..
51½	44	64	St. L. & S. F. inc.6s	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ 1½
64	57	5	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	59	58	59	..
59½	52	1	St.L.S. W. Term. 5s	57	57	57	— 1
55	50¼	2	St. L.S.W. 2d inc.4s	55	55	55	+ 4½
95	91¼	6	St. P., M. & M. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
69	59	1	St. P.,K. C.St.L.4½s	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
57	52	6	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s.	56¾	56½	56¾	— ¼
57	40¼	15	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s.	54⅞	54¼	54¼	— ⅝
60½	54⅞	9	San. An. & A. P. 4s.	55¼	55	55	— ⅛
79¼	77½	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	77½	77½	77½	— 1⅝
93½	81½	66	Sinclair Oil 7s	93	92½	93	+ ⅝
96	80	48	Sin. O. 7s, with war	96	95¼	96	+ ¼
95	87¾	2	South Bell Tel. 5s	86	86	86	— 1
95	86¼	31	South Pac. conv. 5s.	92	91⅝	92	+ ½
86¼	75½	29	South Pac. conv. 4s.	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	+ ⅝
76	70	8	South Pac. col. 4s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	..
85⅝	76½	28	South. Pac. ref. 4s	77	76½	76½	— ⅛
98½	96⅞	2	So. Car.& Ga. 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¼
93¼	88⅝	23	Southern Ry. 5s	90	89½	89½	+ ¼
64	59	96	South. Ry. gen. 4s	63¾	62¾	63	— ⅝
69½	64½	3	So. Ry., St. L.Div.4s	64½	64½	64½	— 2½
95	88	95	TENN. COP. cv. 6s.	95	94	94	— 1
101½	96¼	14	Texas Co. deb. 6s	99⅝	98¾	98¾	— ¼
59	52¼	10	Third Av. ref. 4s	59	58½	58½	— ⅝
38½	27¾	4	Third Av. adj. 5s	35	34½	35	+ ½
53	45	1	Tol. S. L. & W. 4s	47	47	47	..
89	82¾	5	UNION PAC. cv. 4s	85¾	84¾	85¾	+ ⅝
89	84	4	Union Pac. 1st 4s	86	86	86	..
81⅝	75¼	19	Union Pac. ref. 4s	79½	78	79¼	+ ¼
97½	91¼	1	United F. Gas 6s	92	92	92	— 1½
56	45	3	U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	55¼	55	55	— 1
101	100	1	U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	..
81	76	160½	U.S.R. 1st & ref. 5s.	80⅝	79⅝	80	— ¼
100	96¼	160	U. S. Steel 5s	98½	98	98⅝	..
84	80¼	6	Utah P. & L. 5s	82	81	82	..
93	88	1	VA. RY. 1st 5s	89	89	89	— ½
97¼	90	3	Va.-C. Chem. 1st 5s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ¼
98¾	94¼	11	Va.-C. Chem. Co. 6s.	97¼	96½	96½	— ⅛
80½	77	5	Va. Ry. & P. 5s	78	78	78	+ 1
86	83	2	Va. I. C. & C. 5s	85¾	85	85¾	..
100¼	96	5	WAB. EQ. S. F. 5s	96	96	96	..
95½	90⅝	15	Wabash 1st 5s	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅝
80	73	11	West Shore 4s	74	73¼	74	..
98	95	3	Western Elec. 5s	95¾	95⅝	95¾	— ¼
84	79¼	29	Western Pacific 5s	81	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅛
70	60	1	Wn. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	60	60	60	—10
61½	58	1	Western Md. 4s	58	58	58	— ⅛
88	80	1	W. U. fd. & r.e. 4½s	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ⅞
96¼	91	4	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s.	91⅞	91	91	— ⅝
72	69⅞	2	Wisconsin Cent. 4s	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ⅝
			Total sales			$4,879,000	
			GOVERNMENT BONDS				
102.50	97.20	10906	U. S. Liberty 3½s, 1932-1947	102.50	100.84	102.84	+1.84
98.40	93.00	255	U. S. Liberty cv. 4s, 1932-1947	94.26	94.04	94.26	+ .20
97.98	93.00	3461	U. S. Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-1942	94.00	93.60	93.60	— .34
94.70	93.90	820	U. S. Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1937-1947	94.26	94.08	94.26	+ .16
94.14	93.10	5442	U. S. Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-1942	94.02	93.60	93.64	— .18
99.10	94.80	12658	U. S. Lib. 3d 4¼s,'28	95.62	94.90	94.92	— .56
99	97	6	U. S. 2s, reg	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¼
107	105	55	U. S. 4s, reg	107	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
107	106	1	U. S. 4s, coupon	107	107	107	+ ¼
98	94½	81	Am. For. Sec. 5s	97⅝	95⅝	97⅝	— ¼
95½	88¼	1532½	Anglo-French 5s	95½	94½	95½	+ 1
96½	84	149	City of Bordeaux 6s.	96⅝	94⅝	96½	+ 1½
96	84	201	City of Lyons 6s	96	94⅝	96	+ 1
95¾	84	205	City of Marseilles 6s	95¾	94½	95¾	+ ¾
92⅞	81⅝	426½	City of Paris 6s	92⅞	91½	92⅞	+ 1⅜
94	88⅞	11	Dom. of C. 5s, '31	92½	92	92¼	— ¼
95	90¾	20	Dom. of C. 5s, '26	92½	92	92½	+ ¼
96¾	93¼	2	Dom. of Can. 5s, '21.	95	95	95	..
99¾	94	484	French Govt. 5½s	99¾	98⅝	99⅝	+ ⅞
81	77	37	Japanese 4½s, 2d Series, G. sta	80⅝	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
92⅞	83½	1	Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser	88	88	88	— 1
92½	80½	6	Japanese 4½s	88¼	88½	88½	— 1¼
100	97	94	U. K. of G.B. & I.5s.	100	99⅝	100	+ ⅛
99	95¾	848	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1910	99	98⅛	98¾	+ ⅛
100	97½	641	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99¾	99¼	99 11/16	+ 1/16
96½	91⅝	554	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96½	95⅛	96¼	+ ⅜
			Total sales			$39,449,500	
			NEW YORK CITY BONDS.				
87⅞	78½	1	3½s, Nov., 1954	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
91½	85	1	4s, 1959	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¾
96½	87¾	1	4¼s, 1960	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
101⅞	93	7	4½s, 1963	99⅝	99½	99½	— ⅛
101⅞	93¼	6	4½s, 1965	100	99⅞	100	— ⅛
96⅝	87⅞	1	4¼s, 1964	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
101⅞	96⅝	2	4½s, Nov., 1957	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅝
			Total sales			$19,000	
			STATE BONDS.				
60	40	17	Va. 6s, def. Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	58	56	57	+ ¾
			Total sales			$17,000	
			Grand total			$44,364,500	

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	22,290	56,060	168,840	$284,000
Tuesday	29,300	80,535	163,465	310,000
Wednesday	33,750	60,305	190,095	376,000
Thursday	33,551	42,520	233,855	268,000
Friday	20,625	85,651	193,665	162,000
Saturday	17,825	56,665	108,475	178,000
Total	157,431	381,736	1,054,115	$1,578,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16¾	6½	7,200	*Aetna Explosives	12½	11⅝	12	— ⅛
28	15	240	*Am. B. Mfg. pf.	27	25	26	+ 1
4½	2	2,900	Am. Writ. Paper	4¼	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
18¾	14¾	100	Br.-Am. Tob. reg.	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
18½	14¾	6,200	B.-A. Tob. coupon	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
37¼	18¾	1,400	*Burns Bros. Ice	35¼	34¼	35	— ⅝
3½	2	1,700	*Car Light & Pow.	2¼	2¼	2¾	..
144	100	8,900	Chev. M. C. w. i.	141	133	136	+ 3
2⅛	1/16	21,600	*Cuprite Sulphur	⅛	1/16	½	..
42	25	1,000	Curtiss Aero	38	36	37½	+ 1½
6	4¾	600	*Eastern Vending	5¼	5	5¼	— ¼
36¾	28¾	900	*General Asphalt	33	30¼	33	+ 1
1⅛	⅝	12,000	Grape-Ola	11/16	11/16	11/16	..
2⅛	1¼	18,800	Grape-Ola pf.	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
20½	12¾	200	Keystone T. & R.	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅛
50	41	100	*Lukens Steel	50	50	50	+ 9
3⅞	2⅝	2,800	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅛	1,500	*Maxim Munitions	⅛	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
107	104	620	*Midland Secur.	107	104	107	..
47¼	30	400	N. Y. Shipbldg.	47¼	46¼	46¼	+ 4¼
4¾	2	2,400	Nor. A. P. & P.	3¾	3½	3¼	— ⅛
33½	28¼	50	*Pa. Coal & Coke	31	31	31	— ⅛
56¾	50	100	Pa. Seb. Stl. v.t.c.	50	50	50	— 4½
11¾	10¼	2,825	*Relc Equip. Cor.	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
2⅞	⅞	6,966	Smith Motor T.	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	8½	100	*Standard Motor	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
15	14¾	125	Stl. & Radiat. Lt.	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ 3⅝
20¼	11¾	10,100	Submarine Boat	16½	16¼	16¼	+ 2¾
6¼	4	3,715	*Thiogen Co. of A.	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
34¾	19⅞	23,500	*United Motors	33⅞	31½	33⅞	+ 1⅜
7⅜	4¾	6,300	U. S. Steamship	6⅜	6	6⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	6,500	*Wright-Mar. Air	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
69	45	100	*Wright-Mar. pf.	65	65	65	+ 1
			STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES				
100	90	10	Buckeye Pipe Line.	90	90	90	..
192	150	51	Ill. Pipe Line	151	150	151	—14
118	100	10	North. Pipe Line	103	103	103	— 2
365	300	15	Ohio Oil	320	315	320	+ 4
18¼	11¾	3,900	Pierce Oil	16⅝	15⅛	16⅝	+ 1⅛
579	510	25	Stand. Oil of N. J.	518	515	519	— 1
285	214	50	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	269	266	266	— 2
352	329	10	Vacuum Oil	329	329	329	—10
			MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS				
21	6	8,600	*Am. Ventura Oil.	8	6	7	— 1
1 1/16	¼	20,200	*Barnett Oil & G.	1/16	¼	⅛	— 1/16
33	16	30,000	Boston-Wyo. Oil	16	16	16	— 1
8⅝	6	9,100	Cosden Oil	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
1⅞	1	2,975	*Crystal Oil & Ref.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅛	200	*Elk Basin Pet.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16	4	14,200	*Esmeralda Oil Co.	4	4	4	..
4	1⅝	7,700	*Federal Oil	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅞	10,200	*Glenrock Oil	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	11/16	1,000	*Globe Oil	1⅛	11/16	1	— ⅛
86¼	39¼	6,000	*Houston Oil	83½	80	80⅝	— 1⅝
⅛	¼	3,100	*Imperial Con. Oil	⅛			
14¾	12¾	500	*Inter. Pet	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ¾
5⅛	1⅝	13,300	*Island O. & T.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅝
1	⅛	1,000	*Kinney Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1⅞	⅝	10,300	Met. Pet.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
124	87	8,735	Midwest Oil	100	96	97	— 1
89	55	1,000	*Northwest Oil	58	58	58	+ 3
8¼	1⅛	1,500	*Oklahoma Oil	2	1⅝	2	..
16	3	2,000	*Okla. Oil pf.	4	4	4	+ 1
8	6¼	1,200	Okla. P. & R.	7	6⅞	7	..
11½	2⅛	18,700	Okmulgee P. & R.	3⅛	2⅛	2⅝	..
40	21	31,000	Omar Oil & Gas	30	27	28	+ 1
⅛		1,500	Penn Gasoline				
5⅝	4⅝	960	*Penn. Ky. Oil	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1	¼	4,600	*Red Rock O. & G.	62	54	60	+ 6
50	3	3,000	*Rice Oil	3	3	3	— 2
10¼	6⅛	800	*Sapulpa O. & R.	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅝
1⅝	⅛	6,900	Sequoyah O. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
40	20	20	*Sinclair O. war'ts	30	30	30	— 5
58	32	11,975	Southwest Oil	45	40	45	+ 4
2⅜	1⅝	28,400	*Stanton Oil	2⅜	1⅝	2	+ ¼
1⅝	⅛	19,100	*Texana O. & R.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
22	2	87,000	*Tuxpam	2	2	2	..
2⅛	⅞	2,100	*Unit. W. Oil, new	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
6⅜	2⅛	4,500	*Victoria Oil, new	2⅞	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
			MINING STOCKS				
74	40	111,400	Alaska-B. Col. M.	†68	40	61	+ 8
80	74	10,750	*American Mines.	†80	76	80	+ 4
11/16	1/16	11,500	*Am Tin Tung	1/16	⅝	1/16	..
68	22	56,650	*Amina Mining	†68	48	62	+ 7
6	5	7,100	Ariz. Bing. Cop.	6	5¼	6	+ ½
13	3	8,500	Atlanta	†4½	3	4½	+ 1
1⅛	⅝	16,300	Big Ledge Cop.	11/16	11/16	⅝	— 1/16
63	41	24,000	Boston Montana	†52	51	52	..
62½	8	144,800	Butte-Detroit	†17	8	11	+ 3
56	39	38,100	*Caledonia Min.	†48	40	42	— 6
1⅛	⅝	42,800	*Calumet & Jer.	1 1/16	⅝	11/16	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	5,700	Canadian Cop.	2	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
47	37	25,500	Candel. Silver	†41	40	41	..
1⅝	⅝	8,400	*Cerbat S. M. M.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1	255	*Coco Riv. Min.	2	2	2	..
2⅛	1 1/16	4,600	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅜	1 1/16	1 1/16	— 1/16
7⅜	4½	400	Cons. Cop. Min.	5	5	5	..
2⅝	½	1,100	*Copper Valley	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
5⅜	4⅛	3,800	Cresson Gold	5	4⅞	5	..
5⅜	5⅜	600	Davis-Daly	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	2	4,800	*Denbigh Mine	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
14	12	7,400	*Dome Ext.	†14	13	14	..
125	55	7,500	El Salvador Sil.	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	2,500	*Eureka Cros's M.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
46	30	13,200	*Fortuna Con.	†45	43	45	..
2⅝	1⅞	19,000	*Gibson Con. Cp.	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅝
11/16		2,150	Goldfield Cons.	†22	20	20	— 2
5	1⅛	1,000	*Gold Merger	2	2	2	— ⅛
10	3	1,500	*Great Bend	†4	4	4	..
11/16		1,000	*Green Mon. M.	½	11/16		— 1/16
75	33	15,100	*Hattie Gold Min.	†69	63	66	— 2
5⅛	2⅛	4,785	Hecla Mining	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅛	100	Howe Sound, w. i.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— 1/16
35	12	18,100	*Hypotheek M.&M.	†15	12	12	— 3¼
11/16	1/16	200	*Iron Blossom	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
		19,500	*Jerome Verde	1/16			+ 1/16
90	55	8,600	*Jim Butler	†59	57	58	..
24	8	1,200	Jumbo Ext.	†10	9½	9½	— ½
62	28	26,600	*Liberty Silver	†51	41	48	..
33	1½	107,000	*Lone Star Con.	†8	4½	5	— 3
⅜	⅛	4,800	Louisiana Cons.				
60	37	11,500	McKinley-Dar.	†45	41	41	+ 1
42	25	1,050	Magma Copper	31¼	30	31	..
8⅛	3⅛	3,000	*Marsh Mining	4⅛	4⅛	4½	..
6⅛	2⅞	1,000	Mason Valley	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	9,200	Mohican Cop.				
56	25	5,800	*Mother Lode	†35	35	35	— 1
2⅜	1	1,000	*Mutual M. & L.pf.	2⅜	1⅛	2	+ ⅝
38	13	12,200	*Natl. Zinc & L.	†17	15	15	..
1⅛	36	9,700	Nixon Nevada	†48	40	43	— 2
1⅛	⅝	950	*Ohio C., new w. i.	1	11/16	1	..
6	1⅜	33,850	*Onondaga Mines	5⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— 2⅛
2	1 1/16	25,000	Pacific Tungsten	1 11/16	1⅛	1 11/16	+ 1/16
4⅛	3⅛	3,000	*Ray Hercules	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15	7½	2,000	Rex Con. Min.	†8	8	8	..
48	35	6,200	*Rochester Com.	†38	35	36	— 2
54	27	11,200	Rochester Mines	†36	34	35	— 1
1	¼	1,800	Senorito Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
⅝	1/16	30,000	Sil. King of Ariz.	⅛	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
100	71	5,500	*Silver Fis. Sil.	11/16			
25	11	16,000	Stewart	†14	12	13	— 1
12	7	3,300	*Success Mining	†12	11	11	..
1⅝	1⅜	2,175	Tonopah Ext.	1⅝	1⅝	1 11/16	— ⅛
24	10	5,000	*Troy-Arizona	†12	12	12	..
1 1/16	1	500	Tuolumne Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	1,450	United Eastern	3 11/16	3⅝	3 11/16	+ 1/16
28	20	80,200	*U. S. Zinc & L.	†20	22	23	..
42	35	8,700	*United Ver. Ex.	38	36	37	— ⅛
25	4	7,000	*Ward M. & M.	†10	10	10	..
1⅛	⅝	1,000	Washoe Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1⅛	⅝	8,100	West End Con.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	..
1/16		16,000	White Caps Min.	†26	23	23	— 3
			BONDS				
95	93⅛	$63,000	*Am.T.& T. 6s,w.i.	94	93⅛	93	+ ⅛
99⅞	98⅛	1,000	*A.T. & T.1-yr.6s, w. i.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..
99¼	99¼	20,000	*Am. Cot. Oil 7s	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
100¼	99	11,000	*Armour 6s, 1919	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
98	97½	4,000	*Armour 6s, 1920	97¾	97½	97¾	..
96	95½	22,000	*Armour 6s, 1922	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
95⅞	95	30,000	*Armour 6s, 1923	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	+ 1
95⅝	95	45,000	*Armour 6s, 1924	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
100	98⅝	8,000	*Beth.S.5s.2-yr.nts.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
101	99⅝	16,000	*Beth.S.7%'19,w.i.	101	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
100¼	98¼	38,000	*Beth.S.7%'20,w.i.	100	99⅞	100	+ ¼
99⅝	98⅛	35,000	*Beth.S.7%'21,w.i.	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
99¼	96⅝	41,000	*Beth.S.7%'22,w.i.	99¼	99	99	+ ⅛
99⅛	96	80,000	*Beth.S.7%'23,w.i.	99⅛	99	99⅛	..
97⅞	94	83,000	*Canadian Gov. 5s.	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
98	97¼	76,000	*Cud'y 7s,'23, w.i.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
83	82	10,000	*Cosden 6s, Ser. B	83	82	83	..
106¼	101¼	452,000	Fed. Farm L. 5s.	106¼	103⅝	106¼	+ 2⅛
100⅞	99⅞	16,000	*Gen.El. 6% 2-yr.n.	100⅞	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
101	99⅞	5,000	*Gen.El. 6%, '20.	100	99⅞	100	..
99⅞	87 11/16	5,000	*Phil. El. 6s, w.i.	98	98	98	..
62	33	123,000	Rus. Gov. 5½s	62	57	58	+ 3
64¼	58⅛	169,000	Rus. Gov. 6½s	64¼	58⅛	61	+ 3
101⅞	97⅞	101,000	*Un. Pac. 6s, w.i.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅛	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

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DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY,
PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 60.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron & Steel Company held August 21st, 1918, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared, payable October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record September 18th, 1918. Books remain open.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 8.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron & Steel Company held August 21st, 1918, a dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock was declared, payable November 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record October 16th, 1918. Books remain open.

RICHARD JONES, Jr., Secretary.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

Take notice that the interest coupons of the Second Mortgage A-Debentures of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing September 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal office of the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada, or at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of August, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
Ajax Rubber Company, Inc.
1796 Broadway, New York.
August 20th, 1918.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share, payable September 14th, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 30th, 1918.

HAROLD W. STIMPSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
CONSOLIDATED ARIZONA SMELTING CO.
New York, August 21, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1% payable on September 14, 1918, to stockholders o frecord at the close of business August 31, 1918. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

The stock transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK W. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 67.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company payable September 14, 1918, to stockholders of record September 1, 1918. Books do not close. Checks to be mailed.

(Signed) F. B. SHOVE, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

CALUMET AND ARIZONA MINING COMPANY will pay dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) a share September 23rd, 1918, to stock of record September 6th, 1918. Books do not close.

GORDON R. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT CO.
General Office, 8th & Dauphin Sts.,
Philadelphia, August 20th, 1918.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company will be held at the General Office of the Company, 8th & Dauphin Streets, on Wednesday, September 18, 1918, at 11:30 A. M., for the purpose of election of Directors for the ensuing four years, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Record of Stockholders will be taken at the close of business on August 28, 1918. Transfer Books will remain open.

R. B. SELFRIDGE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Quartermaster General, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 4-leaf uniform twills, cotton drills, burlap, paper sheets, jute canvas padding, plain cotton cloth, grey gauze, and jeans will be received here until 2:00 P. M., August 30th, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cotton Goods" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 100 East 16th St., New York City.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 102,500 Dugout Blankets, 48x84, weighing 3½ to 4¼ pounds per blanket, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., September 3, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Dugout Blankets" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 100 East 16th Street, New York City.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 1,680,000 yards 39-inch 68x76 4.00 3-leaf twill will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., September 3, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 39-inch 68x76 4.00 3-leaf Twill" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 100 East 16th St., New York City.

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
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INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
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4½ PER CENT. on Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
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SAMUEL S. RUSKAY
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY.
Gross Earnings, 6 months to June 30, 1918 $1,035,745
Net, after paying fixed charges 307,131

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY. Notice of Approval of Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of International Power Company, Under Agreement of Deposit Dated July 16, 1914.

To the holders of certificates of deposit for preferred and common stock of INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY, issued under the agreement dated July 16th, 1914, between the undersigned committee and holders of said stock becoming parties thereto:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned committee has approved and adopted the plan and agreement dated August 1st, 1918, for the reorganization of the International Power Company adopted and approved by the committee constituted under the agreement dated May 14th, 1918, and that a copy of said plan and agreement has been filed with the Empire Trust Company, the depositary under said agreement dated July 16th, 1914. Pursuant to the terms of said agreement, the transfer or registry books of certificates of deposit under the agreement of July 16th, 1914, will be closed for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated, New York, August 22d, 1918.
HENRY W. BULL, Chairman.
FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
MARSDEN J. PERRY,
Committee.
SATTERLEE, CANFIELD & STONE, Counsel, 49 Wall St., New York City.
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 120 B'way, New York City.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share. † And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Aug. 24, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	80
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	86
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	63	67
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	90
Au.-Aiken R. & E. '35	5	June & Dec.	61	66
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97⅛
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91⅛
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	80	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	99½	100
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	97½	98
Charleston City Ry., '23	5	....	95	96
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	90
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	101	102½
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	90¾
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	84	87
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	83	89
Conn. Pr. 1st & Con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	89
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	88
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	88
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do, '54	4½	Jan. & July	82	87
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	80	81
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	92
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	80	80
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	85	95
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	83
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	73	76
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	94
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	60	65
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	85	87
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	84	85
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	79	84
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	75	80
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	76½	79
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	70	..
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	70	71
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	94	97
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	91	97
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	65	72
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	86	90
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	93
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '43	4	May & Nov.	60	..
N.Y. & Hob. Ferry, '46	5	June & Dec.	..	88
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	57	63
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	101
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	..	78⅝
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	94
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	86
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	79	83½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	83
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	94	95
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	89	92½
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	71	76
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	97	98½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	93¼	93¾
Riverside T., '60	5	....	..	80
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	68
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	83	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	81	..
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	87	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	90
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	81	85
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	72	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	82	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	85	..
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82½
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	65	70
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	77	80
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	83	87
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	71½	72½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	51½	52½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	90	93½
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	81	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	..
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	68⅝	70
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	87	90½
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	80	89

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
K. C. St. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	90	96
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	83	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 24, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	14	15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	68	69
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	80	83
Do pf. ($50)	75c	Q	Aug 1, 18	38½	40
Am. Light & Trac.	†5	Q	Aug 1, 18	184	186
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	91	93
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	41	43
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	68	69
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.	a1½	Q	July 1, 18	..	50
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	4⅝	5¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	58	61
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	12	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 18	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Jun 29,18	97⅝	99
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	88	89
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Aug 1, 18	23	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	83	85
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	50
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	....	40	45
Cities Service	*½	M	Aug 1, 18	209	211
Do pf.	½	M	Aug 1, 18	72¼	73½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 15, 18	20	23
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,18	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 18	70	77
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov 1, 17	22	23
Do pf.	a1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	42	43
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	75	80
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 15, 18	60	65
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 1, 18	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	July 1, 18	70	75
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	92	95
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,18	..	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	7	10
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	35	40
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,18	60	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	70	75
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	85	95
Kan. City Lt. & Power	..	..	....	20	32
Do pf.	..	..	....	40	52
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	....	15	21
Do pf.	..	..	....	35	48
Mid. W Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	37	40
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	41	46
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	62	68
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	July 1, 18	168	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 18	51	53
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 18	44	46
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 18	82	84
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	55	60
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	..	Oct 15,17	34⅝	35⅝
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15,18	79⅛	80
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	Jul 10, 18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	85	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	20	22
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	57	59
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	76	78
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 18	95	97
So Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	100	110
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	4	6
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	22¼	24
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15,18	97	102
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	2	3
Do pf.	..	..	....	12	14
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	82	85
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jul 1, 18	30	32
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	62	64
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jul 15, 18	19	21
United Utilities	..	..	....	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	85	95
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Aug 1, 18	51⅝	52⅝
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	55
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	70
Western Power	..	..	....	12	14
Do pf.	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	49½	50
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Aug 15,18	20	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Jun 30,18	26	30

*¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 24, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jul 1, 18	486	495
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	6	S	May 1, 18	218	225
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	165	180
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	July 1, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	Jul 1, 18	195	210
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Aug 1, 18	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	150	160
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	100	130
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	150	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	18	23
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 18	343	350
Ch.P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	235	245
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	120	..
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 18	383	395
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	c3½	S	Jul 1, 18	210	220
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 17	385	395
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	c3	Q	Jul 1, 18	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	350	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,17	155	165
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jul 1, 18	390	..
Commonw'th	400,000	5	S	May 1,17	185	195
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	170	173
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Aug 1, 18	100	110
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 18	310	320
E.R Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	15	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	*12½	Q	Jul 1, 18	1700	2100
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶5	Q	Jul 1, 18	875	925
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	160	170
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	200	225
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Jun 29,18	330	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Jul 1, 18	660	..
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	Q	Jul 6, 18	240	245
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jul 1, 18	475	495
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	††270	278
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jul 1, 18	395	400
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 18	250	300
Maph'n ($50)	2,341,800	‡$2½	S	Jul 1, 18	160	168
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jul 13, 18	288	295
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jul 1, 18	120	130
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	5	S	July 1, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 18	200	210
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	Jul 1, 18	425	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	135	..
N.Y.Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 18	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Aug 1, 18	135	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,18	200	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 18	490	505
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jul 1, 18	54	..
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	450	475
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	395	415
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	100	105
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 18	103	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 29,18	150	160
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	350	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 18	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	320	350

*And 55% special. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock. ¶And 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 24, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,250,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 18	363	370
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 18	485	505
Cent.-Union	12,500,000	5¼	Q	Jun 30,18	387	395
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 29,18	245	255
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	110
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	330	340
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 18	350	380
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	200	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	225	235
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jul 1, 18	240	260
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	318	324
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 18	240	260
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	135	145
Irving Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	‡	..
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 18	620	650
Law, Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	90	100
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 18	90	100
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	160	165
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	300	310
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 29,18	595	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,18	850	900
People's Tr.	1,000,000	†4½	Q	Jun 29,18	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	245	255
Transatlantic	700,000	3	..	Jan 2, 18	170	180
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 2, 18	875	910
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	400	410

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	6	..	Feb 15,18	200	210
Am.Sur'y($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Jun 29,18	52	55
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,18	183	188
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	Jul 1, 18	105	..
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	‡2	Q	Jul 10, 18	51	54
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	12	S	Jul 10, 18	340	355
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	510
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	410	420
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jun 29,18	80	87
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 29,18	80	84
Nat. Lib.($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	148	155
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	172	175
N.Y.T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	50	57
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	J. & J.	170	175
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	Apr 10,17	39	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 18	32	35
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 18	60	65
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	60
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	25	..	May 1,18	31	32

*And 1% extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 1¼% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	July 1, 18	21	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	100	125
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jul 15, 18	12½	13½
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	90	100
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 18	191	210
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 18	185	210
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 18	105	132
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 18	82	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 24, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1¼	Q	Aug 15,18	220	226
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	31	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	58	63
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	35	37½
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Jun 10,18	173	177
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	87½	89
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jul 3, 18	110½	111½
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,18	91	94
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	93	96
By Products Coke	1½	Q	Aug 15,18	113	118
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	..	80
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 29,18	145	150
Central Aguirre Sugar	¶$2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	158	160
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	56	61½
Certainteed Products	$4	..	Jan 28,18	30	33
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	84½	85½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	76	78
Childs	1½	Q	Jun 10,18	63	66
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 10,18	93	96
Columbia Graphophone	$1⅞	..	Jul 1, 18	64	66
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	64	66
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Apr 15,18	..	95
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	97	..
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$1¼	Q	Jul 15, 18	164	168
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	485	500
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug 1, 18	98	105
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Jun 17,18	88	91
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 18	90	94
Gillette Safety Razor	c$1¾	Q	Jun 1, 18	92½	93½
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	106	109
Guantanamo Sugar	$1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	54⅞	56⅞
Hercules Powder	†4	Q	Jun 25,18	235	245
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	107	109½
Holly Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 18	86	91
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	S	Jul 1, 18	96	100
Int. Silver	..	..	....	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	72	80
Kan. City Stock Yds.	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	..	..	....	73	76
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	May 31,18	..	60
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Jun 1, 18	95	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	89	95
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	70	80
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 29,18	111	113½
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	May 1,18	113	115
Nat. Candy	2½	S	Mar 13,18	40	41
Do 1st pf.	3½	S	Mar 13,18	101	103
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Mar 13,18	85	88
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	July 1, 18	97	99
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10,18	226	229
New Niquero Sugar	3½	S	June 1, 18	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Jun 20,18	120	123
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 20,18	98	104
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	48	52
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	74	77
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Aug 15,18	595	650
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	22¼	23
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	91	94
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	76	78
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Jun 29,18	121	124
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 29,18	92	93½
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	55	58
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	23	24
Do pf.	3½	S	Aug 1, 18	55	58
Shredded Wheat	g2½	..	Apr 1, 18	95	96
Do pf.	1½	..	Apr 2, 18	..	90
Singer Mfg.	2½	..	Mar 30,18	162	165
Texas & Pacific Coal	1½	Q	Jun 29,18	900	910
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	July 1, 18	205	215

*And 8½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. ¶And $10 extra. c—And $1.00 extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. July calendar.
Griffin<Penn R R.
DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 328, Third Floor, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will also be assigned to Judge Mack for trial from this calendar. Jury calendar.
Gorton<Broadway Central Hotel (2.)
St. Peter<Erie.
Murray<D, L & W.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building, Brooklyn.
US<Hawkins.
Same<Hudgings.
Same<Samperio.
Same<Wiener.
Same<Karolius.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Gilpin<Romer.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Toff.)
Re same, (Kessler.)
Stevens-Aylsworth Co<C Hiltebrandt Dry Dock Co.
Peo ex rel Fineman<Roxhall Waist Co.
Re Lieber, (Roxhall Waist Co.)
Willard Supply Co<Littauer.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Honigman.)
Novick<Burns.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Re Streich.
Metropolitan Sav Bk<Manh Invest Co.
Battery<Stansfeld.
Basic Furniture Co<Martin.
Osheyack<Lipschitz.
Ballerini<Steinberg.
Beck<Beck, (2.)
Re Devonian Co of America.
Vassar<Galbraith.
Geiser<Rider Ericson Engine Co.
Kallis<Kallis.
Lederman<De Forest.
Coppick<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
National Surety Co<Duffy, (6.)
Globe Ind Co<Duffy, (2.)
National Surety Co<same, (2.)
Stevens-Aylsworth Co<C Hiltebrandt Dry Dock Co.
Leroy, Sergent & Co<McHarg.
City Real Estate Co<Berger.
Ward<U S Wood Preserving Co.
Cassata<Convent Court Corp.
Brod<Froment.
Jackman<Shubert, (2.)
Piper<Standard Knitting Co.
Post<Sabsevitz.
Burke<Solomon.
Business Detail Corp<Valentine.
Jandruhewich<Jandruhewich.
Re Frey, (Walkof.)
Hardman Tire, &c, Co<Standard Vulcanite Pen Co.
Christie<Martin.
Flynn<Hoffman.
CNY<Pleasant Spring Dist Co.
Charles Frohman, Inc<Popular Plays and Players, Inc.
Empire Trust Co<Prager.
Braf<Marks.
Wodda<same.
Wolf<Doll.
Rosenthal<Kellner Realty Co.
Hayes<Thornton.
McMahon<Rockwell.
Mahler<McManus.
Brief<Capitol Realty & Const Co.
Baillif<Baillif.
Conover<Int R T Co.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Morris<Vicker.
Bowery Sav Bank<Nunan.
Kaliski<Lersner.
Dau<Dau.
Lager<Blumenthal.
Wheat Export Co<Penn RR.
Collard<Shaver.
Columbia Trust Co<Gorham Const Co.
Grant<104 & 106 W 40th St Corp.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Heffernan.
Lowerre<Wilder.
Simon Health System<Levy.
Re Rogers, (Ruder Bros, Inc.)
Smart Set Specialty
Clothing Co<Franklin Knitting Mills.
Hart<Hart.
Brown<Richter.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter.
Barnett<Barnett.
Peo, &c<Simon.
Wilson<Wilson.
Kearney<Kearney.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Kaufman.
Guaranty Trust Co<McCabe.
Garrett<Liberty, Cedar & Washington St Corp.
Ramos<V Cairo Co.
Williams<Fox Film.
Eisenmann<Eisenmann.
Paci<Ramsay.
Fack<Hoffman.
Green<Gerety.
Same<Chartress.
Tyers<Tyers.
Cohen<Wolf.
Hodges<Hodges.
N Y Life Ins Co<Sauer Realty Co.
Shapiro<Clews.
Falco<O'Shaughnessy.
Glass<Hemo Const Co
Re Gotham Hat Co.
Black & White & Town Taxis, Inc<Minezelles.
Same<Saperstein.
Dekker<Brindini.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Winter Realties.
Peo, &c<Bianchi.
Newburg Sav Bank<Scofield.
Schnapik<Schnapik.
Crowley<Tartoue.
Burns<same.
Re Markowitz, (Hahn.)
Levy<Burnee Corp.
PART II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Moses J. Ezekiel, Albert J. Mohlmann, Samuel Jacobson, Augusta W Seely.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Treeger<Butler.
Rutchik<Liakou.
Loebbick<Affronti.
Katz<Polttel.
Hemming<Cahn.
Alsberg<Crompton Richmond Co.
Eisgrau<Greenbaum
Rubin<A & K Cloak.
Tannenbaum<Egler.
Kaufman<Pomerants
Cohen<Germad Rlty.
Toms<Rubin.
Schwartz<Lion Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Rosenberg<Kaddin.
Dellabovi<S & H Realties.
Fried<Wolf.
Gold<Levow.
Krauser<Peck.
Valentine<Rabain.
Bk of US<Equitable Fire &c Ins Co.
R Fritsche Co<Kahn.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar to be called on Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. — Moran<Edelstein—Ely Neuman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Fitton<Ulmer.
Tompkins<Patchogue Mfg Co.
Larkin<China Coast Mercantile Co.
Southard<Southard.
Eaton<N Y Con RR.
Duffy<NY & Scranton Rty Co.
Re Jersey St.
Johnston<NY Con RR
Boyle<same.
Cohen<same.
Cole<Nassau E RR.
Bubals<B Q Co & S R R Co.
N Y Tele<Martin (2)
Lutz<Martin.
Bell Fireproofing<same.
Wmsburg Trust<same
Audley Clark Co<same.
Barton<Bailey.
Quick<The Winton Co
Warren<Warren.
Re German Luth Ch.
Lawson<Bohen.
Peoples Nat Bk (Greenport)<Hawkins.
Gamble<Falkenberg
Kelly<Riverhead Fox & Fur Corp.
Re Vachris<Bayly Hipkin, Inc.
Ahrens<Sanders.
Wetjen<Wetjen.
Albrecht<Chelsea Fireproofing Warehouse Co.
US Fidelity<Solomon.
Vasoli<Hendrickson.
Re Fisk Av.
Re Malbone St (Block, Jr.)
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Britt<McGarry (2.)
Rosenthal<Rosenthal
Fitton<Ulmer.
PART II.—Lazansky, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: John Marshall Evans, Elvira Callord, Margaret Irwin, Georgiana Cawfield, Margaret Peterson, Emma Schmitt, Chas. O'Neill.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

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Yonkers	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain	*11:30	*12:50	*4:50
West Point (week days only)	*11:50	*1:15	*5:15
Cornwall	....	*1:40	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:—This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the EMPIRE FORGING COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 21st day of August, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[Seal.] E. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

INSTRUCTION.

MEN—18 to 45

A new company is forming to train men to become non-commissioned officers. Meeting Monday, August 26th, 6:15 P. M., at Seventh Regiment Armory, 66th St. and Park Ave. Drills Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays. Five hundred men already trained by us, practically all of whom are now non-com. officers or in officers' training camps.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on May 28, 1918, the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug PENNSYLVANIA for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about October 31, 1917, while the tug Pennsylvania was preparing or attempting to shift the scow Ed and Tom at Greenville, New Jersey, in consequence of which Martin F. Cavanaugh is alleged to have sustained injuries. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $35,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of September, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the NEWTOWN CREEK TOWING CO., owner of the Steamtug RELIANCE, has filed its petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on the 27th day of February, 1918. Value of said vessel and freight, $15,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Frank V. Barns, Esq., at his office, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated July 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, owner of Lighter No. 223, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of berthing said vessel at Pier 24, Brooklyn, on April 12, 1917. Petitioner has surrendered vessel to trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at the United States Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before September 4th, 1918 or be defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY U. S. Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,990. — In Bankruptcy. — WORLD SUPPLY CORPORATION, Bankrupt.
World Supply Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 24, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on September 5, 1918, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors—Jacob Greenbaum sold cloak store, 67 Avenue A, to Freiman and Wirth; present claims at above address before Aug. 26.

BUILDING DRAFT SEED FOR BOOM

Commandeering Makes City 33% Underconstructed—No Space to Let.

MEANS EARLIER ACTIVITY

Government Making Exceptions on Stringent Rules—Tile and Glass Going Up.

A general building shortage of about 45 per cent. has been produced through the commandeering by the Government of structures in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other large centres. The shortage in New York has been estimated to be about 33 per cent.

Practically all of the buildings commandeered for war uses are those housing heavy machinery to which all structures are not adaptable. The type of buildings that could be used for this machinery are already in heavy requisition by the Government for storage purposes, the general net result being that the trade looks for at least a partial relinquishment of restraint upon building construction within the near future, probably in the middle of Winter.

Signs of the approach of a change in this respect were noticeable last week when conferences were held at the Biltmore regarding the application of recent rules to building materials and the fact that barges have recently been relinquished for work outside of Government requirements, thus offsetting the recent order promulgated shutting off supplies of sand, gravel and crushed stone from railroad cars. In Boston, Philadelphia, Newark and New York, and most of the Sound ports, it is possible to obtain basic concrete ingredients and rough clay products by barge and scow, but until the very recent past there has been such a demand for harbor bottoms that the whole building industry was threatened. It is due to a realization of this menace and the retarding effect it would have upon the war program that arrangements were made to release more barges for the relief of railroads and to permit necessary building construction to proceed, with moderation.

With practically no space of any kind, whether living, commercial, industrial or manufacturing, rentable today, the best opinion in the trade seems to be that the financial institutions will be given more latitude in placing loans, especially since the action of J. P. Morgan & Company in announcing its plan to make call loans beginning today will relieve the financial situation considerably. Investigation shows that far-sighted building materialmen have been in close touch with the situation and the sharp shift in building material prices in anticipation of a definite movement at the week-end is considered significant.

Common Hudson brick strengthened to $13 to $14 a thousand, wholesale, so that the best grades were being held for Monday's sale at $14.25 to higher prices. This wholesale level represents the cost of ordinary building brick laid in the finished wall at around $30 a thousand. Second-hand brick is far below the demand, and it is sold in this market today at $15 for loads of 1,500, where it is possible to get the material. There is a large quantity of second-hand steel in the market suitable for emergency construction work, largely consisting of girders used in the subway construction work.

Building stone interests are in a strong position for supplying material to building operations that can be erected without large quantities of steel, and some of the most far-sighted who months ago loaded up heavy on supply are looking for an earlier outlet than seemed possible a fortnight ago.

If there was no prospect of a change in the building situation, the glass and hollow tile markets would probably remain stationary, but in the case of hollow tile a change is expected to be announced early this week, and in the glass department the manufacturers have changed the discount on factory lists. Some of the jobbers have already announced changes on their discounts, but the action has not yet become general. There is a very serious shortage of popular sizes, and since there is little probability of any glass being manufactured for building purposes in this country before the Spring of 1919, by which time the change in the general building program is expected to be fairly under way, the present change is being made to protect stocks on hand. Distribution is to be watched so as to prevent speculation.

General price advances reported this week in The Dow Service Daily Building Reports show a general stiffening tendency. A 50 cent change upward is reported in hard and soft flux for oil-blown asphaltum. The shift toward higher levels in the brick market is reflected in yard prices in various cities, the quotation in Newark having gone to $18.25 for Hudson and Raritan brick, $3.15 for Portland, and $2.10 for Rosendale cement; 7 cents on common lime, plaster advances 15 cents, and plaster boards are quoted at 24 cents, the highest ever known. Ordinary white building sand in Newark has been advanced to $3.25 a yard, and yellow sand is $2.25 and $2.50 a yard against a normal price of 80 cents.

General reflection of price changes may be expected in all cities along the Eastern seaboard as the demand for new construction increases, and relinquishment of money for necessary building construction pertaining directly to war work or industries catering directly to it, is of brighter prospect today than at any time since the world war began, and will continue to be so, according to the best opinion in the trade, as the certainty of ultimate victory abroad becomes more and more apparent. The easement, however, may be expected only in those activities most intimately associated with the war-winning program.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Deceased.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. William A. Sawyer, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert B. Van Cortlandt, late of the Town of Bedford, County of Westchester, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kean, Taylor & Co., No. 5 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1919.

Dated July 3rd, 1918.

JAMES B. LUDLOW,
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
Executors.

CRESCENS HUBBARD, Attorney for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURCOTT & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 26, 1918, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, typewriter, safe, etc.

JULIUS LICHTENBERG, Trustee.

ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Attorney for Trustee, 1,475 Broadway, New York.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee, 68 William Street, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the FIRE ISLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY that a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of submitting for ratification a resolution of the Board of Directors to dissolve the corporation pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and for the transaction of any further business which may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, August 14th, 1918.

LEON MARIE, Secretary.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—In taupe or will exchange for all other colors. Farragut 2368.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany, all colors; also 9, 99, 4666 gabardine. Far. 9339.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Brown, navy, plum, F. & H. or botany. Mad. Sq. 7425.

BROADCLOTH Wanted in white Botany F. & H. or similar. Gramercy 2965.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—For spot cash. Chelsea 1560.

BURELLA Wanted. — Open for large quantity, all colors, Brightwood, or similar quality, at a price. Joseph Sedwitz, 1,107 Broadway.

CLOAKING Wanted.—Goldin's cheviot 360-2, navy, oxford, any quantity; cash. Annetta, 1,193 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for second line, call 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St., N. Y.

COAT, SUITS Wanted.—Cloak manufacturers, jobs wanted, coats, suits, last Spring. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on new snappy Fall coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new models in misses' and ladies' coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' coats. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Any quantity suits, coats, spot cash. Farragut 5154.

COATS Wanted—Better grades, job. Fourth floor, 45 West 27th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Call 7th floor, 44 East 23d St., Dept. 12.

CRYSTAL CORD CLOTH Wanted for spot cash; also American poplin and American velours 0360 in colors. Blaustein, Leifer & Baum. Madison Square 5153.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on charmeuse and serge dresses, chicken models; first-class labor considered only. 30-32 West 24th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber with own material will place orders on jersey, serge, and satin dresses; all week, 4 to 6. 30 West 32d, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles, serge and satin dresses. Call with samples Saturday and Monday, 279 5th Av., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles serge and satin dresses. Call with samples Monday afternoon, 35 West 35th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy chic styles; submit samples 8 to 10 A. M. only. Freight elevator, 19 West 24th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new styles in jersey, velveteens, georgette, and serge dresses. 11th floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Oakum for better kind satin dresses; large orders placed on right style; must bring samples. 319 5th Av., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs satin jerseys and serge dresses. Spiro-Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts Waists Wanted; better grade; cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satins, serges, jerseys; any quantity; spot cash. Farragut 5154.

FLANNEL OR WOOL Wanted.—Navy, red, and green for manufacturing of middies. Abe Millman, successor to Bloom & Millman, 50 West 17th. Chelsea 6358.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Will exchange taupe Garfields for navy; open for crystal cord, taupe and brown. Greeley 940. Henry.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Amoskeags, Berwick, Renfrews; state quantities and prices. W 107 Times.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' fibre silk and mercerized; job lots, Phone Rector 6031.

JERSEY DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open to buy for spot cash any quantity. Call with samples 4th floor, 48 West 25th.

JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, dress weight quality; will pay $3.50. Hyman W. Ginsberg, 25 West 31st.

JERSEY WOOL Wanted for cash, all colors, any quantity. Farragut 3093.

JERSEY Wanted.—Wool jersey wanted in all shades. Feller, 30 West 32d.

KERSEY Wanted.—15020 black, oxford, silvertones, Arthur Joel's; also Peco plush. Chelsea 5617.

LACES, TRIMMINGS Wanted.—Jobs, all kinds merchandise. Isaac, Stuyvesant 2153, 21 East 14th.

PECO PLUSH Wanted.—Any quantity; must be at a price. Madison Square 2715.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salts Peco plush and Dobson's 864, for cash. 5720 Farragut; Ask for Mr. Birn.

POPLINS Wanted. — Large quantity; all standard makes. Call Gramercy 5941.

SATINS Wanted.—2681 Stehli, all shades. Madison Square 2540.

SECO Wanted in colors, below market price only. Murray Hill 7776.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—To buy for cash; must be cheap; all wool. Call Mr. Weitz, Hotel Breslin, between 10-12 A. M., Monday and Tuesday.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy 1210, C. S. G., S. B. G. L. 87, W., S. G.; must be reasonable on terms. Call Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—11433 and other numbers; will pay spot cash. Call Monday morning. H. B. Levine Co., 12 East 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, taupe broadcloth, brown American poplin, silvertones. Merit, 1121 Greeley.

SERGE Wanted.—Cotton warp, S. B. G. L., or similar, navy, green, for cash. Chelsea 1858.

SERGES Wanted.—Pay cash quantities 7301 navy. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES Wanted—11433, navy; also brown and green poplin, cheap. Gramercy 6174.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289, 7614, 3, 7301, 94, 209; pay cash only. Chelsea 9192.

SERGES Wanted for cash, 87, 94, 7301, 3, 7614, navys. R 38 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—4408; also wool jersey, any shade. 30 West 32d. Feller.

SERGES Wanted.—94, 87, 11433, 54289; can use quantity for cash. Chelsea 6540.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy 54289 at $2.10 cash. 376 Madison Square.

SERGES Wanted—7614, 7301, S. B. G. L., cash. Stuy. 2676.

SERGES Wanted. — Large quantity; all standard makes. Call Gramercy 5941.

SERGES Wanted.—No. 54289. Brucker Brothers, 129 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—54289. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d St.

SERGES Wanted.—09070 54289; broadcloth, botany, F. & H.; cash. Gramercy 845.

SERGES Wanted.—11433 and 90610 for cash. Stuyvesant 7850.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 7301, 94, 3, cheap for cash. Gram. 2937.

SICILIAN GREEN MOHAIR Wanted.—Any width. Phone Farragut 3207.

SILK JERSEY Wanted.—Open for a quantity of Tricot Jersey at 85c. per yard for cash. Lewis Hurwitz & Co., 136 Madison Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Large quantities silk, cotton poplin, crepe de chine, georgettes. R 39 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions. Madison Square 376.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades, all makes. Madison Square 8466.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Silks, poplins, serges, jobs; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher Kennedy 1600, shades 187, 190, 192. Call Greeley 6942.

VELOURS Wanted. — American 0360; will pay $2.75; all colors. Philip Mendetz, 29 West 35th.

VELOUR OR MELTON Wanted. — Dark brown heavyweight, all wool. Farragut 5954.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., all colors, spot cash; also tricotines. Mad. Sq. 5825.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544 silvertones and broadcloth. Madison Square 2094.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—22, 24, 27, and 36 inches; all colors; any quantity. Call Gramercy 5941.

VELVETINES Wanted. — All colors and width. Krischer, 13 University Place.

VELVETEENS Wanted. — Straight back, navy and green. Madison Square 2540.

VENETIANS Wanted.—500 pieces 36-inch black venetians, 55 cents. O 360 Times.

WASH SATIN Wanted.—36 or 40 inches, at a price. Phone Farragut 9060.

WOOLENS Wanted—54289, $2.05; 0209, $1.82½; 089-3, $2.32½; 09070, $2.57½; 0360, $2.65; navy and black; will pay spot cash. Mad. Square 20.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Of any kind, heavyweight and lightweight, old styles, also ends, any quantity, for cash. Call Gramercy 1064.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Will exchange green, black, burgundy for rookie, taupe, navy or olive drab; open for large quantity odd shades of jersey. Greenwald Friedman, 6 East 32d. Madison Square 8350.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted. — Suitable for dresses, any color, any quantity, for spot cash. Perlman & Tiffany, 138 West 17th. Chelsea 330.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, any quantity. Call Stuyvesant 2153. Friedberg.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors; quantity no object. Louis Bernstein, 19 W. 24th.

WOOL JERSEY wanted, all colors, for dresses. Piller Bros., 16 West 32d.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, dress weight. Mark Perlman, 25 West 31st St. Phone, Madison Square 6580.

WOOL JERSEY wanted in taupe, khaki, tan, etc.; will pay cash. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 W. 31st.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for all colors; price no object. Monarch Dress, 6-8 East 27th.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors. Dilloff & Zimmerman, 39 West 32d St.

WOOL VELOUR Wanted—Will exchange Yalama 683 for Reindeer, any make. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

WORSTEDS Wanted.—9618 navy, coronet 4192 navy. Madison Square 3467.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTORS.—Sub-manufacturer of skirts is open for jobber or manufacturer that can supply large quantity. Tip Top Skirt Co., 19 West 21st.

CONTRACTS wanted for making and cutting military flannel shirts; capacity, 1,000 dozen weekly. Z 348 Times Annex.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY LEGGINGS for jobbers. B. Jacobson & Co., 15 West 18th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Four pieces of botany broadcloth at a very reasonable price; call in person. Palace Cloak Shop, 1,470 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BROADCLOTH. — Stevens, 50 inches, 18 navy, 9 black, 4 green, and plum; $2.85 net cash. Farragut 9142.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, and Columbia, all shades. Halden & Leonard Bolivia, Madison Square 7950.

BROADCLOTH, Botany 315; also American 0360 velours; all shades. Stuyvesant 3835.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H.; also Duvet de Laine, velours. Farragut 5759.

BURELLAS.—American 0310, black, brown, navy, green; F. & H. broadcloth, navy and black. Murray Hill 1713.

CHIFFON VELVET.—High shades, 42 inches, silk back. Madison Square 7050.

CHEVIOTS.—¾ McKenney's, Newhous 9, Bachman's 40, 6-4 Stoney & Starkey 1850, 27, B chman's 100, cheap. Greeley 4378.

COATINGS.—¾ McKenney's, New House, Flagler's, Duval 60, black thibet, cheap. Bender & Synder, 1,123 Broadway. Farr. 2578.

COATS.—$19 broadcloth coats, $15.75; $25 coat, $21; broadcloth suit, silk-lined, $21.75; your chance today. Ace Cloak Co., 138 7th Av., 2d floor.

COATS.—Broadcloth coats, smart styles, at $15.50; full lined and interlined. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—1,000 silk and cotton plush, also velour; ready for immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th St.

COATS.—Infants', intermediate, children's, novelties, juniors'; will sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, thibets, oxfords, extraordinarily cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—1,000 wool velours, assorted styles, 4 to 14, $3.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 W. 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—If interested in spot or future goods, get our latest price list. Calbro Mills, 546 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Venetians, black, 32 inches; serge, 36 inches, navy. Solar Textile Co., Inc., 27 East 22d St.

COTTON PLUSH TIMMIES, 54 inches, Fall shades, very cheap. Progress, Chelsea 6549.

DRESSES.—Beautiful models in high-grade satins and serges at prices that can't be duplicated, for immediate delivery. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—We always have in stock dresses of the better kind, serges, satins, and georgette. Fairpler Mfg. Co., 148 West 24th. Chelsea 3117.

DRESSES. — Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta and beaded Georgette, also jerseys, to close out; large sizes in all materials. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, satin, serge dresses, on racks for immediate delivery. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th St.

DRESSES. —See our newest wool jersey dresses; also our all-wool Spring serge special, $6.90 up. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES, Jerseys, Serges, satins.—Clever styles; right prices. Vendome Costume Co., 142 West 24th St.

DRESSES, JERSEYS, Serges, Satins.—For immediate delivery. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th.

DRESSES.—Beautiful satins, sacrifice at $6.75, $8.75, and $9.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgette and satin; high-grade merchandise at a price. J. Lesser, 47 W. 34th St.

DRESSES.—Job, georgettes, voiles, and serges; close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—See our $8.75 all-wool French serge dresses. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges to close out. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash voiles, $2.25; serges, $5; satin, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES, Satins, Serges.—Immediate delivery. Ph. Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

DRESSES.—250 cotton serges for a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DUVET DE LAINE.—Terms; F. & H., $3.60; Yalama, $3.40. Mad. Square 1520.

DUVET DE LAINE; botany, F. & H.; also 0936 serge. Farragut 5759.

EVORA.—All shades. Madison Square 6205.

FUR TRIMMING, 20 dozen 1-inch fine skunk long cut, $12; Silver Coney, $4. Weinberg, 137 5th Av.

GABARDINE.—Gera 10764, all shades, very cheap. Farragut 4470.

GINGHAMS.—Six cases very good quality beautiful plaids, 32-inch, 25 cents net, cash. A 721 Times Downtown.

GINGHAMS, Waverly; 10 original cases assorted blue checks; price, 22c, cash. C. A., 287 Times Downtown.

GINGHAMS and voile dresses at after season prices. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th St.

JERSEY.—Have three pieces copen and two pieces gray 1981 Bahnsen; will sell cheap for cash. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 33d.

JERSEY.—Will exchange taupe burgundy and khaki wool jersey for navy. Murray Hill 2833.

JERSEY WOOL.—Will sell Beige or exchange for other shades. Farragut 3093.

KERSEYS.—On terms; Juilliard's 110, all colors, $3.40. Mad. Square 1520.

KERSEY.—American 15020, all colors; $3.75 net, 60 days. Farr. 2616.

KITTEN'S EAR.—Juilliard's 2085, black, $3.75 net. Farragut 3678.

LINENS in stock, 9 to 90 inches wide; cream, ecru, and white. Call or send for samples, the F. Schulemann Co., 45 East 20th St., New York City.

MIDDIES.—We are ready with our Fall line serges and flannels; also white gymnasium middies; prices very reasonable. Leading Middy Blouse Co., 118 Spring St.

OXFORDS, Serges, Velous, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 293.

OXFORDS.—Juilliard's 2086, Juilliard's Kitten Ear 2085. Madison Square 7950.

OXFORDS, all wool, $3.20. Philip Mendetz, 29 West 35th St.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Black, 1,000 yards, 97½c.; 8% off cash. Farragut 2320.

FELUCIA AND SILVER FOX.—All shades. Mad. Square 6205.

PLAIDS.—Renfrew, new vogue, 1,500 yards, assorted patterns. Phone Mad. Sq. 8741.

PLUSH and Cotton Plush.—H. & H. 200, Auffmordt's 2000, Salt's Esquimette, Collins and Aikman H. & H. timme, very reasonable. Greeley 4370.

POM POM, American 0816, green, for sale. I. Arbos & Son. Farragut 3334.

POM POM.—12075, taupe, burgundy, reindeer. Farragut 2477.

POPLINS. — Brightwoods 4768, Meyer & Joelsch 777, Saxonia 949, Whitmans 774, Scotias, all wool and cotton warp. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gram. 1989.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—949, 1095, 06077, 4916, 503, 774, 6158; serges, 09070, 0600, 838, 6234, 0614. Greeley 4876.

POPLINS.—American 90610, taupe and burgundy at right price. Gramercy 6174.

POPLINS.—Susquehannas, file lustre, all shades. Stuyvesant 1641.

POPLINS.—American 90610 and other makes; also 11433 serge. Farragut 5759.

POPLINS.—Dobson navy, $2.35; Pacific serge, $1.05. Farragut 2357.

SATIN—We will sell 50 pieces Eagle wash satin at a low market price. Z 350 Times Annex.

SATIN.—Cheney's 5201 black and navy, quantity for sale. Gensbog, Chelsea 6510.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—All shades, 54289, 104, 1464, 528, 7120; Jamestown 9320, Gera 10453; also velours, kerseys, broadcloths, poplins, panamas, and big variety fancy skirtings, plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES AND COATINGS.—V. S. L. 7002, 4066, 528, 54289, 3665, 3678; silvertones, poplins, tricotines, velours, in all wool and cotton warp; all below market price. Gramercy 4941.

SERGES.—Will sell reasonably for cash 9302, 9240, 925, 1057, W. F., W. F. X.; also cotton warp poplins and heavyweight velours. Call Gram. 2744.

SERGES.—Quantity of 11433, all navy, original ticket; will sell below market price. Call between 10 and 12. Gramercy 5425. Mr. L.

SERGES.—Will sell 25 pieces 54289, original tickets, at $2.35 on three months' time. M. Sq. 377.

SERGES, 09070, 0600; also storm serges, poplins, Gabardines, Poiret twills. Greeley 1122.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, 7301 black, cheap. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway, Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—American 0696, navy, $2.42¼ net; 09070 black, $2.67¼ net. Farragut 2616.

SERGES, POPLINS, 0600, 09070, 0936, 90610, 4860, 949. Progress, Chelsea 6549.

SERGES.—36, 50, and 54-inch, French, storm; cheap. Farragut 3525.

SERGES AND SATIN for cash. Ginsberg & Bason, 26 West 17th St.

SERGES.—Quantity 4060, 4061, 11433 navy for sale. Gensbog, Chelsea 6510.

SHOES.—16,000 pairs ladies and men's; in warehouse; no steamers; 1917 prices; in lots only. J. S. Campbell, 127 Duane St., New York.

SILKS.—25 pieces C. K. Eagle's wash satin at $1.15 yard. La Blanche, 245 7th Av.

SILK JERSEYS, Pongees, Foulards, Plaids, odd pieces, sacrificed. Primo, 23 West 32d.

SILK POPLIN.—High lustre, black, navy, taupe, 92½c. Madison Square 1386.

SILKS.—Fancy poplin linings, to close out. Madison Square 7950.

SILVERTONES.—Will sell on terms, taupe, Burgundy, brown, Russ. green, Holden Leonard, and others. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONE.—Will exchange Merz's plum for taupe and pekin, or will sell. Mad. Sq. 4152.

SKIRTS.—2,500 silks, to close, $2.50 up; also petticoats, $2.75. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—High lustre silk poplin, $2.25 up; can deliver any quantity. Princely Skirt Co., 225 5th Av.

SKIRTS.—Serges, $1.75; silks, cheap; also jobs cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Broadcloth, poplins, and serges; new models at a low price. J Lesser, 47 W. 34th St.

SUITS.—Job $2.50 ladies' suits $8.75 net cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—200 to close out cheap. A. Berman, Room 407, 1,170 Broadway.

TWEEDS. — Fisher-Kennedy's, 1600 and 3400 range, assortment. 6424 Gramercy.

VELOURS.—Terms; Stevens 6094, green, $3.10; American 13046, $3.15. Mad. Sq. 1520.

VELOURS, American 0360, Pekin blue, for sale. I. Arbos & Son. Farragut 3334.

VELOURS.—American 0360, Stevens 4281 color, $3 net, 60 days. Farr. 2616.

VELOURS.—American 032, taupe, reindeer, and navy. Chelsea 7834.

VELOUR DU NORD.—X. W. 250. Mad. Square 6205.

VELOUR.—Yalama, assorted colors, to close. Chelsea 493.

VELVETEENS.—We are specializing in 29, 32, 36 inch velveteen. Trevas & Schack, 469 4th Av.

VELVETEENS.—660 Juilliard's 36-inch twill back. Stuyvesant 2153. Mr. F.

VENETIANS, blacks, imported and domestic, 32 and 36 inches wide; below market price; Wiener's eclatant, Dura Lux, &c. Gramercy 4941.

VENETIAN, Sunbeam, Monarch, and Kridel, 200, 36-inch, below market price. Call Spring 4838.

VENETIANS.—32-inch imported blacks, marquise finish, 57½c. net and up. Gramercy 3004.

WAISTS.—Cottons, $9; Georgette crepes, $27; jobs, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted for crepe de chine and georgette silk waists; will make arrangement for one year to give 100 dozen work every week; only those making good, clean work need apply; can be interviewed at McAlpin Hotel Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 26 and 27, also evenings. M. L. Goldich, 1035 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

CONTRACTORS for popular-priced dresses call between 1 and 4 with samples, Room 1508, 38 West 32d St.

CONTRACTORS making infants' 2-6 colored Spring coats. Call all week with samples, 9 West 24th, 8th floor.

CONTRACTORS on infants' and children's dresses, bring samples. Katcher, 1,115 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' silk underwear work in large quantities. Phone Farragut 9060.

CONTRACTORS on cheap skirts wanted. Queen Costume, 140 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber to place stock orders on high-priced satin serge and jersey dresses. Call with samples, Chick Dress and Costume Co., 220 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on satin and serge dresses; stock orders placed; bring own samples. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., Inc., 12 West 32d St.

Allied Industries.

BURLAP BAGS.—Burlap, extra heavy bags, for sale. Jandorf, 215 West 100th.

DYEING.—All kinds of piece goods redyed; also garments and trimmings. Arrow Piece Dye Works, 160 West 36th St. Greeley 1693.

KITTY CARS.—500 dozen, 50c. on the dollar. Levie, 9 Walker. Franklin 1156.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Mail order merchandise appealing to women; cash paid for large or small jobs; submit details. Z 301 Times Annex.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Hand sewing; any quantity, quality brand xxx size; cash. Telephone Hanover 972.

SEWING MACHINES AND MOTORS Wanted.—1,000 machines. Address J. Weinberg, 128 West 30th St.

WARDROBE TRUNK wanted for ladies' coats. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; stenographer, typist; steady; $14 start; advancement. Stacy, 901 Broadway.

SALESMAN Wanted.—A manufacturing concern of a well advertised petticoat line, from $10.50 to $45 per dozen, with large output, desire a representative, acquainted with ladies' ready to wear line, for the State of New York, on a 10 per cent commission basis; no objection to side line; will make advances to right party; line favorably known; state full particulars in the first letter. A 22 Times.

SALESMAN on popular lines ladies' coats wanted by sub-manufacturer; drawing against commission; good opportunity for real business producers. A 33 Times.

SHOE SALESMEN to handle our popular "Young America" boys' puttees and leather leggings; quick sellers; commission. S. H., 372 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN with large following in Middle West wants popular priced dress line, straight commission; no advances. W 84 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery. Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2248.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

SAMUEL MARX,
Office and Salesrooms, 115-117 W. 23d St. Tel. Farragut 9460-9461-9462.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of the Petition of FRENCH OVERSEAS CORPORATION, for Limitation of Its Liability, as Owner of the American Sailing Vessel "MALCOLM BAXTER, JR."

Notice is given that French Overseas Corporation, owner of the "Malcolm Baxter, Jr.," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on May 22nd, 1918. Stipulated value of vessel and freight Two hundred thirty-eight thousand eight hundred sixty-four dollars ($238,864.00). All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire Commissioner, at his office, Federal Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before August 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

STAMP SALE EXTENDED.

Salesmen's Drive Will Take in Next Friday—Gibbons to Speak.

To compensate for the slump the salesmen's War Savings Stamp drive took on Saturday it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the War Savings Society that the drive would be continued until Friday of this week. Geoff M. Weiler, in charge of the salesmen, in announcing the time extension yesterday, said the change had been made, not because the salesmen doubted their ability to reach the $25,000,000 figure by Thursday night, but because they wanted to devote every day they could to the business of selling stamps.

Although the sales for the first three days of the salesmen's drive were estimated yesterday at only $3,000,000, they represented the highest daily average that the war savings campaign had reached in eight months, it was learned. For Labor Day the committee announced a demonstration showing what labor has done in the war savings movement. There are at present 750 war savings societies among the labor unions of the city, representing a membership of more than 200,000.

On Thursday at noon, the War Savings Committee announces, Floyd Gibbons, correspondent of The Chicago Tribune with the American armies in France, will make an address from the steps of the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Mr. Gibbons returned last week from the front, where he was wounded, and later decorated by the French Government for bravery under fire.

PLANS FOR HEROES' DAY.

Church Services, Salutes, and Silent Prayer Program for Sunday.

On next Sunday, designated as Heroes' Day by proclamation of Mayor Hylan, this city will pay tribute to its sons who have died in the service of their country. According to plans announced yesterday by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, prayers for dead soldiers and sailors will be said in all the churches, and pastors will preach sermons suited to the occasion. The singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" will form part of the church ceremonies.

At 3:59 o'clock in the afternoon a salute to the dead heroes will be fired from every fort and cantonment near the city, and, according to the plan, vehicles and pedestrians will be asked to halt for one minute in silent prayer. At 4 o'clock community choruses in the principal parks in every borough will begin a sacred concert, while airplanes from Mineola will drop flowers on the singing throngs. At night there will be a concert at the Hippodrome at which opera and stage stars will appear.

COST OF LIVING.

A curve of the rise and decrease in the commodities entering into the cost of living is presented weekly in The Annalist. The aim of The Annalist is not merely to give the news bankers, brokers and merchants need, but to offer it in a comprehensive and easily referred to manner. 10c a copy. $4.00 a year. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; Miss Agricola, laces; 1,150 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keeley Co.; J. A. Rollestone, blankets, white goods; J. W. Farlow, notions, gloves; 1,170 B'way; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—S. Schleisner Co.; S. Schleisner, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Lauer's Dept. Store; C. M. Behrend, coats, suits, waists, dresses, upholstery goods; Martinique.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Louis, trimmed, untrimmed millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. J. Styffe, men's furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mahoney, Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions, furn. goods; Flanders.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—New York Dressing Store; H. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adams & Co.; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry; 2 West 37th.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Bogin, waists; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; S. M. Robinson, jobs coats, dresses, waists, bargain, basement; 470 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Demick & Reickelman; E. J. Reickelman, woolens; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—Artistic Garment Co.; M. Levine, dress goods; Grand.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Mrs. P. Keyes, misses' wear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch & Co.; Miss E. Cohen, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. Kaplan, fox, wolf furs; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss M. Ramsay, corsets; 37 West 26th; Great Northern.

CLEVELAND—M. Guggenheim & Co.; M. Guggenheim, men's furns. goods; Martinique.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumler Co.; Mrs. F. O. N. Kell, M. E. Wegman, millinery; 225 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Neusteter Co.; Miss E. Keene, dresses; 364 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—M. B. Ratner, waists, skirts; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.; Fowler & Co.; G. R. Bright, clothing, furn. goods, shoes, hats; Miss M. S. Banks, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; Latham.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; M. Strashun, domestics, blankets; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson Co.; R. Mann, jewelry, toilet, leather goods; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss B. Fishman, waists; Miss A. Simon, ladies' dresses; Miss M. E. Sadler, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

JACKSON, Tenn.—S. Tuchfield Sons; S. Tuchfield, ladies' ready-to-wear; Martinique.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—I. F. McGrath Co.; Mrs. J. F. McGrath, coats, suits, stage dresses, kimonos; 1,239 B'way; Continental.

LOS ANGELES—Wood Bros.; J. H. Wood, clothing; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—D. Baird & Son; W. J. Baird, hats; 621 B'way.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Julius Levy Sons Co.; H. Rosenthal, notions, hosiery, laces; 256 Church.

MEMPHIS—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; R. B. Snyder, infants' muslin underwear; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss E. Bena, waists; 225 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS — Maison Blanche; L. Hayem, linens, white goods; 116 West 32d.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Mrs. S. Mackman, millinery, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—M. & O. Clothing Store; B. L. Gundersheimer, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 42 White.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Mahoney, Fall skirts; 15 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl, Inc.; Miss E. Sullivan, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—McCreery & Co.; G. K. Merts, shoes; 23 East 26th.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—W. Schloss, millinery; Collingswood.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. F. Rehrer, corsets, ribbons, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 230 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; Mr. Bright, children's, juniors' dresses; 470 4th Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; J. W. Carruthers, notions; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Frederick & Weingarten; A. Weingarten, fancy goods; Claridge.

SANTIAGO, Cuba.—Mazorra, Alvarez & Co.; J. M. Mazorra, wearing apparel, novelties; 67 5th Av.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Weitz & Co.; L. Weitz, representing; Breslin.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; R. R. Miller, ready-to-wear, kindred line, shoes, basement; 225 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Netter, Ullman Merc. Co.; M. Netter, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Schaper Store Co.; W. Schaper, ladies' coats, suits; Room 610, 1,170 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss B. Frieberg, hdkfs.; Miss J. H. Wade, petticoats; 225 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss L. Sullivan, Miss T. Nugent, children's wear; A. M. Baldridge, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS — Scruggs - Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; J. S. Laurie, gen'l mgr.; A. L. MacIntire, interior decoration; Miss A. Hall, misses' coats, suits, dresses, women's suits; Miss Wolff, art needlework, yarns; Miss N. Belfry, coats; 225 5th.

TOLEDO—The Mittenthal Co.; S. M. Kaplan, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Claridge.

UTICA, N. Y.—Hunter, Tuppen Co.; Miss S. Cummings, ribbons; Imperial.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss B. Goldman, trimmings; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kafka's; Mrs. J. Kafka, millinery, ready-to-wear; Holland House.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest Sons; Miss J. Dalton, corsets; Miss Little, Miss Reardon, representing; 404 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; R. T. Thompson, domestics, blankets; 1,270 Broadway.

THE PREMIER COSTUME CO. — Something New

We are selling to our Retailers only a new line of TRICOT-JERZ and SATIN Combination Dresses

Premier Costume Company
12-14 West 32nd St., New York

BELTS for Women and Children

The sales-value of an attractively designed garment is materially strengthened by means of a smart belt. The S & S line is replete with suggestions. Visit us.

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MY FALL LINE OF COATS at $7.75 to $15.00 SUITS at $8.50 to $20.00 IS NOW READY.
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SUIT No. 1852. F. & H. Broadcloth. All colors; detachable velvet collar and cuffs. $21
D. M. JONAS, 3 EAST 28TH ST.

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DRESSES for Immediate Delivery
2,000 Wool Mixed Serge, $5
Imitation Jersey Cloth, Special, $6
Also Poplin Dresses on hand.
IPP & KWINT
118 West 22d.

LINENS
In stock, 9 to 90 inches wide.
Cream, Ecru and White.
Call or Send for Samples.
The F. SCHULEMANN COMPANY
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DRESS NO. 350 PACIFIC 50-50 SERGE.
A WONDER! SEE IT $4.37½ NET
CLOVER GARMENT CO.
23 West 32d Street, New York

OFFICERS' MILITARY UNIFORMS, GABARDINE, MOLESKIN, KHAKI. Immediate Delivery.
U. S. UNIFORM CO., 93 Fifth Ave., New York.

OVER-SEA CAPS ON HAND for immediate delivery.
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COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
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The Silk Buyer
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Considering the many difficulties attendant upon War Conditions this is truly a marvelous collection.

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COATS
Womens-Misses-Juniors
250 Different Models
Including Every Choice in Fabric and Style
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8 Rooms, 3 Baths, to 13 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,800 to $6,500
New Subway Station Lexington Av. and 59th St.
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Attention! Brokers—Owners.
We have some very fine income properties showing large returns, most desirable locations Brooklyn, consisting avenue store properties, cold water and steam heated flats, &c., to exchange for other equities and cash; brokers protected; send for list. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St.

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OVERLOOKING VAN CORTLANDT PARK

"Fort Independence Cottages"
NEW—COMPLETE OCTOBER 1ST.
Located on Cannon Place, near W. 238th St., Kingsbridge, three blocks from Broadway.
Seven rooms, bath, laundry, basement, large veranda, grand view, garage.
Construction, stone, brick, hollow tile, stucco.
Sales Agents,
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ATTENTION!
An opportunity is offered to the home seekers to secure a real fine home at moderate prices at the well known, refined residential suburb,
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12 to 24 minutes to Manhattan.
So why? why? pay rent
when a small cash payment and the balance as rent buys a fine two family, modern, up-to-date brick house in the healthiest section of Queensboro and the best part of Elmhurst. Don't overlook this place. Call any time or write. To visit the property take subway or 2d Ave. "L" to 25th St. Station.
Curt Biedenkapp,
25th St. and Roosevelt Ave.,
Elmhurst, Queensboro.

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New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A 54-ACRE FARM
fully stocked, one hour out; ¼ mile from station; running water, electric lights, bath; splendid outbuildings; mile road frontage; owner in draft will sacrifice, including crops, for $7,000 to quick buyer. No triflers. Drafted, 178 Times.

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Store and Basement
Sprinkler system; suitable for silks, ribbons, cotton or woolen goods, furniture, &c. Immediate possession; will divide if desired.
Minturn Post Collins, 1 West 34th St., or Superintendent, on premises.

17 WEST 50TH ST.,
NEAR 5TH AV.—NEW BUILDING.
ATTRACTIVE STORES.
$3,000 AND $4,000.
Apply on premises.

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BUILDING TO LET.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Four-story corner, Broadway and Reid Av., 45x100; passenger and freight elevators; will lease, sell, or exchange. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

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Wanted to rent, fireproof factory building, not less than 50,000 square feet; within 40 miles of New York, on main railroad; small village preferred. Address J. B., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

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THE NETHERLAND
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5 Rooms & Bath $1,500, 1,700
6 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,700, 2,000
7 Rooms, 3 Baths $1,800, 2,300
8 Rooms, 3 Baths $2,800
Finest Location in City. Modern Fireproof Structure.
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Telephone Murray Hill—2804.

THE HAMPTONS,
201-203 W. 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Avs.
Facing Park. One block L and Subway. Fifth Avenue busses pass door.
Harlem's Most Exclusive Apartments. Beautiful Corner Suites.
6-7 and 8 Rooms; $900 to $1,150
Apply Office, 140 St. Nicholas Av.

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5 large, light rooms and bath to lease. All improvements; $48.

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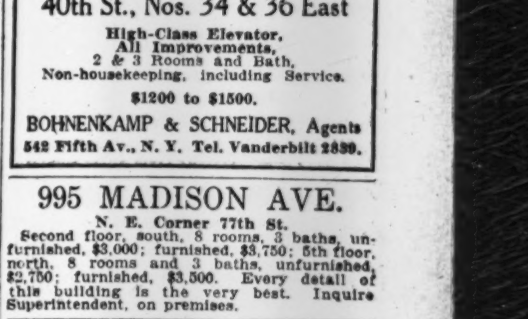
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 unusually large rooms $1000-$1350

MANHATTAN—East Side.



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S. E. COR. MADISON AVE.
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2 and 3 rooms and bath, or larger suites to suit. Elevator service.
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A charming place to lunch and dine. Moderate rents. Apply on premises or
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Telephone 220-221 Rhinelander.

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High-Class Elevator, All Improvements,
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, Non-housekeeping, including Service.
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Second floor, south, 8 rooms, 3 baths, unfurnished, $3,000; furnished, $3,750; 5th floor, north, 8 rooms and 3 baths, unfurnished, $2,750; furnished, $3,500. Every detail of this building is the very best. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

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Modern elevator apartment, six, seven, eight sunny rooms; rents $1,000, $1,200, $1,300, $1,400, $1,500 yearly. Tel. 3468 Lenox.

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111 TO 117 MONTAGUE ST.
$65 HIGH-GRADE ELEVATOR APTS. $100
4 and 6 rooms and bath; excellent service; doctor's apartment first floor, 6; special rate $75; fare 5 cents to New York; 7 minutes to Wall St.; opposite Hotel Bossert. Phone Main 7100.
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Terrace and Valberk-Leighton Apartment Houses
SOUTH BROADWAY AND VALENTINE LANE.
Inquire 498 South Broadway,
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

5th Avenue, Madison Square. — Two large rooms and bath. Grand piano. Maid service. Eighth floor. East and south exposure. $125 a month. Year lease.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
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To settle estate executors will sell going lithographing business established over twenty years and showing substantial profits during that period; no brokers. L 665 Times Downtown.

Advertisements for The New York Times offering rooms and board may be left at any office of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

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INSPECT THESE HOUSES.
78 East 92d St., rent $1,650.
76 East 91st St., rent $2,000.
Electric lights; parquet floors; two baths; perfect condition. Caretaker, on premises.

41st St., 354 East, (Corner Prospect Place.)—Lease or for sale, ten-room-and-bath private house; yard can be turned into a garage for a car; rent $65 per month. Apply Fulton, 315 East 41st St.

Brooklyn.

56 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN. To let, very attractive 9-room house. Address for full particulars John R. Hill, 8-10 Bridge St., New York.

444 SIXTH AV., BROOKLYN. To let, attractive 9-room house, in fine condition. Apply to A. J. Shannon Co., 252 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Queens.

Suburban home, 11 rooms, conveniences; electricity; stable, garage, poultry houses; ground; 30 minutes to New York; $600 yearly. Kane, Holliswood, L. I. Phone Hollis 6113W.

Westchester County.

Seven-room house, all improvements, at Hastings-on-Hudson; $500 down, balance like rent; price $4,800; near station, school; trolley to subway, 5 cents. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 2729.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear; terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Ridgewood, unsurpassed, beauty, healthfulness, school, commuting facilities; will sacrifice; modern dwelling; nine rooms, two baths; garage; acre; shade, fruit. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, New York.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Corner Grand and Greene, 18,600 sq. ft.; street frontage 286 feet; three five story, basement, loft buildings, containing elevators, sprinkler, heat, ample plumbing; fire and labor laws complied with; early possession. Owner, 5 Beekman, Room 333.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Single or en suite, 2 adjoining offices, each 15x15, occupying entire front space of eighth floor of 244 5th Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.; four large windows facing 5th Av; private desk, telephone, use of adjoining reception room and service; private elevator; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Century Advertising Service Co., 244 5th Av.

218 LENOX AVENUE, Southeast Corner of 121st Street, Occupied by Young Women's Christian Assn. Five-story, 21 feet, corner building. 4,500 feet floor space, suitable for high-class business, technical or business school, private hospital. P I Z A, 52 Broadway.

No. 489 5th Av., Near 42d St.—One or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with separate entrance and use of outer offices, stenographic and telephone service, in commodious lawyer's suite. Apply Suite 305.

To sublet, office, over 600 square feet, furnished or unfurnished, Broadway, downtown, handy to all subways, elevated, and surface lines. Address "Chance," Room 2.02, 110 West 40th St.

139 East 23d St.—Very light, space 26x60, high ceiling, skylight; suitable manufacturer, sculptor, printer or studio; rent $50. Esseff Realty, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 2315.

OFFICES TO LET. 29 West 34th St. Modern fireproof elevator building. Large and small offices.

57TH ST., 24 EAST.—Parlor floor, with large show window, suitable for photographer's studio, interior decorating, dressmaking, millinery or any select trade. Plaza 1993.

Furnished private office, $23.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

607 West 43d St.—Second floor, 24x50 feet; light on three sides; 15-foot ceiling; private office, two toilets; possession at once; rent $60. Apply Buttle Floor Co.

Loft, 2,000-3,000 sq. ft.; elevator service, steam heat; fireproof building. Apply 5th floor, 450 East 148th St., near 149th station.

For Rent.—Manufacturing or storage loft, about 4,000 sq. ft. 46 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 9461.

72D-BROADWAY.—Exceptional parlor floor; business, living; $1,200; lease. Philips, 148 72d.

Private office to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Suite 2029, City Investing Building, 165 Broadway.

CORNER OFFICE, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th, Room 1203.

OFFICES, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th, Room 1203.

Furnished office to rent, with or without services. 160 Broadway, Room 803.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Nice attractive office wanted consisting of 1,200 to 1,500 square feet, located south of John St.; would purchase furniture of present occupant if modern and in good condition. Telephone Broad 454.

Wanted, storage space in vacant lot, with tool house or place to build one, for contractor's outfit; east or west side of 55th St. Address Room 94, 135 Williams St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AVENUE, Madison Square.—Two large rooms and bath. Grand piano. Maid service. Eighth floor. East and south exposure. $125 a month. Year lease. FRANK L FISHER CO., 50 EAST 42D STREET.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $18 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St; Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

7TH AV., (117th St., 155 West.)—Corner, southern exposure, 8 large rooms; all improvements.

45TH, 341 TO 347 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness and furnishings unequaled; one, two, three rooms, tiled bath with shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references essential; $50 to $95 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—3 rooms and bath, $21 per week and up; also doctor's office for rent; all outside rooms.

52D ST., 43 WEST. Apartments, one, two rooms, bathroom, kitchenette.

57TH, 130 WEST.—To Oct. 1, well-furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Bedroom, maid, dining room; kitchen privileges, elevator; $65; ready; reference.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—$50 up, 1-2-3-room apartments; kitchenette completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary; open evenings.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

77TH, 103 WEST.—3 rooms, kitchenette; piano; $80; two rooms, $60; one, $40.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; private bath, continuous hot water, electricity.

83D, 165 WEST, Apartment 73.—5 rooms and bath; exceptional furnishings, with linen and silver; private phone; every detail; for one year, starting Sept. 15; $150 monthly; phone Schuyler 4505 for appointment; references required; lessor leaving city.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

91ST, 201 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms; southern exposure; good outlook; clean; separate entrances; quiet; most desirable; $25 month. Ellis.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high-class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

93D ST., 300 WEST, (Cor. West End Av.)—Apartments, one large room, bath, and kitchenette; $45-$47.50; maid service included.

96TH ST., 15 WEST.—To lease, 2 rooms and bath; steam, electricity, telephone; maid service optional.

113TH, near Broadway.—Nonhousekeeping apartments, two rooms, bath; rent $900; dining room in building. R. A. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th. Telephone Morningside 1891.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Attractive two-room suites, with private baths; also one room, with private bath; full hotel service.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. — Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments. $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

BROADWAY, 2,788, (110th St. Subway.)—Handsome private, front, three-room elevator apartment. Mack.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate. Academy 1647.

NEAR UNIVERSITY CLUB AND HOTEL GOTHAM. Very light, quiet apartment in new house; two bedrooms, living room, breakfast room, kitchen and bath; unfurnished, $250 a month; will rent to correct adult tenant, furnished with lovely old and new mahogany, porcelains, rugs, books, &c. R 293 Times.

Sitting room, bedroom and bath. with and without kitchens, completely furnished. TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP. Complete hotel service, including maid service, gas, electricity, &c. Special monthly rates. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS. Telephone Riverside 6100. 307 West 98th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—One, two, or three rooms, baths, kitchenette, overlooking Hudson, spacious, homelike; exceptional. Academy 2675. Short.

Unfurnished—East Side.

18TH, 208 EAST.—Private house, top floor; five large rooms; electric light; three persons only; references necessary; $45.

31ST, 102 EAST.—Apartment, seven rooms and bath; all improvements. Inquire Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 995.—Studio apartment, four rooms and bath; $1,500. Apply Supt.

TINTON AV., 1,217, (bet. 168-169th Sts.)—Lower part of two-family house, nine rooms, all modern improvements; nice locality; rent $60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 31 WEST. NEWLY ALTERED AND RENOVATED studios, apartments, 2 rooms and bath; also skylight studios; all modern improvements.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $40 to $85. Phone Chelsea 3106.

30 WEST 54TH STREET, 2 ROOMS & BATH, $1,000 UP, with services; furnished if desired. EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL LOCATION. Desirable Suite Suitable for Physician. Apply on premises, or owner, Room 627, 30 East 42d St. Telephone 6488 Murray Hill.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large studio apartment, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath tiled; roof garden.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $65 and $70.

65TH STREET, 136-138 WEST. One exceptionally large studio, housekeeping apartment, $125 per month; this studio was leased by Neysa McMein, prior to her departure for France; one syklight apartment, large room, alcove and bath, $45; one housekeeping apartment, living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath, $60. THE SHROPSHIRE. Convenient to subway and L express station at 66th Street.

71ST ST., 346 WEST.—Will sublet, eight rooms, two baths, less than regular charge, to Oct., 1919. Aldrich.

102 WEST 73D ST. 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath; high-class building. Agent on premises.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large rooms, bath; ground floor; $55; immediate possession.

88TH, 315 WEST.—Elegantly appointed parlor floor; suitable physician.

96TH ST., 15 WEST.—To lease, 2 rooms and bath; steam, electricity, telephone; maid service optional.

117TH STREET, 368 WEST. 6 ROOMS AND BATH, $45-$50. Corner apartments, facing Morningside Park.

2,128 BROADWAY. Two and three rooms with bath, maid service; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745, (Corner 152d.)—Elevator, 6-7 rooms; $70 up; worth investigation.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views. Inquire office.

STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED.

4 Fine	ROOMS	$55
5 Large		$60—$75
6 Light		$65—$80
7 Corner		$100

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE, 3 Min. 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. "L."

Washington Square district, studios; 2-room apartments; $40 up. Janitor, 49-51 West 12th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

West Side, 86th to 116th.—Six rooms, modern and reasonable, by responsible couple with child 6; lease until about May; state particulars. H 760 Times Downtown.

LIST APARTMENTS, furnished and unfurnished, now waiting clients; all locations. Prince & Pritchard, 1 West 34th. Greeley 1574.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Columbus 836.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms and kitchenette in quiet, refined neighborhood, for about $35. W 108 Times.

Furnished bachelor apartment wanted; no lease; reasonable. S 307 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's rooms; residence of art collector; references required.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms; music studios allowed.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, bath; single or en suite; small room; references.

47TH, 50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, private bath; single rooms; home comfort.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive hall and medium rooms, adjoining bath, in quiet home.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; gentlemen. Circle 1810.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful large, small, rooms; electricity; telephone; refined; $7-$25.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double room, second floor; electricity; also basement front.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Beautiful large, airy front rooms, all conveniences; moderate; reference.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Delightful large living room and bedroom; well furnished; overlooking Sherman Square. Apt 4.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Home-like, airy rooms; suites and entire floors reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single or en suite, electricity; private, gentleman.

71ST, 43 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; telephone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with washroom, bath adjoining; also large hall room, bath adjacent.

71ST, 221 WEST—Room with bath; good service; moderate; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Room with bath; good service; moderate; gentlemen.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, electricity, shower; reasonable. Debernyz. Columbus 3588.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, $10 to $15 week; board optional.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium and small; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with private bath; Japanese service.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small; adjoining bath; running water; electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable suite, private bath, electricity; select residence; Sept. 3; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also small rooms, running water; references.

75TH ST., 125 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; parlor floor; exclusive.

76TH, 171 West.—Well-furnished front large room; closet; electricity; continuous hot water.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; private bath, continuous hot water, electricity.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic home; room adjoining bath; also room, private bath; electricity.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath; also smaller room, running water.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room with private bath; small room; reasonable.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and small rooms, with or without private bath. Schuyler 7297.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, with bath; all conveniences; reasonable.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, attractive, clean, airy room; electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; also front basement; each with private bath, electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room, with bath; piano, electricity, phone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, $4 to $10; telephone, reception room.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Single, large beautiful rooms, private bath, electricity; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished, private bath, water supply; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Overlooking Parks.)—Single, double; private baths; exceptional. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Large south room, electricity, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; quiet, permanent, exclusive business man; references.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath, electricity; refined house; references.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, private bath; electricity; southern exposure.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with private baths; also others; electricity. Schuyler 8725.

86TH, 2 WEST.—Corner room, 11th floor, bath adjoining; $7. Schuyler 5800. Blanchard.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant rooms, twin beds; private bath; electricity; $10; also parlor.

88TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive rooms in select residence; references.

96TH, 145 WEST.—Neat, clean front and hall rooms; 3 minutes to 96th subway express; $4.50 up; home comforts. Sprague.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Bright, clean room, next Riverside; running water; apartment. Brown.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Clean, elegant, large rooms; bath; phone. Riverside 3249.

105TH, 252 WEST.—Single room, top floor, private house, every modern convenience; very reasonable; reference essential; newly furnished, clean.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive light; hot, cold water; telephone, elevator; gentlemen; references. Clark.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

108TH, 301 WEST (Broadway.)—Desirable suite, private bath. Modern elevator apartment; 5-B.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, cool rooms; $5, $6; gentlemen. Rogers.

111TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 66,) (Broadway.)—Attractive front room to refined gentleman.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light comfortable room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 600 WEST.—Large, furnished, corner room, running water; refined people. Johnston.

114TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; private family; references. Hagood.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Clean, well furnished, single room, running water, elevator. Brockway.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant room, near Columbia; all improvements; $4. Apt. 3.

120TH, 423 WEST, (Apt. 94.)—5 beautiful front rooms; furniture by Stickley, blue and gold; living and dining room, 2 master's bedrooms.

121ST, 12 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished large and connecting rooms; private bath; electricity.

129TH, 50 WEST.—Two rooms; elevator; improvements; business people. Apt. 35. Harlem 1195.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Nice room, high-class elevator; private family; reasonable. Apartment 5F.

BROADWAY, (110th St.)—One or two gentlemen; superior home accommodations. Cathedral 9088.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, corner 119th.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences. Apartment 3A.

Two or three large, outside rooms, private bath, shower, high-class apartment near Riverside, 110th St. subway. Academy 3238.

WEST END AV., (96th St.)—Lady will rent beautifully furnished, large corner room to business woman; home privileges. River 4177, 8 to 10 mornings.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with running water, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 350.—Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; exclusive; modern home.

ROOM, private bath, Hungarian cooking, between 70th and 110th Sts., west of Broadway, for business couple. Box 720, 133 2d Av.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Business lady wants furnished housekeeping room or room in apartment. O 35 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

5th Av., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; meals.

39TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Large, quiet second-floor room, newly decorated; two desirable single rooms; rates balance season; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Single, double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Beautiful large and small front rooms; steam, electricity; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45. Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; electricity; southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, attractive, modern, bath adjoining, refined Jewish surroundings, excellent cuisine, Winter reservations. Mrs. Newburg.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; switchboard; dining room opens Sept. 9.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium room; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; every convenience; electricity; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; electricity; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Exclusive private house; refined environment; nicely furnished rooms, with bath; excellent table; limited number.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite and bath; excellent meals; Winter reservations.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, private bath; other rooms; references; table board.

111TH, 545 WEST.—Large room, bath; board; gentlemen, couple. Apartment 8F.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av.—Near elevated and park, "The Columbia"; few single rooms and suites; good board. 6279 Cathedral.

149TH, 544 WEST.—"The Audubon"; bright rooms; good board; $10 up, one; $16 up, two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 40, (CORNER 77TH ST.)—HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; COOL AND ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCLUSIVE TABLE.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Just opened; ideal location; Hudson view; all outside, light, airy; ample closets, electricity, gas logs, open fireplaces; parquet floor; spacious parlor and dining same floor; one-two rooms, bath; meals optional; moderate.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, small rooms, suitable young people; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD and room wanted; my mother, aged, rheumatic, nearly blind, and I want moderate living accommodations where she will receive human kindness. Young Man, S 231 Times.

A gentleman wants two weeks in September, room and bath with board; must be first-class, private party; no other boarders; will pay liberal price. Address Z 379 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

Beautiful Halcyon Hall, Howard Av., Grymes Hill. Superior accommodations; reduced rates September, October; delightful place to spend Autumn; worth investigating; charming country and marine view; vegetable garden; garage; tennis courts.

Westchester County.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Reservations Fall, Winter; four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. Phone 2625.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and cottages, 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location; refined clientele; moderate prices. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

New York State.

Elliswood.—Board; Ulster County farm. Arrange 309 West 46th St. Phone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

Orange Mountainside, beautiful Colonial estate, near country club, suites, private baths; rooms; excellent food, garage; moderate. Tel. Orange 534R, or write Z 305 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted, by couple with quiet 4-year-old girl, rooms and board with private family, Long Island or Westchester County; state all details and whether near garage. O 375 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wishes position; good references. Miss Sollow, 237 East 115th St.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, absolutely thoroughly experienced; at present with large manufacturing concern; desires change; capable. O 353 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS and TYPISTS.—5 years' experience, 3 years in printing line; best reference; salary $20. R 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ability above the average, wants a position of responsibility; salary $25. Bookkeeper, 340 East 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience; high school education; reliable; $20. H 669 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; one year's experience; $15. Rose Cohen, 287 Madison St.

HOUSEKEEPER and manager in small, refined family. Address Mrs. M. Shaw, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MASSEUSE, graduate, city license, hospital training, desires patients; references. Houseman, 241 West 42d St. Tel. 7157 Bryant.

MASSEUSE (licensed) desires patient; references. Brook, 211 West 88th. Tel. 3329 Riverside.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Experienced; hand and power driven; neat, efficient. S 232 Times.

NURSE.—Situation as nurse for baby in New York City; best reference. Mrs. G. D. Snyder, 1,385 J, New Rochelle.

NURSE.—German, position nurse to invalid; city, country. Miss Frida, 217 East 62d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. Three years with Vice President, Freight Traffic Manager trunk line railroad; three years' experience steel construction lines; educated; thorough expert. What offer? K 475 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT, conscientious worker, desires permanent position; several years' experience; reference. R. Faske, 9,604 Tiffany St.

SECRETARY.—Capable, experienced law, technical stenographer, desires responsible position. K 434 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert reportorial stenographer, capable of taking 200 words per minute, desires assignments transcribing speeches at clubs, conventions, or lectures; court work also accepted; absolute accuracy guaranteed; highest references furnished. A 779 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, capable, three years' experience, high school graduate, seeks position with old established concern, where ability and initiative will be appreciated; best references. P. E. J., 1,843 62d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial; high-grade miscellaneous experiences; newspaper, literary, technical dictation; initiative; handle correspondence; Washington position considered; $30. Steno, Apt. 57, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, several years' experience, bright, ambitious, high school education, Protestant, wants position with advancement; $20. L 661 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, American, 5 years' experience, mornings occupied, desires employment for afternoons; efficient and reliable. K 427 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 5 years' experience, good appearance, desires permanent position; downtown; rapid, accurate; references; $22. H 647 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Dictaphone Operator, 3 years' experience, rapid, accurate, competent, conscientious; best references; salary, $18. B 439 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires change; high school graduate, four years' experience; references; salary $22. Box 700, 1,418 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; one year's experience, wishes connection with reliable concern. Rosner, 14 West 117th St. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretary with experience in literary dictation, part time only. Miss Jones, Vernon Terrace, East Orange, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good worker; high school graduate; downtown; salary, $18. K 430 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; experienced; good grammarian, speller; $16. H 746 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, expert; five years' experience, wishes work at home. B. D., Box A 759 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; 3 years' experience; thoroughly familiar with office routine. H. W., 556 West 148th.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education; some experience. B. A., 623 East 161st, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; experienced, executive ability, conscientious, bookkeeping knowledge; $20. C. A., 263 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, desires position with reliable concern; $22. O 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 6½ years' technical, commercial; thorough knowledge office details. L 662 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, competent, possessing initiative, highly recommended; $23-$25. Box 212 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, American; two years' experience; best references; $15. H 749 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, ten years' technical experience. Apartment 19, 39 Charles St.

TYPIST.—Young lady wishes typing to do at home; hours same as office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Saturday afternoons off, and all holidays; will furnish own machine, but not typewriter supplies; salary not less than $18 per week; all typing confidential; references exchanged. S 248 Times.

TYPIST, competent, desires evening work, own machine or at office. L 664 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, executive ability, good education, desires to make connection with good office, preferably in capacity of private secretary; experienced private secretary, correspondent, accountant, stenographer, highly recommended; last position, officer of large institution. Sabbath observer. Address G. O., Box 18, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY desires position in accounting department of reliable firm, six years' experience, bookkeeping, general office work and typewriting; $25. "M.," 705 3d Av.

YOUNG LADY, refined, experienced in selling and taking charge of show room, wishes position of responsibility. N 515 Times Harlem.

YOUNG LADY, 3d year law student, some experience, desires clerk position with law firm; school privileges. C. S., Box 2, Station T.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (corner 89th.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. American born, 30, married, draft Class IV, 10 years' experience, desires position as semi-senior or in office of essential industry; excellent references. S 218 Times.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR. Young man, 30, married, draft Class 4, wishes position as semi-senior on public accountant's staff or as office manager in essential industry. Experience: Bookkeeper 2 years, bookkeeper and office manager 4 years, 5 years as junior and semi-senior with certified public accountants; familiar with manufacturing, costs, export and general merchandising; minimum salary $2,500, with prospect of advancement predicated upon service rendered. Ambitious, S 216 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, auditing important industrial and commercial establishment, has evenings after 5:30 and Saturday afternoons open. R 393 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, factory, costs, production, purchases, with executive ability; 20 years' experience; 37 years old, married; American. L 642 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, spare time after 4:30 P. M.; books kept part time; financial statements. K 450 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; monthly audits, income and financial statements prepared; moderate. W 47 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 20 years' experience, systematizer, factory cost, controlling accounts. L 645 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING, reasonable rates, and effective handling of copy, part time or piece; experienced in every sort. S 275 Times.

A MAN OF 45, college graduate, general business experience, inside and out, desires to make change. H 551 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, capable of taking entire charge; 2 years' experience, college student; can take off trial balances and monthly statements; wishes position where advancement is assured; salary $18. Jack Wiederhorn, 54 Lewis St., City.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, competent, 20 years' experience, desires employment few evenings weekly, Saturday afternoons, accounting or other clerical work; terms reasonable. L 724 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) at present employed, double entry, trial balance, controls, modern methods, high school graduate; salary $22. W 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, three years' technical experience, capable, executive ability; $25. H 667 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, typist, and clerical work; four years' experience; (22;) exempt; highest references. Morton Alboum, 1,117 Westchester Av.

BOOKKEEPER, high grade, thoroughly experienced; draft exempt; $30. Abraham Cohen, 287 Madison St.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) A1 references, four years' experience; moderate salary start. H 727 Times Downtown.

BUYER OF PRINTING.—Young married man, 15 years' technical experience, desires position as buyer of printing, lithographing, engraving, paper stock; salary $45; knows how and where to buy. K 454 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 32, married, desires position anywhere; 14 years' experience driving and repairing high-class cars for well-known New York families; can furnish best personal references. Haug, 870 1st Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Scotch, single, middle-age, good mechanic, careful driver, strictly temperate, reliable, useful, personal references; will go anywhere. MacDonald, 102 West 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Scotch, middle-aged, single, careful driver, strictly temperate, reliable, useful, personal references, country preferred. MacDonald, care of Donnelly, 102 West 56th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 33; 6 years' experience; first-class mechanic; careful driver; willing to go to city or country. H. Trulson, 58 West 124th St. Tel. Morningside 3517W.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, (28,) draft exempt, temporarily employed, wishes steady position with private family, city or country. W 111 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, draft exempt; 4 years' experience; make own repairs; best references; private; city, country. Kukok, 308 East 81st.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position private, commercial; 3 years' experience. Sanders, 367 West 126th Street.

CHAUFFEUR.—Can make own repairs, draft exempt; best reference; private, commercial. George Seiler, 408 East 5th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, French, discharged from the French Army, wishes similar situation in private family. Boissonade, 166 E. 61st St.

CLERICAL POSITION wanted by man, (35,) broad mercantile experience, highly recommended, wholehearted, conscientious worker, knowledge French, Italian, now employed by steamship corporation; will change for advancement. O 37 Times.

COMPANION. — Gentleman, 33, educated, wishes position as companion or congenial employment. O 31 Times.

COST CLERK.—Young man, (20,) neat, active, discharged from navy, wishes position with opportunity of advancement. H 764 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, wishes position, detailer, experienced mechanical structural work; married. L 751 Times Downtown.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, experienced handling skilled and unskilled labor, speaks several languages, engaged in labor agency business, desires connection responsible firm. A 251 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Graduate civil engineer, 35 years of age and married, having thorough legal and general education, broad experience in business, sales, management, and in municipal engineering, has reached the limit of opportunity in present position and seeks a change; at present earning $3,500, but would make sacrifice in salary, if necessary, in consideration of opportunity for further development. H 763 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE wishes position where good systematizer and hustler can earn good income; last position principal of commercial school; references. W 64 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—High-grade American, 46, office manager, auditor, treasurer, comptroller; exceptional experience and references; $400 to $500. Address H. 660 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, do you need assistant of unlimited potentiality? Stenographer, 23, fine education, draft exempt. L 712 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, Scandinavian, 47, wishes position as head gardener or Superintendent on gentleman's estate; thirty years' experience; best references; prefer State of New York or Connecticut. P. J., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

GARDENER.—Landscape, forestry, expert on trees, wants position as superintendent; first-class references. B. S., Post Office, Weehawken, N. J.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT OR CHIEF CLERK; 15 years' experience on payrolls, shipping and receiving stores, costs, purchasing and general office routine; desires a position with concern that will appreciate a hustler and one not afraid of hard work; best of references furnished from present and past employers. W 4 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 33, educated, wishes congenial employment 4 to 9 P. M. O 32 Times.

JAPANESE, reliable, college student, wishes position, half-day or night; family hotel, &c.; references. Taka, 102 West 123d. Morningside 8193.

MAN, (25,) married, discharged from army, wishes position at anything; accustomed to responsible position. L 677 Times Downtown.

MAN, 32, wishes position as shipping clerk, storekeeper or bookkeeper. Box D. P., 104 E. 14th.

MANAGER.—Gentleman of education, 38, with mechanical, medical, and business knowledge, speaking several languages, offers services as representative, manager, or in any confidential capacity where a sense of responsibility, added to unusual energy, will count. O 34 Times.

MANAGER.—Automobiles, branch manager or charge of service, purchasing agent; thoroughly experienced electrical depts. S 263 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Technical graduate, age 33, 10 years' experience; A1 draftsman. Address R. R., 68 4th Av., Paterson, N. J.

OFFICE AND FINANCIAL MAN, 30 years, married; understands all branches of accounting, 18 years in one industry; seeks to sever connections with corporation at present employed and connect with reputable firm, present salary, $3,000. R 700 Times Harlem.

OFFICE MANAGER, with experience; competent to take full charge; familiar with modern methods; exceptional references. R 691 Times Harlem.

PHYSICIAN, graduated from U. of Penn., wants internship in hospital. For particulars write A. Gonzalez, 200 West 107th St., New York City.

SALES MANAGER, ten years' experience city and road; good record; war conditions compel change; American, 34, married; references. W 65 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two traveling men with a large following in the South, West, and Middle West with the wholesale and retail dry goods and drug houses are open to handle lines from manufacturers on a commission basis Jan. 1. Address immediately, O 350 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two traveling men with a large following in the South, West, and Middle West, with the wholesale and retail dry goods and drug houses, are open to handle lines from manufacturers on a commission basis, Jan. 1. Address immediately, O 350 Times.

SALESMAN AND ENGINEER, high-class man, an executive, thorough knowledge of the automobile and accessory lines; well known in the trade; open for engagement with reliable house where results will merit remuneration; draft exempt. R 399 Times.

SALESMAN, (36,) New Yorker, now Boston sales manager, steel and iron products, returns to New York Sept. 1st; fifteen years' successful record. Z 338 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, 23, (exempt,) personality plus producer; permanent connection; salary. W 110 Times.

SALES MANAGER, with advertising experience, good organizer, systematizer, detail man, now employed directing organization of 85 men, having reached limit of his opportunity, desires to make change; excellent reference. H 762 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL stenographer, correspondent, seeks "essential industry" opening of responsibility; experience; integrity; ample executive capacity; references. American, H 694 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position as assistant executive; is expert correspondent; clever and energetic; salary $25; Class 3. S 262 Times.

SHIPPER EXPORT would like to connect with small export house doing South American trade; already employed, would change account long hours; what have you to offer? salary $25. R 37 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, with secretarial, commercial, legal and civil service experience, desires position; excellent training, education, and references; age 36. Thomas, W 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, secretarial, knowledge bookkeeping, 10 years' experience, day or part evenings; excellent references. "Rebuf," 33 West 111th.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) skilled, exempt, desires promising opportunity export firm; $25. L 713 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, class 4, high school graduate, in business for himself as general insurance broker and investigator for attorneys, ten years' experience in drawing legal papers, searching titles, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, will accept good position. K 421 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) draft exempt, 15 years' experience in the wholesale grocery line, expert in buying and selling, capable of performing full detail work, managing downtown concern for past six years, desires to connect with reliable house. J. S., 324 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, initiative, experienced stenographer, bookkeeper's assistant, desires position some brokerage firm; salary no object. H 753 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, permanently exempt; bookkeeping, assistant clerical, anything; responsible. W 444 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, wishes position chemical laboratory; just finished course Pratt's Institute. C. W., 106 West 41st St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, American, 3 years' experience typist and office assistant; excellent references; $17. Fein, 130 W. 112th.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires clerical position with advancement; experienced. K 439 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) desires connection with reliable firm; advancement assured. S 291 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, married, wishes position at anything; $24 week; must be essential. Zimmerman, 249 East 85th.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, 27 years, desires position for evenings. O 33 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A MISS, 16 YEARS OF AGE, 33 BUST, for position as MODEL. Apply to E. DOUGHTY, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT.—Desirable position, with good future, for woman of right capacity and business inclination; some office experience and accounting knowledge required; apply by letter only, stating qualifications, age, nationality, salary; applications by phone, in person, or through agents not considered. Sand Mixing Machine Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; BRIGHT AND ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN; ACCURATE AT FIGURES; POSITION PERMANENT FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE IN OWN HANDWRITING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS E. M. S., 434 EAST 49TH ST.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, one with experience. Knobel & Bloom, 145 W. 30th St.

A LARGE commercial house located in the Bronx requires a number of young ladies for filing and clerical work; previous experience desirable, but not essential; applicants should state age, experience, if any, and salary desired. L. W., 100 Times Bronx.

ASSORTERS ON BOYS' WASH SUITS. HECHT & CO., 114 5TH AV.

BILL CLERK AND CLERICAL ASSISTANT; export forwarding business; advancement; give experience, references, &c. L 756 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS. OPPORTUNITY. Wartime conditions demand more ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. Typists and Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction. You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns. ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS always in demand. Investigate today. Elliott-Fisher Company. 88 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315.

BOOKKEEPER.—Elliott-Fisher machine operator; must be neat, accurate, and experienced, rapid and willing worker, for position in high-class office of women's wear manufacturer, centrally located in Manhattan; permanent position for right party; salary to start, $70 per month. Address L 668 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S Assistants and Clerks required by a large casualty insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement; high school graduates preferred; give name of school. Reply, giving age, experience, salary expected, and position desired, P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station.

BOOKKEEPER for main office, in large Christian mercantile house, must be a thorough and competent bookkeeper, capable of taking full charge ledger accounts, give full particulars, stating age, salary expected. R. R., 384 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, capable of running ledger in large Christian mercantile house; do not answer unless fully qualified; must be well recommended and have experience; state age, salary expected and full particulars. P. H., 569 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; experienced, quick and accurate; is offered position with good prospects; good salary to start; apply in person with handwritten application. Geo. B Herzig Co., Inc., 39 West 29th St. See Mr. Fries.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; one understanding voucher system preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, age, and minimum salary expected. T. M., 1,201 220 West 42d.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, over 21, high school graduate, must be rapid, accurate, and capable of taking full charge of office and correspondence; $20-$22 start. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; capable of taking charge of an office; one with knowledge of cloak line preferred. Call D. M. Jonas, 3 East 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady; must be neat and accurate at figures; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address M X 149 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, on payroll and purchase ledger; good opportunity; Christian house; reply must state full particulars. F. P., 263 West 125th.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, young lady, high school education, over one year's experience; state references and salary. W 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; neat appearance; knowledge typewriting. B 413 Times Downtown.

CANDY PACKERS. Young women; packing department and factory. SCHRAFFT'S, 51 WEST 22D ST.

CANDY. Bon bon dippers, also caramel wrappers. SCHRAFFT'S, 51 WEST 22D ST.

CASHIER in meat market; steady position. M. Buchsbaum, 792 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID wanted at the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and 3rd St.

CLERKS, FEMALE.—BY A LARGE CORPORATION, A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN FROM 20 TO 30 YEARS OF AGE, WITH HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE EDUCATION; INTERESTING WORK AND RAPID PROMOTION TO SUPERVISING POSITIONS FOR THOSE WHO CAN MAKE GOOD; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY; SALARY TO START DEPENDS UPON EXPERIENCE. BOX K 412 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS wanted for subscription work, by prominent publishers; liberal salary, permanent positions; pleasant surroundings. B 338 Times.

CLERK.—Good invoice clerk in export house. Answer by letter. Export, Room 828 Singer Building, 149 Broadway, stating full particulars.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERKS.
WE ARE IN NEED OF A NUMBER OF GIRLS AND WOMEN WHO CAN QUALIFY FOR HIGH-GRADE CLERICAL POSITIONS; PAY TO START BASED ON PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 25 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN.

CLEANERS.
Women wanted to clean offices at night; good pay. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., city, near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

COMPLAINT CLERKS. Young ladies, capable adjusters and searchers for large uptown publishing house; good salary and permanent positions. B 339 Times.

FILE CLERKS by large corporation, a number of girls from 16 to 20 years of age, with grammar school education; good working condition and splendid opportunity for advancement; good pay. Box K 409 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERKS, with some experience, by large manufacturing concern; $9 start; excellent chance for advancement; in reply state previous experience, age, &c. R. S., 284 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced, reliable; permanent position offered with large downtown firm. A 788 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK to assist supervisor of large file room; publishing house; good pay; permanent position. B 335 Times.

FOR MECHANICAL WORK. by a large corporation, women 20 to 35 years of age, with mechanical ability for interesting work under splendid conditions; knowledge of elemental electricity and some experience desirable, but not essential. Opportunities for advancement unusual to those who can make good K 413 Times Downtown.

GET BEHIND the MAN BEHIND the GUN!
We need girls, (not under 18 years,) who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics;
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED,
to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. We pay beginners 25 cents per hour; those who show ability are raised within 60 days and earn from
$15.00 TO $18.00 PER WEEK OF 48 HOURS.
Half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS!
KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING. WE NEED YOUR HELP!
If you can fill one of the following positions and are not engaged on Government work, CALL AT ONCE.
CLERKS. College graduates who have had some business experience preferred. Good salary, advancement.
CLERKS. High school graduates who have had business experience preferred. Good salary, advancement.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. Good opportunity for experienced operator; must be accurate and good speller. Good salary, advancement.
TYPISTS. Must be experienced, accurate, and good spellers. Advancement. Good salary.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

50 BRIGHT GIRLS FOR CLERICAL POSITIONS.
GOOD SALARIES; QUICK ADVANCEMENT
Here is a fine opportunity for fifty bright girls above the age of 16 to do filing, addressing, examining or typing; unusually attractive offices, good hours, every convenience; rapid advancement.
COME MONDAY AT 9 A. M. READY FOR WORK.
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST.

$12 GIRLS
wanted in press room. To those accustomed to factory work this offers a great chance. Pay is $12 to start. Work formerly done by boys; forelady in charge. Apply to MISS COSTELLO, THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 34 HUBERT ST., 7TH FLOOR. 3 Blocks North of Franklin St. Station, 9th Av. L.

GIRLS
who are quick and accurate at figures, can find a $12 position by applying to Mr. Blauvelt BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS. Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston Street.

GIRLS
fold and insert circulars; good salary; chance for advancement. GREENSTEIN-PELZ, 16TH ST. AND IRVING PLACE.

GIRLS—WANTED—WOMEN. Large mail order house, men's, women's and children's wearing apparel, requires girls and women for packing, shipping and order picking departments; excellent working conditions, good salary, previous experience unnecessary. Apply personally Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Station 9th Av. L.

GIRLS—GIRLS. LIGHT, CLEAN HANDWORK. Good starting wages, with bonus. Rapid advancement, with piecework. STEADY ALL YEAR ROUND. STANDARD, [illegible] WEST 53D.

GIRL. Bright, reliable girl in silk department; steady position; good opportunity for advancement. KROWER-TYNBERG CO., 46 West 23d St.

GIRLS TO WORK IN STOCK AND ASSIST IN SAMPLE ROOM OF A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION AND CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. J. P. CAHEN & BRO., INC., [illegible] BROADWAY.

GIRLS for light hand [illegible] factory; $9 to start; [illegible] steady work. Chas. E. We[illegible] Howard St., N. Y.

GIRLS to assist forewoman in our workroom of men's neckwear in packing, shipping, examining and other clerical work. Meyer Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d St.

GIRLS and WOMEN, learners; also experienced, all around workers in cigarette factory; good pay. E. A. Condax Co., 57 West 19th St.

GIRL, 16 YEARS OR OVER, AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN. B 415 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS and women on light, clean work; steady employment; good wages. Invader Textile Corp., 2,157 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

GIRL (white) for general housework, small family. Apply 523 West 112th St., Apartment 31. Telephone Morningside 82.

GIRLS wanted in a wholesale mercantile house in sample room and stock room. L 702 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS. — English, speaking perfect French, teach piano, help with studies; take physical charge boy 9, girl 7; excellent wages. Call 2,596 Broadway. Phone "Riverside 6906."

HAIRDRESSER.—Experienced marcel waver, all-around girl; permanent; good salary; short hours. 3,587 Broadway.

HOUSEMAID.—General housemaid for small house near Scarsdale Station; flat household laundry sent out; must be competent cook and waitress; neat appearance; references. Telephone Scarsdale 476, 6 P. M., or Murray Hill 1487, 10 A. M., or write Mrs. E. L. Montgomery, Edgemont, Scarsdale, N. Y.

LEDGER CLERK in large wholesale house, must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures, accustomed to the off monthly trial balance; steady position; state age, experience, and salary. S. S., 317 Times.

MAIL CLERK.—Experienced, by a large insurance brokerage office; reply by giving full particulars. B 444 Times Downtown.

MILK PLANT WOMEN WORKERS wanted in New York City; same wages as men; those having creamery or dairy experience in United States or Europe preferred; state in reply, age and experience, if any. A 23 Times.

MILLINERY FORELADY, EXPERIENCED; CAPABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF HAND MADE HAT DEPARTMENT; GOOD POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. KANRICH, 601 BROADWAY.

MILLINERS, TRIMMERS, INFANTS' CAPS, CHILDREN'S MILLINERY; BEST WAGES; PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT. ZENO CO., 387 4TH AV.

MILLINERS, FIRST-CLASS; LONG SEASON AND HIGHEST SALARY PAID. D. J. CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Competent to assist with children and second work; attractive surroundings; 15 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; considerate treatment; good wages. Apply Monday, 10 to 3, Halle, 116 Riverside Drive, corner 84th St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced, can make permanent connection, with excellent salary and surroundings. Apply by letter, B 382 Times.

NURSE.—Doctor requires experienced office nurse; good home; fair salary; permanent position; references. Answer by letter, 62 West 87th.

NURSE, graduate, registered, for floor duty, moderate-sized hospital; advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 64, 2,121 3d Av.

NURSE.—White; 2 year boy. 623 Sanford Av., Flushing. Tel. Flushing 2485.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Competent, reliable, to take care of two girls, 6 and 7; must be willing to go to Spanish-American country; call personally. Mrs. Battle, 137 West 75th, Tuesday-Wednesday, 10-12 A. M. References.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bright, experienced, with house offering unusual advancement; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; state age and salary. B 443 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS, experienced children's wash dresses; learners taken; paid while learning. Krauskopf, 113 East 27th, fifth floor.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESWOMEN. HENRY HESSE, 399 SIXTH AV., 24TH-25TH STS., has vacancies in the ART EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, AND KNIT UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS.

SKILLED CALCULATOR OPERATORS
TO OPERATE CALCULATING MACHINES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE GOVERNMENT IN WAR WORK.
DEMAND URGENT.
INTERVIEW MRS. LAMSON, (FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.,)
AT BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OFFICE, 217 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

STENCIL CUTTER, experienced on silk stencils, by prominent uptown publishers; liberal pay, permanent position, pleasant surroundings. B 337 Times.

STENCIL FILERS wanted by large uptown publishing house; liberal salaries; steady positions, considerate treatment and pleasant working conditions. B 336 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for business department of large publishing company; good opportunity for ambitious and intelligent girl who has had a fair education. Call 11 to 1 Monday. Mr. Harold, second floor, 229 W. 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be accurate, willing, and understand filing, &c.; work is interesting rather than routine; pleasant environment. Call Room 1206, 15 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; exceptional opportunity; permanent position; half day Saturday; reply own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired. O 284 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, who can hold a big job; drug business experience preferred; salary commensurate with ability for hard, active, and accurate worker. B. 402 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS. Several with some experience by large manufacturing concern; salary start, $10, with rapid chance for advancement; in reply state age, experience, &c. C. A., 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. Permanent position for capable stenographer and office assistant; initial salary about $15. Apply, in person or by mail, Ossining Chemical Works, Ossining, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wanted, must be experienced; permanent; salary $15-$18. Apply Room 5033, 1 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND GENERAL ASSISTANT; agreeable surroundings; splendid opportunity; salary to start, $12. Van Dyke Gravure Co., 186 West 4th.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED AT ONCE. APPLY IN PERSON. DOEHLER DIE CASTING CO., COURT AND 9TH STS., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, intelligent young lady; good, permanent position; chance for advancement; commencing salary $16. Call Limpert Bros., 625 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, one familiar with correspondence of large manufacturing silk house preferred; permanent position. Gerseta Corporation, 461 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST; good opportunity for advancement. Call Room 2201, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate dictaphone; $18 to $25 weekly; will teach if necessary. Miss Kelly, Room 225, 280 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent; state reference, experience, salary desired. D. L., 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $14. Address O. A. Keenan, Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, in large downtown law office; state experience and salary; permanent. L 605 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Call Monday morning, Lesher-Whitman & Co., Inc., 881 Broadway, Manhattan.

STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK for Y. M. C. A work. Apply Business Secretary, 215 W. 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, law office; $20; andvancement. L 715 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, for literary and dramatic business. A 30 Times.

Early Advertisements

Want Advertisements for the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be received at the Times Building on Saturday not later than 4 P. M. For the daily edition, 8 P. M. is the closing hour.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE. $15 TO START; SHORT HOURS; ONE-HALF DAY SATURDAY; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY TO THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS. Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

STENOGRAPHERS. TYPISTS. DICTAPHONE OPERATORS. COMPTOMETER OPERATORS. Girls who have had training and experience as stenographers, typists, dictaphone or comptometer operators will find pleasant, profitable employment in our organization; these positions offer excellent opportunities. CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED, EXPERIENCED, WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH, (FRENCH STENOGRAPHY NOT ESSENTIAL,) FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN FRENCH ART FIRM; STEADY POSITION. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND SALARY REQUIRED TO R. F., B 386 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST WANTED; MUST HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION, WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARY EXPECTED, L 652 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced only; steady position. Seneca Co., 15 Park Row.

STRAW SEWERS.—Forelady, thoroughly experienced, to take charge of large sewing hall; excellent opportunity for right party. Kanrich, 601 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for moderate-sized hospital; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 63, 2,121 3d Av.

The Western Union Tel. Co. require young women to train for positions as TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH and AUTOMATIC-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS; short course with salary; immediate increase on graduation; rapid promotion and further increases. Apply in person only from 9 to 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker Street. (Canal St. Subway, Franklin St. elevated.)

TRIMMERS. INFANTS' CAPS, CHILDREN'S HATS; BEST WAGES; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. ZENO CO., 387 4TH AV.

TYPISTS. We need several bright girls as typists in our clerical departments; stenographic experience unecessary. The work is permanent, salaries liberal and advancement rapid. Call Monday. NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., 207 West 24th St.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires young ladies, 16-20, as typists; steady position, quick advancement; excellent opportunity for beginners; call personally. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. L.

TYPIST, &c.—Young lady wanted, over 23 years of age, as typist and general clerical assistant; must have experience in office details; give references. Address Hanover, P. O. Box 645, City Hall Station, New York City.

TYPIST, on Underwood machine, for billing; $15 to start; give full particulars. Address Wholesale Hardware, H 687 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and Filing Clerk.—Good opportunity for advancement. A 54 Times.

WANTED. Lunch Room Work. Young women by New York Telephone Company for general work in girls' lunch room. Pleasant surroundings; good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN.—A new hospital in Brooklyn opening Oct. 1 requires experienced workers for housekeeping, kitchen, and laundry departments; also telephone operators; ideal working conditions in buildings equipped with most modern appliances. Apply by letter, giving previous experience, references, and compensation. Hospital B 309 Times.

WOMAN, bright, for clerical work in office; steady position; state experience. W. C., 289 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL, bright, educated, for general office work; must be neat writer, able operate Oliver typewriter. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary, and references. Wm. Coulson & Sons, 429 5th Av., N. Y. C.

YOUNG GIRL of refinement to operate small switchboard and do clerical work; good penman; pleasant surroundings; hours 9 to 5, with Saturday half holiday; good wages. Address Clerk, P. O. Box 105, Madison Square Station.

YOUNG LADY, capable taking charge of typists, mail order house. GREENSTEIN-PELZ, IRVING PLACE AND 16TH ST.

YOUNG LADY.—Bright, well educated, of good address, as special outside representative in sales and collecting department of publishing house; good opportunity to learn salesmanship and make big money while learning; salary or commission. Call before 10 A. M., 120 East 25th St., 12th floor.

YOUNG LADY wanted, about 18 years of age to assist and take charge of dental office; salary $15 weekly; hours 10:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.; must have best references. Apply Dr. E. Kibowitz, 214 2d Av.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted as messengers; must be over 21 years of age. Apply AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO., 33 PARK PLACE.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED. The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANTS! Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for Prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; references required; register now for Fall session.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION! Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d, 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms. 85 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY. Are you taking advantage of your unusual opportunity in business? Women trained in Accounting Procedures in great demand. Write for free Bulletin 19 and details of this training preparing you for high-grade positions. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION! Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d, 137 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION! Learn elevator operating, telephone operating. Captain O'Brien, 112 East 23d St.

FILING COURSE—ATTENTION! FILING COURSE, $10; WHY PAY MORE? CAPT. O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL, 112 E. 23D ST.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. Formerly Hodges-Brown Exchange. Secretaries, stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers; excellent openings. 99 Nassau. Free registration. 3519 Cort.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Numerous positions, $10-$20; typist, $12; office assistant, $13; other good openings; no registration fee. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS; POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12-$25; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5TH AV., 93 NASSAU ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerical, switchboard; permanent positions. Call immediately, Lang Agency, 115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1000 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25; typists, $15-$18; immediately. Stenographers' Bureau, 158 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PLANT NEEDS YOU!

Largest shell-making plant in America needs able-bodied men; no experience necessary; ideal working conditions; good wages; advancement possible; age between 18 and 50; if not employed on Government work apply in person, or by mail, at once.

T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING COMPANY, SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant.

OR TO Representative at UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, 142 Bowery, New York City. OR TO UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, 310 Jay St., Brooklyn, New York.

"Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50."

BOILER MAKERS AND HELPERS WANTED AND MEN TO LEARN BOILER MAKING IN LOCOMOTIVE INDUSTRY OUT OF THE CITY; CHIEFLY NIGHT WORK ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS; GOOD JOBS FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN NOT NO WWORKING IN WAR INDUSTRIES. APPLY U. S. EMPLYMENT SERVICE, 310 JAY ST., BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry and trial balances; one with knowledge of stenography preferred; in reply outline experience, salary desired, nationality, &c. Parodi Cigar Co., Inc., 26-38 Cornelison Av., (near Grand St.,) 12 min. trolley car ride from Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Must be quick and accurate at figures; salary $18; apply letter only, stating age, references, and how long and between what dates applicant was in each position; hours 8 to 6. Heidelberg, Wolf & Co., 646 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER and typist; experienced double entry and office routine in electrical contracting and supply line; state experience, age, references; salary. R. F., 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter, competent, Italian-American, desired banking office; permanent position with advancement to right party; good references essential; state full particulars. H 650 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Large wholesale house; good permanent position; first-class, experienced man; state age, reference, and salary. A 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER on purchase ledger who understands passing of bills; must be accurate and rapid at figures; salary $25 to start; state experience. D 547 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, draft exempt, experienced on payroll and purchase ledger; good opportunity; Christian house; reply must state particulars. Write P. A., 263 West 125th.

BOOKKEEPERS and COST CLERKS wanted for munition plant; good salary; state experience and references covering last five years. H 765 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING INSTRUCTOR for business school; salary in accordance with ability and experience. Call School, 453 Tremont Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; steady; state age, salary, references. Write M. S., 14 Av. A.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS! MUST BE 18 YEARS OLD, TO DO DAY AND NIGHT WORK IN SHOP. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOY WANTED BY LARGE EXPORT CORPORATION; RAPID ADVANCEMENT FOR A BOY WITH ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO LEARN. CALL ALLIED INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, 151 5TH AV.

BOY, to start in a bank; good salary and prospects; state age and schooling. D. T. Box 770 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office; good opportunity for right party; hours 8 to 5 daily, 12 o'clock Saturday. Apply, with references, after 9 A. M. Monday, to Mr. Maclagan, Garvin Machine Co., Spring and Varick Sts.

BOY for office in large and reputable concern; school graduate preferred; state age, nationality, reference, and salary desired; good opportunity. H 761 Times Downtown.

BOYS, large insurance company, excellent chance of advancement for bright, well educated boys; state age and schooling. B 404 Times Downtown.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. B 414 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, bright, ambitious, by large casualty company; excellent opportunity; salary $30 monthly; state age and schooling. B 408 Times Downtown.

BOYS, (2,) BRIGHT, NEEDED FOR NIGHT WORK IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE; HOURS, 6 P. M. to 2:30 A. M. WRITE BOX 986, 1,364 BROADWAY.

BOY, intelligent, wanted, to make himself useful in shipping department; good chance for advancement. A. N. Leventhal & Co., 8 West 30th St.

BOY, 16, ambitious, in wholesale silk house; splendid opportunity. Call after 9:30. Strauss & Co., 331 4th Av.

BOY wanted for office and stock; aged from 16 to 20 years; good opportunity to advance. H 568 Times Downtown.

BOY to run errands downtown and assist file clerk, &c.; chance for advancement. Room 1054, 11 Broadway.

BOY wanted in busy law office. Advancement. H 655 Times Downtown.

BOY for office, promotion is assured if worthy. 208 Broadway, Suite 910.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS AS STOCK CLERKS; ALSO TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. J. P. CAHEN & BRO., INC., 572 BROADWAY.

BOY for general office work and run errands; wages $10; state references and religion. H 680 Times Downtown.

BRASS FINISHER.—First-class fox lathe hands. S. F. Hayward & Co., 250 West 54th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced on Pierce-Arrow and Winton cars; steady position, city and country. Apply between 10-12 A. M., 134 West 29th, 10th floor.

CHEMIST.—General analytical work; state age and salary expected. United Oil and Chemical, 44 Lewis Av., Jersey City.

CLERKS—IN OFFICE. SOME TYPEWRITING EXPERIENCE. CALL ANSONIA CLOCK CO., 7TH AV. AND 12TH ST., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL, WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON DESIGN OR LAYOUT WORK; CAN ALSO USE A FEW MEN CAPABLE OF DETAILING FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; VERY ATTRACTIVE AND PERMANENT POSITIONS ASSURED TO MEN WHO QUALIFY. IN REPLYING GIVE DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPERIENCE, APPROXIMATE SALARY EXPECTED, AND ADVISE ABOUT WHAT DATE YOU COULD REPORT FOR WORK. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRAFTSMEN wanted; experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Junior mechanical, for tracing and new work; must have some shop experience; take Queens subway to Leavitt St. station, 2 blocks west, 3 blocks north. Jensen Creamery Machine Co., 13th St. and Boulevard, L. I. C.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, mechanical draftsmen, men and women, who understand tank, piping, and general layout work. Apply to Mr. Brice, 16th floor, 440 4th Av.

DRAFTSMEN.—Familiar with ship and airplane work. Apply Room 273, Number 1 Broadway, New York.

ENGINEER. — High-grade young engineer wanted for cost and statistical engineering work in plant of approximately one thousand employes engaged in war work; permanent position for right sized man. The Greist Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.

ENGINEERS, Draftsmen, designers, experienced, auto truck construction. S. Friedman, 67 East 93d.

ENGINEER wanted, downtown office building. Apply Galligan, Chief, 320 Broadway.

ENTRY CLERK wanted in a notion house; good penman and accurate at figures. L 701 Times Downtown.

FARM HANDS WANTED IN CONNECTICUT; EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE MEN NEEDED FOR PERMANENT WORK; GOOD WAGES. APPLY, U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 22 EAST 22D ST.

FOREMEN for brass plant, intelligent and not afraid of work; good pay; good future for energetic men. P. O. Box 643, Waterbury, Conn.

FOREMAN for mill; able to handle labor and get results; state experience, salary expected. L. R., 308 Times Downtown.

FURNACEMEN WANTED. PLATE AND ANGLE FURNACEMEN IN SHIPYARD DOING GOVERNMENT WORK. GROTON IRON WORKS, GROTON, CONN.

HELP LICK THE KAISER! JOIN YOUR FELLOW WAR WORKERS AT THE WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.

FOREMEN
TOOL SETTERS and OPERATORS
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
W. & S. HAND SCREW, ACME AUTOMATIC, CRANKSHAFT TURNING, CRANKSHAFT GRINDING, MACHINES.
ALSO OPERATORS AND SET UP MEN FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
FOX LATHES, ACME, GISHOLT MILLING MACHINES, UNIVERSAL GRINDERS, POTTER & JOHNSON.
ALSO TOOL COST ESTIMATOR, TOOL TROUBLE, (Follow-up Men)
EXPERT DEMONSTRATORS (on the following:) CRANK SHAFT MACHINERY, GISHOLT PISTON.

If not now employed on Government work apply at once EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, BORDEN AND STARR AVES., LONG ISLAND CITY.

Directions to plant: Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Jackson Ave.; take car at Borden Ave. to plant.

OR TO REPRESENTATIVES AT U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, 22 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY; 171 HUNTER AVE., (BRIDGE PLAZA), LONG ISLAND CITY OR U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 310 JAY ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JOIN THE ARMY OF HOME PRODUCTION. BUY W. S. S. REGULARLY.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, TOOLMAKERS, 78c. PER HOUR. Expert instrument and toolmakers, wiht thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LATHE HANDS WHO UNDERSTAND HOW TO RUN 36-INCH MACHINES; MUST UNDERSTAND MICROMETER AND BE OF HUSKY BUILD. MUST BE CITIZENS. E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

LEDGER CLERK.—Must be good penman; good opportunity for advancement; state particulars, including salary expected. H 758 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—First-class all around mechanics who understand repairing of drill presses, milling machines, lathes, &c.; good wages, steady employment. Apply in person. Eiseman Magneto Co., 68 33d St., Brooklyn, 4th floor.

MAIL CLERK, about 17 years; one with some experience in handling parcel post shipments; address, stating experience and salary expected, Mail Clerk, Post Office Box 24, Station A, New York City.

MAIL CLERK.—Experienced, by a large insurance brokerage office; reply by giving full particulars. B 445 Times Downtown.

MAN, to take charge of a medium-size power plant within easy reach of New York City; must thoroughly understand condensing engines and electric generators; only those who can furnish undoubted proof as to their character and ability need apply; in replying, state age, salary expected, and give experience. Address A. F. Box 237 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN and WIFE wanted; refined and intelligent, under forty-five years of age, and without children, to take charge of a group of thirty boys in an institution near New York City; $70 per month and board; advancement if satisfactory. Address School, Z 362 Times Annex.

MAN with experience in export business, preferably speaking and able to correspond in English, French, and Spanish, to take charge of export department; good opportunity for advancement interest; state age, experience, and salary expected; exporter dry goods and fancy goods. B 359 Times.

MAN in our shipping and silk department, men's neckwear. Meyer, Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

MAN for routine office work. Answer, stating particulars, H 691 Times Downtown.

MARINE DRAFTSMAN, with experience on piping wanted; location, New York City. A 771 Times Downtown.

MEN WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: SHIPPING, MAILING, PORTERS, BALING, ENVELOPE FILING. APPLY TO THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS. Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St. U. S. E. S. PERMIT NO. 6.

MEN TO WORK IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT AND STOCKROOM. APPLY IN PERSON. PREST-O-LITE CO., 550 WEST 58TH ST.

MEN.—A new hospital in Brooklyn opening Oct. 1 requires experienced workers for housekeeping, kitchen, laundry, and engineer's departments; also orderlies; ideal working conditions in buildings equipped with most modern appliances; apply by letter, giving previous experience, references, and compensation. Hospital, B 310 Times.

MEN, EXPERIENCED IN STOCK, SPECIALTY CLOTHING HOUSE; MARRIED MEN ONLY. WRITE OR CALL MONDAY, 9 A. M., POLLAK-BEHRENS, 846 BROADWAY.

MOULDERS. EXPERIENCED ON BRASS. MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE, 24 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN.

MILLINERY SALESMAN.—Misses' and children's hat house, with good following among jobbers and big department store buyers; this is a big proposition for right party; salary and commission; give full particulars in letter; strictly confidential. C. S., 254 Times Downtown.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN. Apply Employment Car, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

NIGHT CLERK.—White; hours 7:30 to 7:30; steady position; good penman; $65 per month and meals. Hotel Royalton, 44 West 44th St.

OFFICE MAN. Competent bookkeeper, able to handle accounts of medium-sized department store; permanent position, listed as essential employment; give name and details of past position, salary expected. A 32 Times.

OFFICE BOYS wanted; good salary and splendid chance for advancement. Apply immediately. Suite 1412, 61 Broadway.

PACKERS, experienced, in large perfume house; hours 8 to 5:30, half day Saturday; good chance for advancement; $15 start. V. Vivandou, Inc., 418 West 25th.

PACKER.—Experienced; good pay; steady work. N. D., 178 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER. — Experienced man for taking high class residence work. Country Homes Magazine, 320 5th Av.

PIANO POLISHERS wanted; competent, experienced men; steady work and good wages. Apply to foreman, Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th St. STEINWAY & SONS.

PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED. — Man who is a stenographer and with some business experience. Address, with full particulars, S. & Co., Z 278 Times Annex.

PHYSICIAN.—Registered in New York; advertising office outside of city; office practice only, treating chronic diseases of both men and women; must be capable man professionally and of good moral habits; character references required; state age; have an excellent opening for right man, one who is live wire, clean both morally and professionally. Address Z 333 Times Annex.

PORTER and PACKER wanted for wholesale cotton goods house; good wages. Apply with references, Store, 45 Leonard St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE MAN.—Splendid opportunity for right man who understands real estate business; salary and commissions; in Washington, D. C. Address S. & Co., Z 279 Times Annex.

RECEIVING CLERKS. CHECKERS. GOVERNMENT WORK. MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH BUILDING AND STEAMFITTING MATERIALS. JOB IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY. ALSO OTHER CLERICAL JOBS. U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 171 HUNTER AV., (BRIDGE PLAZA,) LONG ISLAND CITY. APPLY 9 TO 2.

RUNNER to start in a bank; good salary and prospects; state age and schooling. Box A 769 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; a manufacturing concern of a well advertised petticoat line, from $10.50 to $45 per dozen, with large output, desire a representative, acquainted with ladies' ready to wear line, for the State of New York, on a 10 per cent commission basis; no objection to side line; will make advances to right party; line favorably known; state full particulars in the first letter. A 22 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED, EXPERIENCED, BY LARGEST EDIBLE OIL FIRM; ONLY THOSE WITH A FOLLOWING IN THE WHOLESALE AND JOBBING GROCERY TRADE, TO SELL IN BULK AND IN DECORATED TINS, A PURE VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCT; CONNOISSEURS CANNOT TELL APART FROM OLIVE OIL; SALARY AND COMMISSION. B 346 TIMES.

SALESMEN to sell motor truck stock; liberal commission; must be snappy and used to earning big money; "advance money" and "salary grabbers" not wanted. 110 West 40th, Room 1101.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced in dry goods, with knowledge of carpets and rugs; also who understands advertising, for out-of-town store. Inquire Hotel Latham, Room 309, H. Klewans.

SALESMAN for hosiery and underwear line for side line or whole time; salary or commission. Call Sunday and Monday, Bodek & Entlich, 65 Canal St., New York.

SALESMAN for ladies' neckwear; Middle West and Chicago; for retail trade; only experienced need apply; commission. Gelberg & Gelberg, 100 5th Ave.

SALESMEN (2) for a stock issue; leads furnished; every assistance; liberal commissions, but no advances. Phone for appointment. Gramercy 4196.

SALESMEN HANDLE ALL LINES POPULAR-PRICED LADIES' LEATHER BELTS; ALL TERRITORIES; COMMISSION. L. L., 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN on popular lines ladies' coats wanted by sub-manufacturer; drawing against commission; good opportunity for real business producer. A 33 Times.

SALESMAN wanted in an import and export notion house; experienced man preferred; salary. H 570 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Openings for 2 or 3 live motor truck salesmen; commission, with drawing account. Gale Smith, 1,832 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Experienced men's furnishings. D. Fox, 147 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN, if you are between 25 and 45 and a live wire, and have the ability and convincing personality to sell the best proposition you have ever looked into, something absolutely high grade and legitimate, we can offer you a permanent position placing stock of a large financial institution; commission basis; this is a clean proposition for salesmen of integrity and ability; this is good for $100 to $300 a week. For interview call Suite 815, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN experienced with line and acquainted with Western or Northwestern trade for strong line of popular-priced infants' and children's coats, always for immediate delivery; wonderful opportunity for right man; commission basis. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th St.

SEVERAL MEN between the ages of 45 and 55 wanted; clean cut, good physical makeup, for outside night patrol work; salary to start, $18 per week. Patrol, H 572 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN to handle our popular-priced "Young America" boys' puttees and leather leggings; quick sellers; commission. S. H., 372 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in dry goods house. Rittenberg Bros., 100 Bleecker.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and office assistant; good opportunity to willing beginner. S. R., 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, age 16 to 20, theatrical office; call noon. Room 202, 1,564 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell good industrial stock on installment plan; salary and commission. Apply all week from 10 to 12, Re-Shai Fastener Co., 246 Mercer, corner 3d St.

STOCK BOYS, stationery factory; $11 start; early advancement; steady work. Chas. E. Weigand & Co., 22 Howard St.

SUPPLY OUR SOLDIERS WITH WAR MATERIAL. WILL YOU DO YOUR PART? WE NEED MEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK AND CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

TINSMITHS.
BOYS TO WORK NIGHTS. (Must be 18 years of age.)
DAY WATCHMEN.
NIGHT AND DAY CLEANERS.
FREIGHT CLERK.
ROUTE CLERK.
STOCK SOLICITORS.
PORTERS.
BACKERS.
MILLWRIGHT.
SCREW MACHINE HANDS. (Night Shift.)
STOCK CHASERS. (Must read blue prints.)
TOOL AND GAUGE INSPECTOR.
INSPECTORS. (Electrical Experience.)
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
TOOLMAKERS.
GLASS BLOWING APPRENTICES.
JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Must be graduate mechanical engineer and have had 2 or 3 years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.
TOOL DESIGNERS.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.
BOOKKEEPER.
JUNIOR FILE CLERK.
FOREMAN'S CLERK.
RECEIVING DEPT. SUPERVISOR.
LATHE HANDS, (NIGHT SHIFT.)
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS, (NIGHT SHIFT.)
WELDER, (NIGHT SHIFT.)
COAL PASSER.
OILER.
MACHINIST. (All around man.)
ARMATURE WINDER.
COST ANALYZER. (Must be able to read blue prints and analyze costs.)

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE STREET, Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT COPORATION OF ELIZABETH, N. J., REQUIRE THE FOLLOWING:

TOOLMAKERS, TINSMITHS. Ten first-class bench hands; must understand drawings and be experienced on high-class work.

RADIATOR REPAIR MAN. Thoroughly experienced repair man for radiators; these repairs are on new radiators that have been slightly damaged by shipping and handling; steady work and good wages.

TYPEWRITER REPAIR MAN. Must be first-class repair man, to keep in repair a number of typewriters, mimeographs, tabulating and addressograph machines; this is a steady position, and the working conditions are the best.

TURRET LATHE OPERATORS. J. & L. OPERATORS, Who can set up their own work from blue prints. SCREW MACHINE HANDS. NIGHT AND DAY SHIFT. 10 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR NIGHT WORK. MUST BE CITIZENS. APPLY AT ONCE.

TOOL AND GAUGEMAKERS ON JIGS, FIXTURES, AND GAUGE WORK; ALSO FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS ON MILLING MACHINE WORK, HARDENERS ON HIGH-SPEED STEEL TOOLS, GRINDERS ON TOOLS AND CUTTERS; STANDARD RATE; 48-HOUR WEEK. SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 21ST.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, A1 MECHANICS, FOR GOVERNMENT WORK. STEADY POSITION; GOOD WAGES. METROPOLITAN ENGINEERING CO., 1,219 ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS FOR STEADY EMPLOYMENT, WITH UP-TO-DATE WAGES, WANTED AT ONCE; APPLICATIONS OF ONLY FIRST-RATE MEN CAN BE FILED IN PERSON ONLY. EISEMAN MAGNETO CO., 68 33D ST., BROOKLYN, 4TH FLOOR.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Splendid opportunity with grocery concern for experienced man; state particulars, including salary expected. H 759 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOLMAKERS, INSTRUMENT MAKERS, 78c. PER HOUR. Expert instrument and toolmakers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

WANTED, STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN, AGES 21 TO 55, SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WAREHOUSE MAN wanted, married, experienced keeping books required in warehousing coffee; salary $30 to $35. L 684 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to start in a bank; good salary and prospects; state age and schooling. D. T. Box A 768 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN SMALL FACTORY; $1,100 PER YEAR; CORRESPONDENCE, PAYROLL, AND BILLING; STATE FULLY AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND EDUCATION BY LETTER ONLY. ACORN INSULATING WIRE CO., 77 RICHARDS ST., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, as assistant mail clerk in the office of a manufacturer; must have good education and come well recommended; state salary expected. K 447 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for old-established concern to assist in cost department; excellent opportunity for one seeking steady employment and advancement; accounting student preferred. R 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN in steamship office; must know typewriting; one not subject to draft preferred; state salary. K 462 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN. — Opportunity to learn a good trade, electrical wiring and testing; positions are permanent; good salaries to start; advancement according to ability; men of sixteen years or over are eligible. Apply by mail. L 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with cotton goods experience. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN in shipping department. Rittenberg Bros., 100 Bleecker.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANTS: Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for Prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 Little-6 Touring; also 1917 Little-6 Limousine; bargains. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1916 CABRIOLET. Beautiful condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CADILLAC, new 7-passenger sedan body, for sale; bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CADILLAC 1917 Coupe; 1917 Roadster, Landaulet, Limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway

CADILLAC 1917 touring; also 1916 touring, roadster. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1918 SUBURBAN. 10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CHALMERS coupelet, late model; four new tires; car like new; $750 to quick cash buyer. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 636 Decatur.

CHANDLER 1917 Sedan, practically new; very reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

DODGE 1918 touring; victoria top, wire wheels. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

F. I. A. T. LATEST IMPORTATION. 4-passenger touring, "30"; Fleetwood body, Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America. BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

HAYNES touring, five-passenger; newly equipped with Packard furnishings. 152 West 90th St.

HUDSON Sedan, 1916, 6-40; condition excellent; reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

Hudson, 1917 4-passenger Sport, must be seen to be appreciated. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

HUDSON 1917 Super-Six touring; exceptional bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON town car, 1917, Super-Six; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON 1917 LIMOUSINE. 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

ISOTTA rebuilt 4-passenger, perfect condition; very reasonable to immediate buyer. Ecclesine, 464 West 152d St. Audubon 6054.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

LEXINGTON 1918, fine condition throughout and a very exceptional opportunity. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LEXINGTON Chummy 1918, bargain, guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LOZIER 1916 touring, 7-passenger; in perfect condition; price $575. Res., 1,236 Grand Concourse. Tel. Melrose 3310. Apt. 1.

McFARLAN Six, 1918 model, 7-passenger touring; perfect condition; good as new. Phone 5510 Broad, Extension 45.

MARMON 41, 1916, seating seven; Bosch starter, wire wheels; bargain; A1 condition. P. O. Box 24, Rosebank, S. I.

MARMON 1917 Touring car, 1918 Roadster, Sedan; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 sedan; like new throughout. Call at 112 West 52d.

MARMON LIMOUSINE.—ALMOST NEW. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MAXWELL 1917 5-passenger, with slip covers; excellent condition; very reasonable. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

MERCER 1914 Speedster, overhauled, repainted; tires excellent; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917 5-passenger, recently overhauled; big opportunity for immediate buyer. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE sedan, 1917; newly painted; excellent condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS,	Reconditioned & guaranteed by the Manufacturer. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

OWEN MAGNETIC.—For sale, at a very low price, 7-passenger landaulet with specially made Healey body; car has run a total of less than 11,000 miles; equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers, an entirely new Philadelphia battery; tires in excellent condition. Can be seen at the Mineola Garage, Park Av. and 59th St. Telephone 139 Ring 5, Ridgefield, Conn., or write "Orineco," R. F. D. 46, Ridgefield.

PACKARD little 18 model landaulet, newly painted, for $650. F. G. Albert, 283 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn. Phone Barnum 4709.

PACKARD 1918 Touring car, 1918 Roadster for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1915, 3-38, seven-passenger touring car; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City. Sealed proposals for furnishing 1,331,500 yards 31-inch 28x36 weighing 5.6 to 5.7 ounces per yard, Combed Cheese Cloth, yarns to be about 20 single soft, twist, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., September 6, 1918. Information on application. Envelope containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for 31-inch 28x36 weight 5.6 to 5.7 ounces per yard, Combed Cheese Cloth, yarns to be about 20 single soft twist" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East 16th Street, New York City.

CREDITORS HEREWITH NOTIFIED OF sale to Gaspare Passalacqua of retail grocery store at 916 2d Av. Paolo Passalacqua.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD roadster; excellent condition; cheap for cash. Roberts, Barclay 5635.

PACKARD 1917 BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE. Almost new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PIERCE-ARROW TOURING. Latest model, "66"; guaranteed absolutely perfect mechanically; appearance like new; slip covers, tonneau windshield, two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c.; genuine bargain. BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PREMIER four-passenger 1918, perfect condition, almost like new; excellent tires; reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

RENAULT landaulet town car, completely equipped; no dealers. Circle 4572, before 12.

REO sedan, new 7-passenger; bargain; also Rex sedan, 7-passenger, new body. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

REO 1917, 5-passenger; perfect condition; quick buyer wanted. Tel. Columbus 2063.

S. G. V. four-passenger "special" touring; wire wheels, starter, lights, &c. 4572 Circle.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Good mechanical condition, 3 new tires, 3 extras. Simmons, 568 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Telephone Sterling 1200.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 4-cylinder 3-passenger, like new, $550. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., 226 West 56th St., 4th floor.

STANDARD 1916 "8" touring; has appearance and condition of new car; a very exceptional bargain, guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8" 1917 4-passenger, in finest condition; guaranteed; very reasonable. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1918 touring, demonstrator, same as new; fully guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 "8" touring 7-passenger, completely overhauled, fully guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHTS OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
1917 Cloverleaf, 8 cylinder.
1917 7 passenger, 8 cylinder. Reasonable prices.
1917 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
1916 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
Also Limousines and Landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT., 415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS KNIGHT "8" Limousine, perfect condition, excellent tires, one extra; exceptional buy. Ecclesine, 1,922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1917 special touring, Victoria top, same as new, two extra tires. Ecclesine, 1922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STUTZ 1918 four-passenger, 10 days old, equal to brand new automobile, including two brand new extra Goodyear shoes, mounted. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

STUTZ 1918 Runabout, 1918 Touring, 1917 Bulldog; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

WHITE 1916 "45" 7 pass., extra Winter top. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

WINTON, Model 33, light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

RIGHT PRICES.

1918 HAYNES 7-passenger touring.
1917 CADILLAC SEDAN, "exceptional."
1917 CHANDLER chummy roadster.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE runabout.
1917 MITCHELL 5-passenger touring.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" touring.
1917 OVERLAND "6" small touring.
1917 OVERLAND small runabout.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe.
1916 CADILLAC touring; exceptional.
1916 CHALMERS 7-passenger.
1916 DODGE runabout; exceptional.
1914 NATIONAL roadster; electric starter.

Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Closed Sunday.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. Appraisers to the Trade. 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., CORNER FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS. No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CADILLAC town car.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 MITCHELL touring.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 PREMIER touring; like new.
LOCOMOBILE (6-38) touring.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 NATIONAL touring.
1917 PEERLESS touring.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog Special.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
1916 FRANKLIN touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster; Bearcat.
1917 OVERLAND Little "6" Sedan.
TRUCKS, TRUCKS, PACKARD, 3½-TON.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED. TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. No war tax on used cars. Phone 667-668 Circle.

Motor Trucks.

A factory representative has 2½-ton truck (demonstrator unused) for immediate delivery; discount to quick buyer; terms if desired; Continental motor; Timken worm, electric starter, lights; desirable hauling contract available for buyer. Phone Decatur 100.

ATTENTION!—Motor trucks, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; immediate delivery. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

HURLBURT truck, 1½-2 tons, completely overhauled, with van type express body; elegant condition; extraordinary bargain for immediate buyer. Superior Garage Co., 210 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

TRUCKS.—Will sell 3½ and 5 ton trucks on deferred payment plan to responsible parties, and give yearly contract for work. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903.

TRUCKS.—Will sell 3½ and 5 ton motor trucks on easy terms and give good paying contract for one year. Call Room 2007, 220 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS. Best Private service at taxi rates. HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH; touring, limousine and landaulet. HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE, 411 West 55th. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—(Twin sixes,) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Telephone Col. 2151, Col. 7261.

PACKARDS. — 1917 twin sixes exclusively, landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

PACKARD landaulet hire; owner drives. Lenox 385. Home phone Intervale 3722. Boltin.

PACKARD, late model landaulet; first-class service; $400 monthly. Rowse, Circle 447.

CADILLAC limousine for hire by hour, week or trip. Melrose 986.

Automobiles Wanted.

HIGHEST prices paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 4005 Fordham.

FORD car wanted; describe, price; cash. B., 37 West 48th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies classes.
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL. 231 W. 50TH ST.	Practical, Reliable, Moderate. Efficient Instruction. Women's Classes. Phone Circle 1754.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WAR WORK ON SMALL METAL PARTS WANTED. Manufacturing jewelry firm of long standing wishes to negotiate with some concern in the vicinity of New York, now doing war work, for the purpose of co-operating financially and practically. We have modern tool room and equipment for making small metal parts, and would like to make some arrangement whereby our facilities and labor can be utilized to mutual advantage. W 456 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The tropical disturbance of the last few days is probably in the neighborhood of Swan Island in the West Caribbean.

The cyclonic depression off Hatteras Saturday night is moving very slowly northeastward and is probably central Sunday night about 150 miles east of the New Jersey coast.

Temperature is above the seasonal average generally east of the Mississippi, also in the Rocky Mountain and North Plateau regions.

Showery weather is probable Monday and Tuesday in Northern New England and the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature will not change materially except in the regions of rainfall, where it will be temporarily cooler.

Storm warnings are displayed from Delaware breakwater to Nantucket.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, fresh, possibly strong, east winds, with rain.

FORECAST—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

East New York and South New England—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair.

North New England, East Penn.—Probably local rains and thunder showers Monday and Tuesday.

West Penn., West New York.—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	70	72	4 P. M.	82	77
6 A. M.	71	72	6 P. M.	80	77
9 A. M.	76	73	9 P. M.	71	75
12 M.	80	77	11 P. M.	66	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72, at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M., 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.........6:16 | Sun sets.........7

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:45	....	5:32	6:10
Governors Island	....	12:09	6:05	6:44
Hell Gate	1:18	12:52	7:40	8:27

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A.M.	
12:10—22 E. 23 St.; Stein & Skoblow	Slight
1:00—201 W. 84 St.; I. Moskowitz	Slight
1:15—712 Broadway; C. McCarthy	Slight
1:25—1,465 Vyse Av., Bronx; I. Isaacison	Slight
8:55—30½ Van Dam St.; J. Phillips	Slight
11:03—793 Columbus Av.; E. Greenthal	Slight
P.M.	
2:50—142 W. 64 St.; Mrs. Roche	Slight
6:15—348 W. 38 St.; Pioneer Engraving	Slight
6:40—1,754 Lexington Av.; S. Rabinowitz	Slight
6:45—Pelham Av., Bronx; Freight car, N. Y., N. H. & H. RR.	Slight
7:30—141 Monroe St.; Not given	Slight
8:00—403 E. 92 St.; I. Lowenstein	Slight
8:20—163 W. 60 St.; Sarah McKenzie	Slight
9:45—49 W. 125 St.; Anna Hopkins	Slight

The Civil Service.

United States.

The commission announces examinations for the positions named below. Vacancies in the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., and in positions requiring similar qualifications in the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Education, 40; experience, 40; thesis and publications, (to be filed with application,) 20.

Special agent for agricultural education, (male,) $3,000-$3,500 a year. The duties will be to act as the agent of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in ascertaining whether or not the schools meet the standards proposed; to advise and give information to State authorities, and to make studies of special phases of agricultural education. The prerequisites are: Graduation in agriculture from a college or university, at least three years' actual experience in the practice of agriculture, and at least two years' experience as a teacher, instructor, or supervisor of agricultural subjects.

Special agent for home economics education, (female,) $3,000 a year. The duties will be to act as the agent of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in ascertaining whether the schools meet the standards proposed; to advise and give information to State authorities, and to make studies of special phases of home economics education. The prerequisites are: Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and, in addition, at last two years' experience in household management, and at least three years' experience in teaching or supervising the teaching of home economics subjects.

Special agent for trade or industrial education, (male,) $3,000-$3,500 a year. The duties will be to act as the agent of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in ascertaining whether or not the schools meet the standards proposed; to advise and give information to State authorities, and to make studies of special phases of trade or industrial education. Prerequisites: At least two years' training for service in the field of industrial education, or two years' technical training in a college or university, or five years' successful experience in a responsible administrative capacity in the supervision of industrial schools or classes, or at least five years' successful experience in the practice of a trade in addition to the apprenticeship training required by such trade. Applicants must be under 55 years of age and for the position of special agent for home economics education they must be over 30. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Most widely known manufacturer and dealer in parquet flooring and accessories, with office, factory, and warerooms, and own large auto delivery truck, whose business is curtailed by present conditions, in market to handle other lines. Herman Vossnack, Jr., Inc., 1,228 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Automobile livery, excellent equipment, best stand city 100,000; high-class private trade, also corporation and Government; unusual opportunity to secure very profitable established business; $6,000 cash. For particulars address Z 331 Times Annex.

Automobile ignition, lighting and storage battery business; well established; $25,000-$30,000 yearly; must sell account poor health; good chance. R. W., 506 Times Bronx.

Automobile mechanic, expert, with established business in Brooklyn, seeks partner with about $10,000 to improve business and remove to larger quarters. O 343 Times.

General contractor, carpenter and cabinet maker, office partition specialist, prompt service. Carpentry Contracting Co., 153 W. 14th St.

For sale.—Furnished room house, fully rented, near Broadway and 70th St. subway; exceptional opportunity. B 442 Times Annex.

Active Partnership in Sound Business.—Will invest $3,000 to $4,000. Apply J. M. S., East Rockaway, L. I.

Business Notices.

Accountant.—Monthly audits; special offers firms not employing bookkeepers. L 726 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. Ball and Wood 4-valve engine, 225 H. P. 150 K. W. General Electric generator; all practically new. Please inquire of Engineer, HOTEL SAN REMO, Central Park West-74th St.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Millions of tons of Long Island sand and gravel on deep salt water, 50 miles New York, for sale. Ackerly, 243 West 34th, New York.

Machinery.

FOR SALE, ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS, CAST-IRON PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, MOTORS, ENGINES, MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. F. B. SWEIGARD, MUT. 3192-Y. 3,153 CHAPIN ST., R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted, gas engine, stationary, horizontal, 15-20 or 25 H. P.; no dealers. Z 380 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. Non-visible, 3 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7.50 up. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4735.

REAL WAR GOVERNOR DEMANDED BY LEWIS

Joins William Church Osborn in Condemning Whitman's Alleged Self-Seeking.

POINTS TO PATRONAGE USED

Says Governor's Aim Is the Presidency and That He Has Picked Fassett to Succeed Wadsworth.

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis asserted yesterday that Governor Whitman had distributed greater patronage than had ever been controlled by any Governor before him for the one object of increasing his political strength, and that he would, if re-elected, devote his own time and energy and the official resources of the State to furthering his Presidential aspirations.

"William Church Osborn, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, calls attention to the need for the election in this State of a real war Governor," says the statement. "Apparently he recognizes the fact, as do many others, that Governor Whitman has not been a real war Governor. He probably recognizes the fact also that Governor Whitman is in reality a candidate for the nomination for President in 1920. This of course is the fact. The Governor himself has said so.

"Not only is he planning to nominate himself for President, but he has selected the candidate to succeed Senator Wadsworth, whose term will expire March 4, 1921. This candidate is J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira. The Governor, with the organization which he has created, and with the patronage which he expects to control for the purpose of strengthening that organization, plans to become the absolute dictator of the Republican Party in this State.

"Governor Whitman has occupied a unique position during his term as Governor. No other Governor in the past twenty-five years has controlled as much patronage and the expenditure of as large sums of public moneys as he. There never was an eighty-one million dollar budget until this year.

"With the control of the political machinery which the Governor has acquired during his term of office and the control which he will acquire during two more years in office, it will be easily possible for him to carry out his plan to bring about the nomination of Mr. Fassett and also to dictate in every district of the State the choice of delegates to the next national convention.

"Instead of having had a war Governor, we have had an ambitious Governor. Instead of a Governor devoting his best thought and energies to the welfare of the State, we have had as Governor a man constantly scheming for his own further advancement.

"If the Republicans of New York State are willing to be tied to the wheels of Governor Whitman's Presidential chariot, they will submit to his nomination on Sept. 3 for a third term as Governor. Otherwise they will oppose him in the coming primaries."

Governor Whitman was in New York yesterday but refused to talk for publication. He will return to Albany tomorrow night. On Tuesday he will address the State Federation of Labor at Rochester. He will speak at a gathering of Knights of Columbus at Coney Island on Wednesday.

CALLS DEMOCRATS TO POLLS

Chairman Harris Urges County Members to Get Out a Big Vote.

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has sent a letter to all county committee members in the State urging them to work hard to get out a full primary vote at the primaries on Sept. 3. The State Chairman fears that with the bitter contest developing in the Republican primary between Governor Whitman and Merton E. Lewis will result in a much larger vote, proportionately, being polled by the Republicans than by the Democrats.

The Democratic Party is particularly free from contests in the primaries this year. The only one of consequence is that between Alfred E. Smith, who was designated as the Gubernatorial candidate at the Saratoga conference, and William Church Osborn, who is running as an Independent. Mr. Osborn, from his headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel, has been sending appeals to farmers throughout the State asking their support, and has also been conducting a vigorous advertising campaign. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, has made no campaign at all, and does not intend to make one.

Immediately after the primaries the manager of the Smith campaign will get busy. There will be a meeting of the State Committee, at which Mr. Smith will be present, and plans for the campaign will be mapped out. By Oct. 1 Mr. Smith expects to appoint a personal campaign committee, although the State Committee will conduct the campaign for all the State nominees from the State Committee headquarters, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street.

SHOT STEPSON AND HIMSELF

Double Tragedy at Washington, Penn., from Domestic Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Aug. 25.—Henry McMasters of this place shot his stepson, George McMasters, on Friday night when the young man interfered in a quarrel between his stepfather and his mother.

The elder McMasters fled and posses looked for him all day yesterday and today. This evening his body was found in a field near the house. He had killed himself with the revolver with which he shot his stepson.

The young man is dying in a hospital.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Black fur shoulder cape, in Pennsylvania Terminal. Reward if returned to Mrs. William H. Theobald, 221 Oriental Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

LOST—Thursday, Aug. 22, Port Newark Bay Shipyard, pocketbook containing three Liberty bonds and change; reward. R. Cazan, 308 West 55th St., New York City.

LOST—A black leather satchel containing ladies' apparel, on Thursday afternoon on the Rye Beach road; liberal reward if returned to Miss B. Johnson, 73 East 90th St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, from Midland Av. car, Bronxville, large dinner ring; reward. B. Kerr, 3,710 Grand Central Terminal.

LOST—Lawyer's black brief bag, containing legal papers. Finder please return to A. J. Wainwright, Room 1919, 120 Broadway. Reward.

$25 REWARD, no questions asked, return pearl scarf pin, lost Aug. 19, between Broad and 44th Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Wallet containing military registration card and credit check from Stern Bros.; $10 reward. Sacks, 1,874 3d Av. Harlem 5248.

LOST—Black change purse, containing $20, keys, between 59th and 116th St., 7th Av. subway; reward. Intervale 1030.

LOST—Aug. 14, in Adelphi motion picture theatre, a neckpiece, cross fox. Reward. Phone Schuyler 6176.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston brindle bulldog, brown and white markings. Reward. Ferguson, 364 West 57th St. Phone Columbus 7965.

CREEL PRAISES THE NEWSPAPERS

Says None of Them Revealed War News the Government Wanted Withheld.

George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, in a talk yesterday before the National Association of City Editors at the Hotel Majestic, said:

"It has come to be believed by many of the people, I hope soon by all, that the newspapers print what they have good reason to believe is the truth, and the truth only. But it is essential that careful scrutiny of headlines be made. Heads which misrepresent the story merely to catch the casual eye and sell papers do great injury to the press as a whole, though fortunately this kind of cheap device is not as widespread as it once was and is growing smaller all the time."

Mr. Creel said the working newspapermen were the ones to counteract the secret, whispering, scandal-mongering propaganda.

"Let every man say, 'Where did you get the facts?'" he added, "and if the man cannot tell this, shut him up. Get the truth, print it, and then stand back of it to the end and you will be doing a great service to your country."

After describing the work of his committee, Mr. Creel said that not a single violation was recorded against any newspaper concerning the publication of news that the Government, for military reasons, desired not to have published, and expressed the opinion that no profession in the world had shown such a high sense of honor and patriotic duty.

The following officers were elected: President, M. F. Sammons, Observer, Utica; Vice President, A. B. Bishop, News, Ithaca; Secretary, Walter F. Hine, Leader-Republican, Gloversville; Treasurer, William D. McNamara, Journal, Beacon, N. Y.; Directors, M. F. Sammons, J. F. Gayler, Evening Journal, Albany; S. F. Head, Enquirer, Buffalo; C. A. Hebb, Eag'e, Brooklyn, and Kenneth Lord, New York Sun.

WHITMAN TALKS ON WAR.

Governor and Gerard Address Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

Governor Whitman and James W. Gerard were the principal speakers yesterday afternoon at a patriotic mass-meeting conducted by the William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association in the auditorium of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

The Governor said that in the present crisis there were no longer any Democrats or Republicans, but only Americans. He asserted that the time for partisan politics was over until the war shall have been fought and won. The audience cheered the Governor heartily when he declared that although New York State did not support Mr. Wilson in the last Presidential election, every man and every dollar in the State was now slildly back of him in support of his war measures.

Mr. Gerard related some of his experiences in Germany before the declaration of war, and spoke of the time he met Kaiser William and the latter told him he would take care of this country after he had finished the war with the European Allies. Mr. Gerard received tremendous applause when he declared that it was out of the question to consider a negotiated peace with Germany.

"When Napoleon Bonaparte, while on the Island of St. Helena, said that there could be no peace in Europe while the Hohenzollern family reigned in Germany, he was prophetic," said Mr. Gerard.

Earlier in the afternoon Governor Whitman attended exercises in Prospect Park in celebration of the 142d anniversary of the Battle of Long Island.

ASKS EDGE TO QUIT RACE.

Gray Thinks Governor Should Follow McCall's Example.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Congressman Edward W. Gray, candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in New Jersey, today called attention to the fact that Governor McCall of Massachusetts had withdrawn from the Senatorial race in the State and suggested that Governor Edge should follow the example.

"Governor Edge," said Mr. Gray, "has sought to justify his candidacy for the Senate by Governor McCall's candidacy in Massachusetts. Their cases were entirely dissimilar. Governor McCall's term will expire at the end of the year. Governor Edge's term will not end until January, 1920. The terms of Senators elected this Fall will begin March 4, 1919. Their salaries will begin then. Governor Edge says that if elected Senator he will serve as Governor until December, 1919. Will he draw both salaries from March to November? Moreover, does he forget that the State Constitution provides that 'in case the Governor * * * shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of Governor shall thereupon be vacant?'

"Nor is there any provision in the State Constitution of Massachusetts prohibiting the Governor either from succeeding himself or from being elected to the United States Senate while Governor as there is most plainly in the State Constitution of New Jersey. Governor Edge's nomination and election are being ardently urged by the 'friends' he has made through his appointments. 'What is the constitution between friends?'"

CANTON BLOCK BURNED.

Fire in Ohio City Causes Loss of More Than $1,000,000.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Fire which started shortly before 6 o'clock this evening in Klein & Heffelman Company's store destroyed the block surrounded by Tuscarawas, East Second, Walnut, and Piedmont Streets, causing a loss estimated at $1,000,000.

The fire spread to the block south of Second Street into the Dine Deweese Company Building.

MARK MARNE ANNIVERSARY.

Double Celebration Will Pay Honor to Memory of Lafayette.

The Lafayette Day Citizens' Committee yesterday announced additional plans for the celebration of the Lafayette-Marne anniversary, on Sept. 6. The principal exercises will be held in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, at 3:15 o'clock and will include an address by Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee; the reading of special messages, an address by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and the response of J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador. The guests of honor, it is announced, will include officers representing the American and allied armies and navies.

As a part of the observance the launching of the Marne, a large ship now under construction by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will be held, the vessel to be sponsored by Mme. Jusserand. Following the exercises at the City Hall, the annual Lafayette Day dinner will be held at the Waldorf under the auspices of the France-America Society. Similar exercises will be held at Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, New Bedford, Mass.; Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans.

All the goodness of the Havana, without the strength that routs sleep and puts kinks in your nerves. That's Robert Burns!

Stop in the cigar store on your way home tonight and have the salesman introduce you to Mild Robert Burns.

Have you tried one lately?

Rob't Burns

10¢ and 2 for 25¢

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC., 119 W. 40th St., New York City

Cut Prices

To please our old customers.
To bring in new customers.
To reduce the quantity of our suitings.
To keep our staff employed during the "dull season."
By ordering your suit now

You Can Save from $5 to $15.

Splendid assortment of patterns for your selection.
New Fall Suitings on display.

W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42d ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Pledge to buy W. S. S. regularly.*
Arnheim Axioms.

Suit of Clothes in Russia Costs $700

Russia to-day lacks supplies of every kind. Now that a definite policy toward her has been formulated and encouraging symptoms of the beginning of her resurrection can be noticed, she must be given economic assistance of a most generous character, declares the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce.

A recent report from a representative of an American firm in Petrograd, dated the latter part of June, tells of the cost of essential products. Black bread costs, at the normal rate of exchange, about $4 a pound; sugar, $20. A person can purchase an ordinary suit of clothes, $700.

Economic assistance in Russia does not mean charity, although there is a great field for the Red Cross, the Chamber says. Russia has large quantities of raw materials absolutely essential in American manufacturing industries. Business men believe that there is a market in the United States for from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 worth of Russian raw materials.

From the New York Tribune, August 14, 1918

Petrograd Papers Please Copy

It looks from these figures as though a man might come all the way from Russia to Wallach Bros. for his new clothes, and still save money.

And when you stop to consider what fine clothes he could get here, the trip seems almost worth while.

When it comes to a question of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes a saving in price simply emphasizes the reasons for preferring them. As for the clothes themselves, there are none better.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes

At $27.50, $32.50, $37.50, $43.50 and $49.50 you will find many fine all-wool Summer Suits that we know are costing more at wholesale today.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th.
3d Ave., cor. 122d

"To be active, to be accurate, to be intelligent, to be interesting, to be helpful—and to be hopeful and brave—Steer true to that course and the success of *EVERYBODY'S* as a Public Servant is inevitable."

Too Old to Fight?

—not in the war the masters of Germany are planning if the present struggle ends in an inconclusive peace.

Eugene P. Lyle's opening story in the September *Everybody's* is a jolt of mental dynamite. After you have read it, dig in and see what you can do, no matter what your age, to prove that it isn't true, and never can be true.

BELGIUM "The Frontier of Frightfulness" is Brand Whitlock's story this month. If every man and woman over 18 read this article by our United States Minister to Belgium, the Government could not print W. S. S. fast enough to supply the demand.

CONAN DOYLE

World famous for his "Sherlock Holmes," *Sir Arthur Conan Doyle* is here again with a delightful surprise. His story "Three of Them" in the September *Everybody's* is in a brand new vein. It is the first of a new line of fiction by the master of mysteries and entertainment.

These Contributors Make a Great Everybody's

Conan Doyle, Dorothy Canfield, Eugene P. Lyle, Brand Whitlock, George Wright, Arthur Sommers Roche, Albert Sterner, Edgar Wallace, W. Stanislaw Benda, Wallace Morgan, Frederic Dorr Steele, Henry Raleigh.

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